

TANZANIA NCU ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTATION

PRODAP-Tanzania is co-financed by an ADB loan of **4.990.000 UA (equivalent to USD 7.4 million)** and a NDF Loan of **Euro 6.0 million**. Planned activities were carried out in the four components, namely institutional capacity building, fisheries development and environment protection, Rural Infrastructure and Local Development and project management.

1 Component A: Institutional Capacity Building

Output 1: Improve and update policy and regulatory frameworks

The Lake Tanganyika Authority (LTA) based in Bujumbura – Burundi has been mandated to coordinate issues related to policies and legislations. The First step towards improvement and updating of policies and regulatory framework was to prepare an inventory of existing Fisheries and Environment related Regulation and Policies. Thereafter the LTA commissioned studies to review, update and harmonize fisheries and environment related regulations and policies. The final reports for these studies were distributed to all riparian countries for comments and endorsement

Output 2: Technical Supervision and Training provided

i) Training of operators in responsible fisheries and management practices

According to the Project Appraisal Report (PAR) it was envisaged to conduct training to **5,000** fisheries operators; however the Programme managed to train **1,484**, which is **30%** against the planned target. The overall target was disaggregated into **3,000** males of whom only **830** were trained, this being an equivalent to **28%**. Out of **2,000** females planned, only **654** received training representing **33%**. The trainings were focused on fish processing techniques, construction of simple demonstration thermal drying kilns for **Lates (Migebuka)** and sun drying racks for clupeids (*Dagaa*). The trainings provided to fisher folks have resulted to the post-harvest losses from **15%** in 2009 to an estimated **10%** in 2013. Targeted training to the processors, demonstration kilns and drying racks not only have reduced the loss of harvested fish but has boosted the income of fishers, processors, traders and economy as whole.

ii) Training of employees of decentralized local authorities

In term of training employees of decentralized local authorities and administrations, it was anticipated to train **140**, out of whom **98** were supposed to be males and **42** females. The overall target reached is **68** employees trained which **49%** of the overall target. Out of the **68** employee **48**, were males, and **20** females. (reasons for not achieving the target)

iii) Managerial staff trained (fisheries, environment and fisheries research departments - 30% women).

According to the Project Appraisal report the target was to train **60** managerial staff (senior staff). This target was achieved as planned total number of managerial employees to be trained were **60**, out of these **42** is males and **18** are females. In the disaggregating the target, the number of male trained were **42** which is **100%** of the expected target

iv) Training of technicians (from fisheries, environment and fisheries research departments - 30% women):

In the Appraisal report, it was envisaged that, a total of **160** technicians will be trained on various skills in the field of fisheries and environment, however only **140** were trained which **88%** of the target is, male trainees were **98** while female were **42**.

Output 3: Improved Infrastructure and Equipment

The Project has supported the rehabilitation of the building of the Fisheries Office in Kigoma District Council and TAFIRI Laboratory at Kigoma including installation of electricity; while at Kipili, the project has constructed a multifunctional office that will house the surveillance station, the beach management unit and other government extension officers. All works were completed 100 %.



Photo of constructed Surveillance Office in Kasanga, Sumbawanga district Council



Photo of a rehabilitated District Fisheries Office, Kigoma DC

Rehabilitated TAFIRI Kigoma Centre Laboratory in Kigoma

Newly constructed Fisheries Surveillance Office, Buhingu, Kigoma DC

In the course of implementation, the project procured a number of working gear and equipment including **four (4)** 4X4 vehicles, **14** motor cycles **15** desk top computers, **11** laptops, **10** printers and **3** heavy duty photocopier some of these equipment and working gears were distributed to LGAs and other government institutions (the list of fixed asset attached). In order to build capacity for the surveillance stations the Programme has procured four fiber 8-meter boats equipped with communication facilities.



Four surveillance boats procured by Tanzania

Output 4: Communication System established

Awareness raising materials were printed including **2000** T/shirts carrying the following message; *“Ziwa Tanganyika ni Hazina yetu, TUITUNZE”*, **1,000** calendars’ distributed to communities and other stakeholders.

3TV programs were prepared and aired to (ITV, Star TV, and TBC1) on sensitization campaigns on responsible fishing practices (gradual abandoning of harmful fishing gears).

The NCU has facilitated the five LGAs to participate in special day events like Sabasaba, Nanenane (farmer’s day), World Environment Day, World Food Day and Katavi day by involving **54** stakeholders. Since Project inception several awareness campaigns have been conducted, the target set was to reach **120,000** community members, however those reached were **87,730** members representing **73%** of the target.

2 Component B: Fisheries Development and Environmental Protection

Output 1: Fisheries Development Frame Work Plan

Towards development of Economic and Social Development Master Plan for the Lake Tanganyika Basin, the LTA has drafted reports on harmonization of Monitoring, Control and surveillance (MCS), Co-management and Framework Fisheries management Plan (FFMP) for Lake Tanganyika. The NCU has facilitated and participated in the process at the regional and national level meetings to review and harmonize the fisheries policies and legislation. The three drafted reports were presented and discussed at the National stakeholders' meeting which was held on 30th May – 1st June 2012 in Bagamoyo, whereby **33** participants from various relevant institutions participated.

Output 2: Joint Fisheries Management Mechanisms developed

A total of **23** BMUs have been established and capacity building workshops were conducted for grassroots, medium cadre and senior fisheries experts at LGAs level. Prior establishment of BMUs, trainings were conducted to **105** members of BMUs and village government leaders on beach management by-laws and management plans. The participated BMUs include Kibirizi, Katonga (Kigoma Ujiji Municipality), Mwakizega, Mwamgongo, Kagunga, Kirando, Karago, Herembe, Kaparamsenga (Kigoma DC), Ikola stoo, Ikola Mchangani, Isengule and Karema of Mpanda District; Kirando Wampembe, and Korongwe of Nkasi district; Muzi, Samazi and Kasanga of Sumbawanga District. The set target was **60** villages; however this target was reviewed down during the MTR to **30** villages. Out of the set target, **23 (73%)** villages adopted JFM. Other **9** Beach Management Units (BMUs) are at final stage of establishment.

Output 3: Fisheries statistic system developed

The Project has funded a number of activities including regional Frame survey which was conducted in 2011 in order to have reliable and useful data for the planning and development of fisheries resources along the Lake Tanganyika. The survey have demonstrated that fishing efforts from the Lake has increased due to majority of fishing communities to engage in fishing as a feasible economic option along the Lake shore. The results shows that, the number of fishers increased from **12,574** in 2006 to **26,634** in 2011 an increase of about **112%** likewise a number of fishing craft increased from **7,129** in 2006 to **11,506**, this being an increase of about **61%** in 2011.

Other implemented activities during the period include facilitation of Catch Assessment Survey (CAS) exercise which is ongoing to all selected pilot villages in all five LGAs. The pilot villages include Kibirizi in Kigoma Municipal Council, Mwamgongo in Kigoma District, Ikola in Mpanda District, Korongwe in Nkasi District and Muzi in Sumbawanga District. The generated data will be used to estimate annual fish production as well as updating the existing National Fisheries Management Plan for Lake Tanganyika. Preliminary results of CAS have been presented at regional meeting organized by the Lake Tanganyika Authority (LTA) held in Kinshasa May 2013. The preliminary results for Catch assessment survey revealed that, fish production has increased in Lake Tanganyika from **165,000** metric tons in 2009 to **200,000** metric tons in 2013. These results have confirmed the expected outcomes as indicated in the (PAR

In addition the Programme has procured data collection equipment to enable the LGAs to collect fisheries data sustainably. The procured equipment include, **6** laptops, **6** desk top computers, **6** printers and **20** Platform stainless weigh scales.

¹ Draft Regional CAS report 2013

In terms of implementation of back –ups research, the project supported TAFIRI to conduct research on i) Identification, ascertaining and mapping of critical habitats for fish species and associated fauna and flora ii) assessment and determination of impacts of harvesting of ornamental fish species with the view to ensure sustainability of resources

- a. In terms of identification and mapping of critical habitats, research results identified the sites that had higher total fish species richness, diversity index, individual counts and biomass along the Lake shore. These are species-rich sites and had also a good number of the rare species and immature individuals indicating that the identified sites are important breeding/nursery ground for many other species. Most species were however observed from the southern portion of the lake.
- b. On ornamental research results indicate that some species are restricted in their distribution. Some are already listed under the IUCN red list of endangered flora and fauna. It is therefore, recommended that companies should be prohibited to collect endangered fish species. Another species that needs a special ban on its collection is *Neolamprologus leloupi*). It was noted from the survey that this species is very rare, although it used to be abundant all over the lake. More over at the moment it is on high demand by exporters.

The Programme has supported TAFIRI to prepare a draft/proposal for management of the identified critical habitats and management of ornamental fisheries basing on the information generated from the research. The draft/proposed management plan is in place and will be submitted to LGAs and the Sector Ministry for further actions

Output 4: Fisheries Monitoring Control and Surveillance system developed

The programme supported the construction and equipping the four surveillance stations in the project area. The new stations included Kipili sub office, Buhingu and Kasanga which were installed with the Solar system and are operational. The Kibirizi surveillance centers, together with the other three were all equipped with furniture and computers for operational purposes.

The Programme has supported the four Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Stations (MCS) in curbing illegal fishing practices. A total number of **319** illegal gears worth **160, million Tanzania shillings** were apprehended and destroyed in Kigoma, Katavi and Rukwa regions over the last five years.

Output 5: Fish landing sites improved

The target was to construct **10** landing sites. However on assessment of the actual cost and the allocated budget, this number was reduced to **4** sites, which are now under construction and expected to be finalized at end of February 2014. This target is therefore 100% achievable. The landing sites are situated at Muyobozi, Ikola, Kirando and Kibirizi in the councils of Kigoma, Mpanda, Nkasi and Kigoma/Ujiji Municipality respectively.

Output 6: Environmental protection

The environmental protection aimed at assisting the establishment of community forests by financing the procurement of seedlings and protection activities in most degraded areas of the catchment. The

operations were envisaged to comprise biological improvements including reforestation and/or enrichment with appropriate tree species, planting of grass or hedges along the lakeshore, making terraces and contours in sloppy areas, information and awareness programmes to the communities on good farming practices and control of various pollutions (organic and chemical pollutions, siltation).

The project appraisal report envisaged that the program would rehabilitate about **50,000** ha of public land using both UNDP/GEF and AfDB funds. After review it was realised that funding from AfDB would only support rehabilitation of **3,000** ha. The Project has achieved to protect a total of **1,377.6** Ha of forest using ADB and NDF funds with a survival rate of **65%**.



Nursery trees in Kigoma Ujiji Municipality

- i) The Jane Goodall Institute was engaged to facilitate procurement and planting of **150,000** tree seedlings, multiplication and planting of vertifer grass, and protection of one village forest in selected sites of any of the following villages:- Kiziba, Kagunga and Zashe villages in Kigoma District.
- ii) In addition the engaged TADERO and associated NGOs to facilitate planting of **260,000** tree seedlings in Kigoma Ujiji Municipal Council.
- iii) The program has facilitated planting of trees and supervised spot weeding exercise to the planted tree plots in Kigoma urban. A total of **310,000** trees have been planted on an area of **193.75ha** in Nondwa Peninsular and in **23** schools in Kigoma urban.
- iv) The NCU has supported awareness rising to **50** school teachers from Kigoma Municipality on the importance of school greening programs as a means of addressing the problem of soil erosion

which is the main source of water pollution. Participants to this workshop were school teachers assigned to spearhead environmental management activities in their respective schools.

In-situ conservation in the selected areas namely at Kiziba (63.4 ha) in Kigoma DC, Namansi (276.68 ha) in Nkasi DC, Muzi (1,079.6ha) in Sumbawanga DC and Nondwa Kibirizi Hill 116.87 ha (Kigoma/Ujiji) is ongoing.

The NCU has supported awareness raising on solid waste management to 130 local authority leaders in Kigoma urban. This sensitization workshop to leaders aimed at informing them on how to mobilize communities and selection of primary refuse collection centers following support of purchased 99 wheel burrows.

A total of 3500 polo T/Shirts were printed as awareness raising materials during the World Environment Day on 5th June 2012. More Information Education Communication (IEC) materials were produced and/or distributed, total of 11,650 of promotional materials were made. This includes T-shirts, caps, fact sheets, calendars and meeting portfolios/bags

3 Component C: Rural Infrastructure and Local Development

Output 1: The rehabilitation/construction of community projects

The Project through LGAs, has managed to construct 39 demand driven community infrastructure projects in all five LGAs. The project covered health, civil works, water and education as analyzed below.

(a) Construction of latrines.

The envisaged target in Project Appraisal Report was 85 but actual costs as compared to budget allocation, the target was scaled down to 24 and the Project has managed to construct 18 which is equivalent to 75%. The latrines have been constructed in the District councils of Kigoma, Mpanda, Nkasi, Sumbawanga and Kigoma/Ujiji Municipality.

(b) Construction of water points

The set target during appraisal was 125 but an actual cost as compared to budget allocation, the target was scaled down to 35. The programme has constructed 10 (28.6 %) These water points are distributed as follows: - Kigoma/Ujiji (5), Kigoma DC (4) and Mpanda (1).



Constructed water point at Kibirizi in Kigoma/Ujiji Municipality

(c) Construction of educational facilities;

The target was to construct **30** education facilities, but the Programme has constructed **22 (73.3%)**. The constructed educational facilities is expected to improve learning and teaching environments in **5** primary schools in Kigoma, Mpanda, Sumbawanga District Councils and Kigoma/Ujiji Municipality and **2** secondary schools in Nkasi and Sumbawanga District Councils.

(d) Health facilities

The target was to construct **25** facilities; however the target was scaled down to **2**. The actual implementation has surpassed the target as the programme managed to construct **5** facilities. These facilities are distributed as follows i) Bangwe maternity ward (Kigoma Ujiji Municipality), ii) staff House at Lyabusende (Kigoma DC), Isengule dispensary and staff House (Mpanda DC) and maternity ward in Samazi – Kalambo DC



Maternity Ward at Bangwe, Kigoma Ujiji Municipal Council

Output 2: Rehabilitation/construction of economic infrastructure and equipment

The Programme has managed to construct rural roads with a total distance of **63.1** km and two bridges against the revised target of 102 km. The distribution is as follows i) Total distance of **29.1** km road in Nkasi District, ii) In Kigoma District, rehabilitation/construction of rural roads covering a total distance of **13** km including Kalalangabo (**2** km), Karago (**2.5km**), Sunuka (**1km**), Kirando (**0.5** km), Rubengera (**5.5** km), Sigunga (**1.5** km) and herembe 0.5km), iii) the construction of the rural road from Ikola to Kasangantongwe road of **12** km , construction of Kafishe Bridge of **14** m span and Itunya bridge in Mpanda district and **9.0** km Kasusu Kipanga in Sumbawanga district.



Construction of Kafisha bridge, Mpanda DC

Output 3: Education and Health Prevention

Following different interventions made by the Government through PRODAP, prevalence of waterborne diseases has been reduced over the last five years, from 20% in year 2008 to 18% in 2012. Such interventions include healthy campaigns in all five LGAs of Kigoma, Mpanda, Nkasi, Sumbawanga District Councils and Kigoma/Ujiji Municipality.

The expected awareness campaign were **240** at planning stage but only **180** were carried out, this being **75%** of the target. The campaigns were done during the process of the establishment of the BMUs, on health issues especially Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and water borne diseases. Awareness campaigns were also conducted on environment issues on tree replanting and in situ conservation. A total of **22** billboards on HIV/AIDS and water borne disease were erected in the most popular landing sites in all five councils.

4 Component D: Project Management and Coordination

Project management activities carried out include facilitation of staff, hosting and participating in both local and regional workshops, meetings and monitoring of all activities for a smooth running of the program.

The Vice President's Office hosted a Conference of Ministers which was conducted in Kigoma, while in May 2012, the National Steering Committee meeting was held in Kigoma. The Permanent Secretary VPO made several visits to the project as part of routine monitoring of progress of implementation of project activities and provided further guidance to speed up the implementation.

The AfDB conducted a supervision Mission and observed that, though there was slow pace of implementation, it is expected that implementation will be increased as most of construction works were at advanced stage. The NCU has facilitated and participated in various training workshops, regional and international meetings, special day events e.g national farmers' day (*nanenane*) in Dodoma and Mbeya, world food day etc,. The Programme has also supported project monitoring activities to the 5 LGAs for a smooth running of the program.

Monitoring and evaluation

The Programme has conducted periodical M&E missions to monitor and evaluate the implemented project activities and track and assess the agreed project indicators.

5 Financial Management

5.1 Financial performance

In terms of financial performance, a total UA **4,236,664.67** which is equivalent to **84.9%** as at 31st December, 2013 has been disbursed to the Project to implement project activities since June 2009 up to December 2013 as shown below

Sources of funding and current disbursement

Type of fund	Source of funding	Amount	Disbursed	Undisbursed	Disbursement rate %
Loan	ADF (UA)	4,990,000	4,236,864.62	753,335.33	84.9%
Loan	NDF (EURO)	6,000,000	1,405,043	4,594,957	23.42%
Counterpart funding	URT(UA)	610,000	281,599	328,401	46.16%

3.3.5.2 Disbursement in Ratios

The disbursement of funds allocated for works, goods, services and operating costs are detailed in the following Table.

Disbursement ratios by expenditure category

Category	Amount Allocated	Amount Disbursed	Disbursement ratio (%)
	In UA	In UA	
WORKS	2,882,469.07	2,323,666.0	80.61
GOODS	660,976.36	579,166.99	87.62
Services	674,928.76	564,388.21	83.62
OPERATING COSTS	771,625.81	769,443.47	99.71%
UNALLOCATED		0	
Total	4,990,000	4,236,664.67	84.90

Expenditure by component since June 2009 up December 2013 – African Development Bank Funds

Component	Amount Allocated in USD	Expenditure in USD	Disbursement ratio (%)
Capacity building	1,187,300	1,049,656.77	88.8%
Fisheries Development and Environmental Protection	2,011,063	1,487,917.85	105%
Rural Infrastructure and Local development	3,310,987	1,317,196.64	62.8
Project Management	910,250	894,018.61	98.2%
Total	7,419,600	4,748,789.87	85.1%