



BTC TANZANIA

**BELGIAN
DEVELOPMENT AGENCY**

EASTERN SELOUS COMMUNITY WILDLIFE AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT



FINAL REPORT

TAN: 0401011

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BASIC INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT

Project Title	Eastern Selous Community Wildlife and Natural Resources Management Project
Navision Code	TAN 0401011
Country	United Tanzania Republic of Tanzania
DAC Sector and Sub Sector	Environment
National or Regional Institution In Charge of the Execution	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
Agencies in Charge of the Execution	Wildlife Division
Number of BTC International Cooperation Experts	One (1)
Duration of the Project (according to SA/SC)	78 Months (implementation) (96 Months according to SA)
Start date of the Project	According to SA/SC : 1 st Nov. 2005 (SA signed) Effective : 1 st Nov.2006 Extension : 1 st January 2011 (18 months)
End date of the Project	According to SA/SC : 24 th June 2012 (validity of SA)
Project Management Methods	Co-Management & Own-Management
Total Budget for the Project	Total: EUR 2,797,363 Belgium: EUR 1,642,363 Tanzania: EUR 1,155,000 (Cash and In-Kind)
Period Covered by the Report	November 2006 to June 2012



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Annexes		Yes	No
1.	Results summary	✓	
2.	Disbursement rate of the project	✓	
3.	Personnel of the project	✓	
4.	Subcontracting activities and invitations to tender	✓	
5.	Equipment	✓	
6.	Trainings	✓	
7.	Backers	✓	

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Authorized Association
AFO	Administrative and Financial Officer
BTC	Belgium Technical Cooperation
CBC	Community Based Conservation
CBO	Community Based Organization
DBO	District Beekeeping Officer
DED	District Executive Director
GIS	Geographical Information System
HQ	Head Quarter
IGA	Income Generating Activities
ITA	International Technical Advisor
JLPC	Joint Local Partner Committee
LFA	Logistical Framework Analysis
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
MKUKUTA	Mpango wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini Tanzania
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NR	Natural Resources
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
OVI	Objective Verifiable Indicators
PMT	Project Management Team
PST	Project Supporting Team
RZMP	Resource Zone Management Plan
TDV	Tanzania Development Vision
TA	Technical Advisor
TFF	Technical and Financial File
ToT	Training of Trainers
VC	Village Council
VLUM	Village Land Use Management
VNRC	Village Natural Resources Committee
CGS	Village Game Scout
WMA	Wildlife Management Area

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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	
RELEVANCE ¹ (cf. PRIMA, §70, p.19)	Assess- ment	Remarks	Assess- ment	Remarks
1. Is the project relevant compared to the national development priorities?	1	The Project was in line with key national development priorities as enumerated in the National Poverty Reduction Strategies (MKUKUTA I & II), the Five Year National development plan (2012-2016), Tanzania Vision 2025, respective Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on Environmental Management and Poverty Reduction.	1	The Project was in line with key national development priorities as enumerated in the National Poverty Reduction Strategies (MKUKUTA I & II), the Five Year National development plan (2012-2016), Tanzania Vision 2025, respective Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on Environmental Management and Poverty Reduction.
2. Is the project relevant compared to the Belgian development policy? Indicate your result according to the three themes below: a) Gender b) Environment c) Social economy	1	The project made a direct contribution to the attainment of the Belgian policy objectives by assisting communities East of SGR to participate in the sustainable management of the wildlife and other resources and enjoy economic benefits thereof. Environment: The project enhanced sustainable environmental management through protection of wildlife by establishment of WMAs. Social Economic: The project established and strengthened community-based WMA organizations with the potential to improve livelihoods	1	The project made a direct contribution to the attainment of the Belgian policy objectives by assisting communities East of SGR to participate in the sustainable management of the wildlife and other resources and enjoy economic benefits thereof. Environment: The project enhanced sustainable environmental management through protection of wildlife by establishment of WMAs. Social Economic: The project established and strengthened community-based WMA organizations with the potential to improve livelihoods

¹ According to PRIMA, §70, p.19, it is a matter "of appreciating if the choices regarding to the objectives, the target groups and the local execution organs remain relevant and consistent according to the general principles of a useful and efficient aid, and according to the execution of the local, regional, international and Belgian development policies and strategies".

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	National execution official		BTC execution official	
RELEVANCE¹ (cf. PRIMA, §70, p.19)	Assessment	Remarks	Assessment	Remarks
		through increased income that will be generated from established WMA's after getting the AA status. Gender The project l mainstreamed gender in the project. Both women and men were participating in CBO leadership, different trainings, selected in VGS and IGA groups.		through increased income that will be generated from established WMA's after getting the AA status. Gender The project l mainstreamed gender in the project. Both women and men were participating in CBO leadership, different trainings, selected in VGS and IGA groups.
3. Were the objectives of the project always relevant?	1	The specific objective identified in the TFF remained relevant despite the facts that the project was not able to achieve it.	1	The specific objective identified in the TFF remained relevant despite the facts that the project was not able to achieve it.
4. Did the project meet the needs of the target groups?	2		3	The need of the target group were not met because they are yet to get authorization to use the resources in the established WMA's and generate income out of them.
5. According to its objectives, did the project rely on the appropriate local execution organs?	1	The project was executed by the appropriate Government organ At the District level, the District Commissioner (DC) and District Executive Officers (DED's) were nominally involved at their capacity as implementer of the planned activities.	1	The project was executed by the appropriate Government organ that is District Council and involvement of CBO leaders during implementation including direct involvement of local community in decision making through Village Assembly Meeting.
	National execution official		BTC execution official	
EFFICIENCY² (PRIMA, §71, pp.19-20)	Assessment	Remarks	Assessment	Remarks
1. Did the results of the project contribute to the carrying out of its objectives³ ? (efficiency)	2	The intermediate results of the project contributed well to the objective by utilizing the resources and funds wisely and adhered to its activity and financial plans. Planned final results were not fully attained.	3	Some of the planned results were not realized at required level hence contributed partially to the achievement of Specific Objective.
2. Evaluate the intermediate	3	Establishment and registration of two CBOs following election and	3	The intermediate results were unsatisfactory despite the

² According to PRIMA, §71, pp. 19-20, it is a matter of "appreciate and measure the foreseen performances agreed during the preparation traineeships according to the 4 criteria and the indicators established during the formulation. (The 4 criteria are efficiency, suitability, respect of deadlines and quality of the personnel)".

³ See annex 1 for further information

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	National execution official		BTC execution official	
RELEVANCE ¹ (cf. PRIMA, §70, p.19)	Assessment	Remarks	Assessment	Remarks
results (efficiency)		registration of Board of Trustees for both the two prospective WMAs, training of PST members, Village Council and VNRC, CBO members and Village Game Scouts and completion of 22 Village Land Use Plans serves as intermediate results attained.		following positive achievements;- Establishment and registration of two CBOs following election and registration of Board of Trustees for both CBOs. Different Training of PST members, Village Council and VNRC, CBO members and Village Game Scouts. Completion of 22 Village Land Use Plans and allocation of village land for two WMAs.
3. Are the management methods of the project appropriated? (efficiency)	1	Planned activities were implemented as outlined in the Planning Manual. Existing Government structures were properly utilized. BTC and MNRT ensured that good governance was instrumental in implementation of activities played a major role of facilitation, advisory and monitoring.	1	The management method of the project was appropriate. Using existing Government structure (District employed staffs) and procedures increased efficiency. BTC played a major role of facilitation, advisory and monitoring services.
4. Were the following resources appropriated (efficiency)				
a. Financial means?	2	The financial means were sufficient to cater for planned activities, funds were disbursed on time. District Councils were always late to avail their financial commitment on time and till the end of the project there was less than 15% of their commitment contributed	2	The financial means were satisfactory to cover most of planned activities, funds were disbursed on time, though it was difficult for the Districts to contribute their financial commitment on time and till the end of the project there was less than 15% of their commitment contributed. This affected the project to cover all planned activities like construction of CBO offices.
b. Human resources?	2	Human resources were somehow sufficient. Where there was shortage the Government and BTC deployed its staff to work in project area. Apart from having enough staffs, there was a high turn-over rate of staffs at managerial level. Not having a full-time project manager during the last two project years also negatively affected the efficiency in project implementation.	2	Human resources were somehow sufficient. Where there was shortage the Government and BTC deployed its staff to work in project area. Apart from having enough staffs, there was a high turn-over rate of staffs at managerial level. Not having a full-time project manager during the last two project years also negatively affected the efficiency in project implementation.

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	National execution official		BTC execution official	
RELEVANCE ¹ (cf. PRIMA, §70, p.19)	Assessment	Remarks	Assessment	Remarks
c. Material and equipments?	1	Working materials and equipment were sufficient during the period of implementation and will be handled to beneficiaries as proposed following the agreed modality.	1	Working materials and equipment were sufficient during the period of implementation and to be handled to beneficiaries as proposed by final JLPC meeting.
5. Were the project resources effectively used and optimized in order to reach the foreseen results? (efficiency)	1	The project resources were utilized effectively. Most of the funds were directed to beneficiaries through different approaches i.e. capacity building trainings, purchases etc. as revealed in auditing and final evaluation report.	1	The project resources were utilized effectively. Most of the funds were directed to beneficiaries through different approaches i.e. capacity building trainings, purchases etc. as revealed in auditing and final evaluation report.
6. Was the project satisfactory on a cost-efficiency approach in comparison to similar interventions? (efficiency)	2	It is difficult to make comparison on cost efficient approach since the institutional settings of this project differs much from other projects of this nature unless we are oblige to compare with a just ended Kilombero Project. We believe that projects' activities were instituted satisfactory on a cost-efficiency approach. Project Management Team in each District was responsible for overseeing implementation of scheduled activities.	2	The project approach in terms of management was cost-efficient both geographically, and at management level. Apart from better approach, inability of the project to establish WMAs due to delay solving the boundary dispute that cost the project to incur double cost, made the project not to be very satisfactory in utilization of funds.
7. According to the execution planning, assess the speed of the execution. (respect of deadlines)	3	The speed of implementing the planned activities was sufficient during the first half of project implementation period. Delayed boundary dispute between SGR and adjacent villages, contributed to attainment of intended goal.	3	The speed of execution was sufficient but slowed down due to delayed resolving the boundary dispute between SGR and adjacent villages.

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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	2

National execution official	BTC execution official
<p>The Project succeeded in establishing the CBOs and in building their capacity to take on the management of the potential WMAs as per approved land use / resource zone management plans. What remains is to obtain AA status that will enable the communities starting benefiting the income from natural resources available.</p> <p>The final evaluation revealed that the project was unable to reach its objectives although some of the results have been partially realized and contributed to project goal. The experience from other projects shows that, there is no WMA establishment completed in less than 10years. Hence the stages that ESP reached within 5years of implementation is about 75% to reach the ultimate project goal of having Authorized Association which can be done within a year to come if there will be timely and positive resolution on boundary disputes between SGR and adjacent villages.</p>	<p>The Project succeeded in establishing the CBOs and in building their capacity to take on the management of the potential WMAs as per approved land use / resource zone management plans. What remains is to obtain AA status that will enable the communities starting benefiting the income from natural resources available.</p> <p>The final evaluation revealed that the project was unable to reach its objectives although some of the results have been partially realized and contributed to project goal. The experience from other projects shows that, there is no WMA establishment completed in less than 10years. Hence the stages that ESP reached within 5years of implementation is about 75% to reach the ultimate project goal of having Authorized Association which can be done within a year to come if there will be timely and positive resolution on boundary disputes between SGR and adjacent villages.</p>

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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).**

Realization of objectives

During the project implementation, the project objective remained the same, hence there were no major implementation changes done rather than increased the number of beneficiaries from 4000 in 9 villages to 10,000 in 23 project villages at the beginning of project, whereby 22 villages were involved in the project.

The implementation of the project focused to enable the communities to participate in management and derive benefits from wildlife on a sustainable basis through established WMAs. It has been achieved to a limited extent within the six years of implementation. The services that were to be delivered by the project to the beneficiaries included: i) Institutional framework for communities to manage and use wildlife on village land is in place and functioning (*Result 1*), ii) Natural resource-based income generating activities at village and household level are established (*Result 2*), iii) Capacity of village institutions to implement and enforce community-based conservation/Wildlife Management Area regulations is built-up (*Result 4*) and iv) Efficiency of District Councils in following-up community-based conservation/Wildlife Management Area procedures is improved (*Result 4*).

Activities that contributed to the partial realization of above results were: i) Establishment and registration of two CBOs including election and registration of Board of Trustees for both CBOs, ii) establishment of two WMAs (in Rufiji and Kilwa District respectively), iii) Conduction capacity building trainings for PST members, Village Council and VNRC Members, CBO members and Village Game Scouts to manage the established WMAs, iv) Completion of 22 Village Land Use Plans and allocation of village land for two WMAs. Currently the project is working on preparation of RZMP including WMA's Investment Plan.

Induced changes by project are raised awareness to communities on laws, regulations and policies governing and protection of natural resources including realization of ownership of available natural resources that reduces the poaching activities. Apart from project indicators, below are the major implemented activities per result area and what have been achieved.

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Result Area 1: Institutions for communities to manage and use wildlife on village land are in place and functioning

Activity 1: Introduction of project to village communities

During the inception phase, the project was well introduced to different stakeholders including the village communities who were the direct beneficiaries who accepted in participating on project implementation. During the introduction phase 22 villages was selected i.e. 9 from Kilwa and 13 from Rufiji district.

Activity 2: Establishment of CBOs to manage WMAs

In the mid of project implementation, two CBO's were established and registered: - "*Jumuiya ya Hifadhi ya Wanyapori kata za Ngorongo, Utete na Mwaseni*: (JUHIWANGUMWA) in the Rufiji District and "*Matumizi Bora ya Maliasili kata za Miguruwe, Njinjo na Kandawale*" (MBOMAMINJIKA) in Kilwa District. Both CBOs have registered their respective institutions and have opened bank accounts in anticipation of receiving AA status. To manage the established CBOs two Boards of Trustees were established and registered.

Activity 3: Collection and compilation of WMA data

Before the mid - term review, the project collected data that was used to establish the WMAs and will be used during application of AA.

Activity 4: Compilation of WMA maps with info on village land-use plans

The preparation of two WMAs map was done during the exit phase and was delayed because of boundary dispute between SGR and adjacent villages.

Activity 5: Preparation of Resource Management Zone Plans

The Resource Management Zones for the two WMAs have been prepared during the exit phase due to delay on resolution of the boundary dispute.

Activity 6: Preparation of General Management Plans

Currently the project is preparing RZMP as requirement of attaining AA status.

Activity 7: Mobilization of Village Game Scouts

Before midterm review, 110 Village Game Scouts from the 22 villages were recruited, trained and equipped with uniforms and basic patrol gear. They occasionally being involved in patrols and they still have a great hope to be fully engaged in patrolling soon after attaining AA.

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Activity 8: Construction of Strong-rooms

The Project has not constructed the CBO offices or strong rooms as indicated in the project plan. However the communities already contributed the land for construction and the districts have prepared the BOQ and demarcate the acquired plot. The CBO offices are still very important for the communities to keep their information and other resources. The reason for not constructed was due to delay submission of BOQs from respective districts to BTC for approval (*any construction should start not less than one year before the end of the project - BTC financial regulation*) and the remained budget was insufficient to cover the construction costs due to budget deficit.

Result Area 2: Natural resource-based income generating activities at village and household level are established

The rationale for this Result Area is founded on the assumption that the WMAs would have been established and that the respective CBOs would have been awarded their AA status. Consequently the communities would be benefiting from the use of available natural resources. Unfortunately the results were not achieved however the activities implemented were:-

Activity 1: Obtaining wildlife user rights in WMA

User Rights for the WMAs in both Kilwa and Rufiji was not obtained because the AA status was not yet attained.

Activity 2: Marketing/promoting utilization of game/fish resources in WMAs

The project provided different trainings on WMA management, entrepreneurship, contractual agreements, business skills and study tours to WMAs that are already received user right to ensure that once the WMAs start functioning, , CBO members are able and ready to market and utilize resources in a sustainable way.

Activity 3: Marketing and promotion of non-consumptive tourism

Since marketing and promotion is the continues process, VGS, and CBO members received different trainings based on marketing and the project planned to support the CBO to prepare brochures that will be used to advertise the available resources within the WMAs after receiving AA status. in the future the districts councils are planning to establish the website that will be used by communities to advertise their products and services available within the District.

Activity 4: Supporting beneficiaries in developing beekeeping businesses.

The project supported establishment of 74 Beekeeper's groups i.e. 47 in Rufiji and 27 in Kilwa Districts., training on beekeeping management and supporting with

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beekeeping equipment including protective gears. Also some of the group members facilitated by the project to participate in Saba Saba trade fair in Dar es Salaam and Nanenane – Dodoma to market their bee's products.

Activity 5: Supporting beneficiaries to develop the botanical potential of village lands

According to final evaluation report there was no progress made on this activity "botanical potential" Only identification and listing of other income generating activities was prepared and documented for the benefit of CBOs to practice in the future.

Activity 6: Supporting beneficiaries to develop other NR-based income generation

Apart from beekeeping activity as a source of income from NR-based, other NR-based income generating activities such as basketry/weaving using forest products and sustainably harvesting timber and non-timber forest products for sale will follow after Resource Zone Management Plans that will also help to develop Natural Resource Investment Plan before the end of the project.

Result Area 3: Capacity of village institutions to implement Community-based Conservation/Wildlife Management Area regulations is built-up

The purpose of this Result is to improve the capacity of village institutions (VNRCs, VGS, VLUM and VC's) so that they can take on the responsibility of managing and administering the WMAs through the respective AA's. The activities also contributed to improving the capacity of the District technical teams. Though these activities well implemented, there was partial achievements and AA status was not achieved.

Activity 1: Establishment of Natural Resources (NR) committees

Established Village Natural Resources Committees (VNRC) in the 22 villages i.e. 10 from each village was well involved in the Project implementation after received formal NRM trainings from recognized Institutions of Likuyu Seka and other trainings on good governance and management of natural resources at village level. The issue of gender balance in VNRC composition was coincided that based on their capacity knowledge on natural resources.

Activity 2: Securing Certificates of Village Land Registration

To secure village land certificates, the project assisted in surveying and demarcation of all 22 villages. The certificates will be secured soon after resolution on boundary dispute between SGR and adjacent villages.

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Activity 3: Inventory of wildlife and other natural resources on village lands

Initial wildlife inventories were conducted in 2009 in each district covering abundance and diversity of wildlife and forest resources in the areas. The inventories are being also used to develop the Resource Zone Management Plans in the two districts. This has been updated by the project team during preparation of RZMP.

Activity 4: Preparation of Village Land Use Plans

Land use plans document for all 22 villages was completed and approved at the village and district level including setting aside part of the village land for establishment of WMA.. The project disseminated the copies to all villagers and capacitates the Village Land Use Committee to educate the villagers on sustainable use of planned areas.

Activity 5: Preparation of Wildlife Management Area Land Use Plans

This activity is being implemented during the exit phase together with developing the resource zone management plans for the WMAs.

Activity 6: Training of Village Government

The project conducted number of trainings to all 25 members of village government councils in each of the 22 villages in both districts i.e. trainings on good governance, leadership and natural resources management. The PMT made an assessment on the training made and found that, there is an increase of knowledge and awareness to village leaders on knowing the importance of protecting the natural resources for income and for future generation.

Activity 7: Preparation of by-laws

At the beginning of project implementation, the project supported reviewing and establishment of -village by-laws for each village and approved by village and District Councils. The developed by-laws are attached to the village land use plans in each village.

The enforcement of these by-laws is operational. While waiting for the WMAs to be functional, the project conducted number of trainings to CBO leaders on WMA by-laws and regulations for the benefit of their members.

Activity 8: Establishing /supporting HIV/AIDS committees

During project implementation, 22 village HIV/AIDS committees were established, trained on prevention and reduction of new infections.

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Result Area 4: Efficiency of District Councils in following-up CBC activities and WMA procedures is improved

This Result aims to consolidate the skills at the District level necessary to manage the established WMAs during and after the end of the project. Most of the activities were capacity building and were executed during the exit phase. The results were partially achieved with reference to final evaluation report.

Activity 1: Contribute to Preparation of a District Natural Resource Management Strategy

The district staffs were capacitated to develop their District Natural Resource Management Strategies in both districts because it is the part of the General District Management Plan. Till the end of the project DNRMS has not yet developed. This is because the activity needs an expert to develop that strategy rather than leaving to the district staffs to develop without assistance.

Activity 2: Training of district staff in technical skills

To build the capacity of the district staffs, the project provided a number of trainings both in theory and practical including study tours to learn on management of WMA. Some of trainings provided were; training on GIS and training on participatory natural resource management planning, training in project monitoring and evaluation. Apart from training the of PST members, the PMT that comprised with district staffs received practical training on preparation of progress and annual reports, project plans and budget.

Activity 3: Developing a Natural Resource Information System

The Project delivered to the District Council the equipment (computers and accessories) and software for developing a natural resource information system. This will enable the District to have the centralized database information of available resources within the district that can be posted into District website for advertisement and ease way of accessing information even outside the district.

Activity 4: Strengthening of coordination capacity

In each district the DNRAB's have been established and functioning. To strengthening the project coordination some of the PST members are part of the DNRB.

Activity 5: Rehabilitation of infrastructure

Currently the District council village government and SGR and other stakeholders supporting rehabilitation of some of the infrastructure systems within the villages.

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General Means: Project implemented effectively and efficiently

This area covered the general management of the project execution i.e. employment of project staffs, procurement of project working equipment and office accessories which was done during project inception phase. Other management activities were implemented throughout the project life span.

The area also covered the project monitoring and evaluation done during the implementation i.e. technical backstopping at least once per quarter, midterm review done in the mid of the project 2009, regular internal auditing, one external auditing and several JLPC's meetings.

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

The specific objective was enabling the communities to participate in management and derive benefits from wildlife on a sustainable basis through established WMAs. Based on the final evaluation report the specific objective has not been achieved to a required extent even after extension of 18months.

However, based on the set indicators (as per TFF), the specific objective have been attained by more than 60%. What is not achieved is to see the WMAs functioning and communities starting generating revenues from the WMA. Considering the period of the project (5 years) it's not easy to have a fully flagged WMA. As the WMA concept was new to most of communities, more time for sensitization and mobilization was needed than foreseen in the project design. The same applies to completing the bureaucratic procedures involved in the establishment of WMAs.

Specific Objective indicators that focused on income generation could not be verified as income from WMA can only be attained after the CBO's receive their AA status. It contributed to the conclusion that the project was unable to reach the goal as revealed in the final evaluation.

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

According to the project indicators, the intermediate results have been achieved as follows:-

Table 1: Achieved results as per accepted TFF indicators

Project Indicator	Achievement
Result 1: Institutions for communities to manage and use wildlife on village land are in place and functioning	
Four WMAs (next to the pilot one) designated along the eastern border of Selous GR	Two WMAs have been proposed by the local communities and they are at advanced stage of establishment and they will be gazetted upon granting AA to the CBOs which can lodge their application after completion of the Resource Zone Management Plan other steps remained were description and demarcation of WMA, Registration of village land certificate.
Hunting quotas granted to Authorized Associations are used for at least 75%	It is too early to measure this indicator. This will be measured a year after the areas are gazetted and the AA provided with wildlife user rights.
Village Game scouts (VGS) appointed in all project villages, trained and on patrol at least once in a month	110 VGS have been appointed and trained and are now carrying out anti - poaching patrols at least once in each quarter
Number of human-wildlife conflicts reduced by 50%	Difficult to measure due to unavailability of baseline report at the beginning of the project, but the District report shows that, there are fluctuations of occurrence of wildlife incidences.
Result 2: Natural-resource-based income generating activities at village and household level are established	
Average household income increased by 20%	Difficult to measure due to unavailability of baseline report at the beginning of the project.
Number of improved houses increased by 10%	Difficult to measure due to unavailability of baseline report at the beginning of the project.
Requests for food aid decreased by 50%	Difficult to measure due to unavailability of baseline report at the beginning of the project. But generally from the district records the incidence of food aids decreased.
Amount of collected levies increased by 50%	Difficult to measure due to unavailability of baseline report at the beginning of the project, though there is an increase rate of levies collection.
Result 3: Capacity of Village Councils to implement Community-based Conservation (CBC) activities and WMA regulations is built-up	
Implementation of Land Use Plans/by-laws is monitored at least 2 times/year increased by 50%	22 Village land use plan have been prepared and approved by the village government for use. Frequent monitoring and follow-up is higher in Rufiji District due to influx of

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Project Indicator	Achievement
	livestock keepers and illegal harvesting of forest products.
At least 75% of fines for not adhering to NR rules and regulations are received indeed	Although there was no baseline information, the village governments is fining those who break existing by-laws, e.g. for forest products the fine is not exceeding TAS 50,000/- per offense.
Number of people who are aware of NR policies increased by 75%	Though there was sensitization in all 22 villages, there was no clear measure on awareness rather than observations on reduction of illegal harvesting of NR incidences.
Number of people who can explain the wildlife policy	All 220 VNRCs and 110 VGS received the training on wildlife policy and they can explain well to other beneficiaries.
Result 4: Efficiency of District Councils in following-up CBC activities and WMA procedures is improved	
District Development Plans incorporate Land Use Plans of all project villages under their jurisdiction.	The land use plan documents already signed and approved by districts and they are being implemented under sectorial jurisdiction.
Proposal/applications for WMA related activities are all handled within the prescribed deadlines.	The application has not met the deadline as planned due to boundary dispute between Selous Game Reserve and the adjacent villages. Currently the project is finalizing the Resource Management Zone Plan, WMAs Boundary description and sketch maps, while waiting decision from Ministry of Land, Urban and Human Settlements.
Reported inconsistencies in revenue collection from NR-use are all followed-up and corrected.	Still there is inconsistency in collection of revenues from NRs though some of villages have opened deposit Bank Accounts to ensure transparency in collection of revenues from NRs.
District Natural Resources Information System is used for decision making at least 4 times / year.	Two District Natural Resources Information System have been developed but not yet used in decision making. The district staffs have been trained on the use and maintenance of the GIS database.
Résulte 5: Project Managed Effective and Efficiency	
Annual work plans are commented on and timely approved by the Project Steering Committee (JLPC).	This was done as planned within five years of implementation. Seven JLPC meetings have been conducted (out of the 12).
Differences between planned and realized budgets is less than 10%	There are minor differences (error <10%) between planned budget and real expenditures.
Deviations from work plans and budgets are all discussed and approved by the JLPC	Work plans and budgets were approved by JLPCs without major issues of budget deviations.
Results of impact monitoring are all used in preparation of annual work plans.	Apart from used recommendations from mid-term review, the quarterly backstopping missions were used to review some of the planned activities.

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

During project implementation, the project activities were implemented directly by the PMT and monitored by: i) JLPC, ii) National Coordination Unit of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism – Wildlife Division and iii) District Council Management Teams. The PMT that was responsible for the management of the day-to-day activities of the project, met once in every quarter to assess the progress of project activities and prepare the quarterly and annual report.

Since the project started there was seven JLPC meeting conducted to ensure orientation, follow-up and control of the project activities. Apart from controlling the project activities, other tasks done by JLPC was to approve the plan and budget, budget reallocation upon requirement and approving the annual report.

Apart from JLPC meeting, the ITA was conducting technical backstopping at least one in every quarter to access the progress of the project implementation and follow-up of JLPC recommendations.

At the end of the year the project made assessment of implemented activities that incorporated in the annual report that submitted to BTC for verification and sent to BTC-HQ before the end of February after the closing year.

Under financial part, the AFO ensured that all transactions have been posted in the FIT and closed before the mid of the following month. All the financial report were closed and posted to BTC-HQ monthly.

Midterm review was done in the mid of the project implementation and most of the recommendation were implemented during extension period followed by final evaluation.

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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?

The major problems encountered were:-

The boundary dispute between Selous Game Reserve and adjacent villages contributed in delaying finalizing procedures for establishment of WMAs which was the main project target. To solve the situation, several stakeholders meeting were conducted including re-surveying that was conducted to verify the existing boundaries using the Government Notice 275 of 1974. During re-surveying all stakeholders were involved according to the land laws.

High turnover rate of key project staff at all levels in the last two years of the project. The situation affected the speed of project execution including timely decision making activities that needed JLPC approval. The situation was recovered by replacement of the vacant post.

Inability of District Councils to service their financial commitments that affected the execution budget. The JLPC proposed the task force to make close follow-up on the collection but nothing was collected apart from the previous amount already delivered in the project.

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

Things that delayed realization of the result of the project were; i) time lag to solve the issue of boundary disputes between SGR and adjacent villages, ii) underestimation of the boundary problem that could be the fore most issue to work at the beginning of the project execution, iii) JLPC not played its role in time, iv) the uncertainty of the project extension during its end in 2010 with budget increase whereby the project stand still for about six months that caused staff to move out, v) high turn-over of project staff and vi) unrespect of the activity plan to cope with the weather condition.

External factors that reduced the speed of implementation were; i) administrative changes especially at Ministerial level, ii) change in attitude of beneficiaries towards recognition of the importance of conservation of WMAs and poaching practices and iv) long administrative procedures to acquire the AA status.

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

Project evaluation report revealed that, during project design the issue of local stakeholder's platform was not taken into account in order to discuss the project progress report before sent to JLPC meeting.

Inconsistency of reporting system – different staff reporting to different line managers with different reporting format i.e. Project Coordinator reporting to the District (DED), Technical Advisor to BTC and Project Manager to the Ministry. Apart from different reporting format, there was also different reporting period due to different financial year between Tanzanian (July –June) and Belgian governments (January – December).

Practical training and TOT's have proven better results, though trainings provided were insufficient to build local capacity to the extent of managing themselves.

Lack of baseline information at the beginning of the project has affected target setting and effecting a good monitoring and evaluation strategy including measuring the project indicators at the end of the project.

Incapacity to contribute the committed fund from the Districts affected the rate of implementation and in one way or another unable to achieve some of the planned activities.

The issue of awareness rising to communities especially on proper land use and conservation of natural resources is a continuous process and need long term funding.

The major issues that involve property ownership like land need to be paid attention in the very beginning of project implementation to avoid delay in implementing other activities if misunderstanding occurs like the issue of boundary dispute between SGR and adjacent villages.

The issue of norms and culture that can cause diversity level of understanding should be taken into consideration during setting time for project implementation to avoid delay and/or unfinished project activities.

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

Generally the project was observed by the target group as one of the things through which they could improve their livelihood and start benefiting from the surrounded natural resources especially wildlife. Also they expected to reduce conflicts between the SGR and to control villagers entering inside the game reserve for hunting and fishing.

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The target group positively accepted the project and realized that, establishment of WMA will give them mandate to plan and utilize available natural resources including making contractual agreements with different investors which in-turn will earn money that will enable to improve their livelihoods.

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) Follow-up of midterm review:-

Mid-term review recommended that, second phase of the project should be planned to focus on results area 2, 3 and 4 to consolidate the achievements in the crucial Result Area 1. To implement this, the Exit Strategy developed instead that redefined the project targets by keeping the original objective structure intact, including that of Result 2, 3 & 4.

A clear focus over the next period of project implementation should be the on-the-ground achievement of 2 WMAs with AA status, user rights and bonafide investors. To implement this, project has strived to resolve the boundary dispute that was the major obstacle towards establishment of the two WMAs. The re-surveying was conducted waiting an approval after agreement between the two parties.

An assessment of the viability of the 2 WMAs needs to be carried out as soon as is feasible so that the establishment process can continue with confidence. To implement this, the NR assessment and economic baseline survey for Rufiji and Kilwa WMAs was conducted and completed in May 2010.

Address the needs of improved House Hold level income by a focus on establishing a strong community level institutional framework for household level income generation. This was done partially through various training programmes including supplying of beekeeping equipment to established 74 beekeepers groups.

The Mid-term review also recommended establishment of Savings and Loans Scheme within the WMA CBOs through Village Savings and Loans Associations known locally as VICOBA. The activity was not implemented due to changes some of project target during exit strategy focused on accomplishment of WMAs.

The establishment of WMAs in Tanzania presents a real opportunity to conserve biodiversity and reduce poverty, it would benefit from long-term support from the Belgian government. This was being considered by Belgium Government to continue supporting the Natural Resource Sector.

Belgian development support should have a strong natural resources & WMA support component. This has been taken into consideration in the IDCP 2010-2013 through proposed Wetland Ecosystem Management Project (KILORWEMP).

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(ii) Auditing recommendations

Main auditing recommendations included:-

The project should continue maintaining using a separate cash book for each mode of payment (Cogest or Regie) and currency type (Euro-Bank, TZS-Bank, TZS – Petty Cash) to account for all the funds received from BTC HQ including transfers and payments from the accounts to cover the various costs of activities as indicated in the project budget. This was being implemented as recommended using the BTC Financial Accounting Tool (FIT).

All petty cash vouchers and payment vouchers should properly be completed as to details of payment including reference to supporting documents e.g. GT number, invoice no etc. This was being implemented and before AFO posting any transaction in the accounting tool every petty cash/payment voucher was given a reference number.

The Euro equivalent amount should be indicated on BTC office payments to allow easy reference and bank reconciliation since the currency of reporting is the Euro. This is being taken care during all project transactions by AFO and BTC- Project Financial Manager.

Petty cash and payment vouchers including supporting documents should be cancelled by the “PAID” stamp to avoid re-use. This is being done by AFO after verification of payment vouchers by TA.

It was recommended that, an Advance/Imprest register should be maintained to track down the issue and retirement of imprest as well as consistent use of the Advance Surrender forms which restrict issue of further advances unless the previous ones are fully accounted for. All relevant financial documents were well kept and recorded in the register book before posted in the FIT that shows all the advances by name.

It was recommended that, the Project Management Team should make the necessary efforts to ensure that the cash contributions from the districts are forthcoming as the project is now heading towards the final stage of implementation while no meaningful contributions have been received from the Districts. The JLPC appointed the task force committee to make a close follow-up but the Districts unable to commit all required the funds.

Despite the explanation from the PMT that there was need to utilize District vehicles in the implementation project activities, it was recommended that there should be prior request for use of the vehicles by the PMT from the Districts indicating the estimated km. coverage and fuel budget. The District Officials on their part should issue a release authority for the vehicles on project missions for control purposes. This was controlled by PC's by informing AFO in their respect Districts.

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It was recommended that, due care should be exercised during posting of transactions in the FIT accounting system and periodical training to be provided to staff implementing the system to enhance their competence. This was done once which was not enough for all project staff to be conversant with the FIT accounting system.

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

Recommendation from final evaluation report:-

It is essential that the Wildlife Division commits to resolving the boundary conflict so that the WMAs can be formally registered. In tandem with this process the respective Resource Zone Management Plans (RZMP) should be completed so that the documentation necessary for both CBOs to acquire AA status and their User Rights can be completed.

It is also essential for BTC to put in place the means to complete the CBO offices in the respective Districts in order to retain the confidence of these communities. Also the number of trainings for building capacities of both local communities and district council officials should be scaled-up and replicated to other stakeholders for sustainability of established WMAs.

Other recommendations:-

Wildlife Division should make an assessment after a certain period of time to know the economic viability of the 2 WMAs.

Pilot a streamlined clear and transparent process of working with potential investors to avoid corruptions.

In the future the established CBO members can be mobilized to engage in Village Savings and Loans Scheme (VSLs) apart from the income generated from the AA.

District Councils should take clear measures to harmonize land use competition with new investors in agriculture and livestock keepers.

The establishment of WMAs in Tanzania presents a real opportunity to conserve biodiversity and reduce poverty; hence the Wildlife Division should create conducive environments to attract more investors.

Ensure that AA leaderships are clear that they are accountable to the Village councils, and develop mechanisms and capacity that will proactively identify and

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reduce the likelihood of potential conflict between AAs and Village Councils, and proactively assist them to avoid conflict over WMA management.

The established AA consortium could be particularly valuable in providing specialist advice e.g. on the legal provisions within investor agreements.

Wildlife Division together with the District Council should continue monitoring the performance of the AA institutions in the light of viability and manageability issues related to the WMAs.

In future Wildlife Division to develop specialist WMA team members from WD HQ staff allocated to work with National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) on land use plans for WMAs to ensure their coherent planning and viability. KILORWEMP can use this experience as a pilot to support this development.

7. Conclusions

Based on the final evaluation report, Eastern Selous Community Wildlife and Natural Resource Management Project will be deemed to have failed if the two WMAs are not registered and the respective CBOs awarded AA status. Due to this, there should be a clear plan to continue supporting the remained requirement towards establishment of WMAs for both Districts (Kilwa and Rufiji). It should be noted that, this failure is no fault of the implementing team or the participating communities but directly as a result of the long delay in solving the boundary issue between the Selous Game Reserve and the adjacent villages.

In future, to avoid delay in implementation of project activities, consideration of baseline survey should be given priority and should identify all major possible obstacles that might cause any delay during project implementation and should be addressed/executed at the beginning of project implementation.

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PART FOUR**ANNEXES.**

Annexes
Annex 1 Results summary
Annex 2 Disbursement rate of the project
Annex 3 Personnel of the project
Annex 4 Subcontracting activities
Annex 5 Equipment
Annex 6 Trainings
Annex 7 Backers

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

Intermediate results	Project Indicators	Indicators (foreseen or realized)	Progres
IR. 1: Institutions for communities to manage and use wildlife on village land are in place and functioning.	Four WMAs (next to the pilot one) designated along the Eastern border of Selous GR.	Two WMAs have been proposed by the local communities.	Waiting to accomplish remained procedures to be gazetted upon granted AA.
	Hunting quotas granted to Authorized Associations are used for at least 75%	It is too early to measure this indicator.	To be measured a year after the areas are gazetted and the AA provided with wildlife user rights.
	Village Game scouts (VGS) appointed in all project villages, trained and on patrol at least once in a month	110 VGS have been appointed and trained.	Currently they are carrying out anti - poaching patrols in collaboration with the SGR and District Game Officers on their village land and SGR.
	Number of human-wildlife conflicts reduced by 50%	Difficult to measure due to unavailability of baseline report at the beginning of the project.	According to the District report there are few and fluctuations of occurrence of wildlife incidences that cause crops damage and even death.
IR. 2: Natural resource-based income generating activities at village and household level are established.	Average household income increased by 20%	Difficult to measure due to unavailability of baseline report at the beginning of the project.	Apart from not having the baseline data, the income of people is increasing not necessarily from NRs but due to other income generating activities.
	Number of improved houses increased by 10%	Difficult to measure due to unavailability of baseline report at the beginning of the project.	Through observations, the number of improved houses is increasing compared to the period at the beginning of the project.
	Requests for food aid decreased by 50%	Difficult to measure due to unavailability of baseline report at the beginning of the project.	According to the District records the incidence of food aids decreased.
	Amount of collected levies increased by 50%	Difficult to measure due to unavailability of baseline report at the beginning of the project.	According to the District records, there is an increase rate of levies collection.

IR. 3: Capacity of village institutions to implement Community-based Conservation / Wildlife Management Area regulations is built-up.	Implementation of Land Use Plans/by-laws is monitored at least 2 times/year increased by 50%.	22 Village land use plan have been prepared and approved by the Village Government for use.	The land use plans are now being used by District Council on different uses.
	At least 75% of fines for not adhering to NR rules and regulations are received indeed.	No baseline data for comparison.	Although there was no baseline information, the village governments is fining those who break existing by-laws, e.g. for forest products the fine is not exceeding TAS 50,000/- per offense.
	Number of people who are aware of NR policies increased by 75%.	Difficult to measure.	The sensitization conducted in all 22 project villages, increased awareness that lead to reduction of illegal harvesting of NR incidences including wild forest burning.
	Number of people who can explain the wildlife policy.	About 220 VNRCs and 110 VGS received the training on wildlife policy and they can explain well to other beneficiaries.	The trained NRs Committees are current actively implementing the wildlife policy in their respective villages.
IR. 4: Efficiency of District Councils in following-up CBC activities and WMA procedures is improved	District Development Plans incorporate Land Use Plans of all project villages under their jurisdiction.	Land uses Plan for all 22 villages are well incorporated in DDP.	The land use plan documents already signed and approved by respective Districts and they are being implemented under sectorial jurisdiction.
	Proposal/applications for WMA related activities are all handled within the prescribed deadlines.	The application has not met the deadline as planned due to boundary dispute between Selous Game Reserve and the adjacent villages.	Currently the project is finalizing the Resource Management Zone Plan, WMAs Boundary description and sketch maps, while waiting decision from Ministry of Land, Urban and Human Settlements.
	Reported inconsistencies in revenue collection from NR-use are all followed-up and corrected.	Still there is inconsistency in collection of revenues from NRs.	Currently, some of villages have opened deposit Bank Accounts to ensure transparency in collection of revenues from NRs.
	District Natural Resources Information System is used for decision making at least 4 times / year.	In each District (Kilwa & Rufiji) Natural Resources Information System have been developed.	The system is there but not yet used in decision making. Though the District staffs have been trained on the use and maintenance of the GIS database.

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	Annual work plans are commented on and timely approved by the Project Steering Committee (JLPC).	This was done as planned within five years of implementation. Seven JLPC meetings have been conducted (out of the 12).	
Résulte 5: Project Managed Effective and Efficiency	Differences between planned and realized budgets is less than 10%	There are minor differences (error <10%) between planned budget and real expenditures.	
	Deviations from work plans and budgets are all discussed and approved by the JLPC	Work plans and budgets were approved by JLPCs without major issues of budget deviations.	
	Results of impact monitoring are all used in preparation of annual work plans.	Apart from used recommendations from mid-term review, the quarterly backstopping missions were used to review some of the planned activities.	

ANNEX 2: Disbursement Rate of the Project

Source of financing	Cumulated budget (Euro)	Real cumulated expenses (Euro)	Cumulated disbursement rate	Comments and remarks
Direct Belgian Contribution	1,642,362.82	1,596,706.76	97%	The amount cumulated is up to 31 th May 2012 Including the approved budget for Exit Strategy.
Contribution of the Partner Country	120,000.00	25,000	21%	
Contribution of the Counterpart Funds	-	-		
Other source	-	-		
	-	-		

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ANNEX 3: 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name: Leonard Mayeta • Gender: Male • Title: National Project Manager • Name: Louis Y. Nzalli • Gender: Male • Title: National Project Manager • Name: Abdalla Mwanauta • Gender: Male • Title: National Project Manager 	<p>Started from June 2006 to March 2011.</p> <p>Started From March 2011 to October 2011.</p> <p>Started from October 2011 to June 2012.</p>	<p>Worked as Project Managers from the MNRT at different period during project implementation.</p>
2.Support personnel, locally recruited at District Level. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name: Sebastian L. Gaganija • Gender: Male • Title: Community Development Officer - Rufiji • Name: John J. Eniyoye • Gender: Male • Title: District Game Officer - Rufiji • Name: Isdory J. Kimaro • Gender: Male • Title: District Game Officer • Name: Francis W.Rusengula • Gender: Male • Title: Ag. District Game Officer • Name: Juma Issa Mkungura • Gender: Male • Title: Ag. District Game Officer • Name: Juma Ally • Gender: Male • Title: District Livestock Officer – Kilwa • Name: Stephen Shemkande • Gender: Male • Title: Game Officer • Name: Chande Ligibu • Gender: Male • Title: District Game Officer 	<p>Started from 2006 to 2012</p> <p>Started from 2006 to 2007</p> <p>Started from 2007 to 2010</p> <p>Started from 2010 to 2010</p> <p>Started from 2010 to 2012</p> <p>Started from 2006 to 2012</p> <p>Started from 2006 to 2009</p> <p>Started from 2006 to 2012</p>	<p>Coordinating the Project activities at District level. Holder of Advanced Diploma in Environmental Planning & Post Graduate Diploma in Urban Management.</p> <p>Diploma of Wildlife Management & Principle Game Warden</p> <p>Diploma of Wildlife Management & Principle Game Warden</p> <p>Degree of holder - Wildlife Management & Game Officer</p> <p>Holder of Diploma in Wildlife Management.</p> <p>Coordinating the Project Activities at District Level. Holder of Diploma in Animal Health.</p> <p>Holder of Certificate in Wildlife Management.</p> <p>Holder of Certificate in Wildlife Management.</p>

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Personnel type (title, name and gender)	Duration of recruitment (start and end dates)	Comments (recruitment periods, profile relevance.
3.Training personnel, locally recruited Recruited when need raised	N/A	The recruited personnel depended on the qualification needed on the specific activity to be done.
4. International Personnel (outside BTC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name: Isabell Von Ortzen • Gender: Female • Title: International Technical Advisor-MNRT • Name: Piet Oosterom • Gender: Male • Title: International Technical Advisor-MNRT 	<p>Started from June 2006 to February 2011.</p> <p>Started from March 2011 to June 2012.</p>	They worked as Technical Advisor of MNRT on Natural Resources Projects supported by Belgian Government
5. Expert in International Cooperation (BTC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name: Theonestina Kaiza Boshe • Gender: Female • Title: Local Technical Advisor • Name: Lameck Noah • Gender: Male • Title: Local Technical Advisor • Name: Florent S. Nguma • Gender: Male • Title: Local Technical Advisor • Name: Isdory J. Kimaro • Gender: Male • Title: WMA Advisor • Name: Abdallah Kisinza • Gender: Male • Title: Administrative & Financial Officer • Name: Galluce Patrice • Gender: Male • Title: Administrative & Financial Officer • Title: Name: Samson Mrema • Gender: Male • Title: Project Driver 	<p>Started from November 2006 to April 2007.</p> <p>Started from June 2007 to March 2010.</p> <p>Started from October 2011 to June 2012.</p> <p>Started from January 2011 to June 2012.</p> <p>Started from February 2007 to November 2007.</p> <p>Started from October 2007 to June 2012.</p> <p>Started from 2006 to June 2012.</p>	<p>Providing Technical Support and supervised the project activities including proper execution of project activities according to the plan and budget.</p> <p>Work as a WMA Advisor under BTC- contract.</p> <p>Worked as Financial and Administrative Officers.</p> <p>Holder of VIP/Grade A – Driving Certificate.</p>

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ANNEX 4: Subcontracting activities and invitations to tender
(One form for each subcontracting contract)

Rufiji & Kilwa District Councils								
Tendering mode	Closed Tender	Quotations	Quotations	Quotations	Quotations	Single Source	Single Source	Single Source
Date of the invitation to tender	25 th Oct. 2008							
Start date of the subcontracting contract	9 th January 2009	Nov-09	Aug-10	Nov-09	Nov-09	15 th Nov. 2007	22 nd Dec.2008	Dec-07
Name of the subcontractor (or of the company)	Quality Motors Ltd -Dsm	Morogoro Canvas Ltd	Ungando & Kwaslema Enterprises	Morogoro Canvas Ltd.	Karanga Prison - Moshi	National Land Use Commission	TAWIRI-Arusha	Likuyu Seka & Pasiansi Wildlife Training Institutes
Object of the contract	Purchase of Motorcycles	Purchase of Camping Gear.	Purchase Beekeeping Equipment & Protective gears	Purchase VGS Uniforms	Purchase of Boots	Conduct Land Use Plan	Training of GIS Database	Training of VGS & VNRC
Cost of the contract	Euro 20,975.75	TAS. 14,905,000	TAS. 14,136,000	TAS. 4,582,000	TAS. 3,833,800	TAS. 62,608,000	TAS. 10,190,375	TAS. 70,840,000
Duration of the contract	30 Days	30 Days	45 Days	30 Days	1 Weeks	60 Days	121 Days	6 Weeks VGS and 2weeks VNRC
Results	Delivered Seven Motorcycles	Delivered 11	Delivered 204 pairs.	Delivered 116 pairs.	Delivered 116 pairs.	22 Land Use Documents delivered to respective Districts.		All participants received Certificate and Uniform.
Comments							The database was not decommissioned to district councils.	

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**ANNEX 5: List of the Equipment Acquired During the Project
Purchased Under Regie Budget**

Eastern Selous Project			
Purchased Equipment Under Regie Budget			
Equipment Type	Cost		Remarks
	Budget (Euro)	Real Exp.	
Transports means			
Vehicles (3)	69,846.74	69,544.22	
Motorcycles (7)		20,920.75	NIL
	Sub Total	90,464.97	
Office Equipment	40,500.00		
Lap Top Computers (4)		5,062.26	
3Desk top computers (3)		4,611.83	
Printers (4)		3,476.45	
Computers Accessories & UPS (3)		1,394.06	
Mobile Phone (7)		1,854.36	
Ac Machine (3)		1,937.06	NIL
	Sub Total	18,336.02	
Office Furniture	9,822.78		
Executive Office Table (3)		1,231.67	
Office Chairs (22)		850.44	
Metal Cabinet (3)		818.18	
Other office stationeries		264.72	
	Sub Total	3,165.01	NIL
Total	120,169.52	111,966.00	

Annex 6. Trainings/Workshops

Training type /Workshop	Country, Institution, Duration	Name or number of trained people	Dates of the trainings	Subject, content and level
Basic training in Wildlife conservation.	Pasiansi wildlife Training Institute, Mwanza	45	2007	Basic training in Wildlife conservation.
Basic training in Wildlife Conservation.	Likuyu-Sekamaganga Community based Conservation Training Centre, Namtumbo Ruvuma.	42	2007/2008	Basic training in Wildlife Conservation.
Basic GIS database.	TAWIRI-CIMU	20	2008	Basic GIS database.
Participatory Natural Resources Management.	MNRT-DPP	20	2008	Participatory Natural Resources Management.
Basic training on Land laws including establishment of Village Land Registry.	Ministry of Lands and Human Settlement Development.	12	2008	Basic training on Land laws including establishment of Village Land Registry.
Basic training in Wildlife Conservation.	Likuyu-Sekamaganga Community based Conservation Training Centre, Namtumbo Ruvuma.	23	2008	Basic training in Wildlife Conservation.
Basic training in Natural Resources Management.	Likuyu-Sekamaganga Community based Conservation Training Centre, Namtumbo Ruvuma.	60	2008	Basic training in Natural Resources Management.

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Training type /Workshop	Country, Institution, Duration	Name or number of trained people	Dates of the trainings	Subject, content and level
Basic training in Natural Resources Management.	Likuyu-Sekamaganga Community based Conservation Training Centre, Namtumbo Ruvuma.	70	2008	Basic training in Natural Resources Management.
Basic training on beekeeping techniques.	Kilwa and Rufiji Project support teams under the leadership of beekeeping officers of each District.	990	2008	Basic training on beekeeping management.
Basic training on Good Governance and Accountability.	Rufiji & Kilwa Project support team.	550	2008	Basic training on Good Governance and Accountability.
Training on monitoring requirements according to the WMA regulations.		101 CBO members and 44 VLs	August 2011	Improving reinforcement of WMAs regulations.
Participatory Planning workshops for preparation of 2 RZMPs		175 Stakeholders attended	April 2012	Receiving Stakeholders inputs for establishment of RZMP.
Stakeholder's workshop for approval of RMZP draft document.		175 Stakeholders.	May 2012	Consolidation of the stakeholder's inputs.
Training on how to prepare contracts, contract negotiations and business partnership development.		24 CBO Central Committee members (CC), 8 Financial Committee members (FC) & 10 PST members.	July 2011	Capacity building on contractual agreements.
Training on Business Management & Entrepreneurship		34 CBO members & 24 Central Committee	August 2011	Improve the knowledge & skills on Businesses to different committee members.

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Training type /Workshop	Country, Institution, Duration	Name or number of trained people	Dates of the trainings	Subject, content and level
skills.		(CC) members & 8 Financial Committee members. FC).		
Training on roles and responsibilities on Managing WMA and CBO.		101 CBO members.	September 2011	Improving Administrative and Management of CBOs.
Basic training on Good Governance and Accountability		550 VC members, 220 VNRCs and 110 VGS	February 2011	Basic training on Good Governance and Accountability.
Training on Communication skills and report writing.		24 CBO Leaders, 22 VEOs, 6 WEOs & 3 Divisional Secretaries.	April 2011	Improving Communication skills & report writing.
Training on monitoring requirements in WMA according to the approved WMA regulations		20 Project Supporting Team (PST).	October 2011	Improving knowledge on WMA's requirements & regulations.
Workshop on establishment of Board of Trustees.		101 CBO members	November 2010	Approval of Board members.
Workshop on BTC implemented project lesson learnt.		9 Project implementers.	January 2011	Application of lesson learnt for future projects.

ANNEX 7. 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	Comment
Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC-Tanzania)	NIL	N/A	N/A	
Bailleurs de fonds contribuant à un même objectif spécifique				
Backers	Name of the Intervention	Budget	Main objectives	Comment
	NIL	N/A	N/A	

The Project Closing Document was prepared by Project Local Technical Advisor and Project Manager in collaboration with Project Management Team on June 2012.

Submitted to JLPC Meeting on 20th June 2012.

Approved by :-

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JLPC Chaiperson

Date :.....

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