

**UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**



**MINISTRY OF WATER AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT**



**FARMING IN TSETSE CONTROL AREAS (FITCA) TANZANIA  
TANGA COMPONENT  
EDF PROJECT NO: ACP.RPR.578**



**THIRD WORKPLAN AND BUDGET / FITCA / TANGA  
FIRST QUARTERLY REPORT**

Period: 15<sup>th</sup> April – 15<sup>th</sup> July 2004

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Part A – Progress report

Part B – Financial report



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## INTRODUCTION

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This report covers the first quarter of the Third Annual Work Programme and Budget (AWPB III) of the Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas (FITCA), EDF No .ACP.RPR.578, Tanga Component, i.e. the period between the 16<sup>th</sup> of April to 15<sup>th</sup> of July 2004 (inclusive).

Due to the late approval of the extension phase for FITCA in December 2003, and further procedural delays, the third AWPB started on 16<sup>th</sup> of April 2004 instead of 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2004.

Upon provision of a bank guarantee an imprest of Tsh 93 million was received on 9th of June 2004. A financing gap of 5 months had followed the closure of the FITCA AWPB II on 31st of December 2003.

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### 1. PROJECT SUMMARY AND OBJECTIVES

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The overall objective of FITCA Tanzania is to increase household income through improving livestock productivity for people dwelling in tsetse infested areas.

The project purpose is to enhance the capacity of the target communities to control tsetse and trypanosomosis by supporting activities already being undertaken by populations living in tsetse infested areas in Tanga and Kagera Region, and utilising low cost, effective and environmentally benign techniques.

The project supports the development of affordable, manageable and effective tsetse and trypanosomosis control methods that can be applied by the communities. Disease control is put in the wider perspective of rural development and poverty alleviation of communities living in tsetse infested areas.

The envisaged total project duration was 48 months but -for reasons beyond control of the Tanga Component- the actual work programmes will cover a period of 28,5 months only (AWPB I: May '02 - April '03, AWPB II: May '03 – Dec.'03, AWPB III 15<sup>th</sup> April – Dec. 2004).

The extension year was required to consolidate the outputs achieved by Dec 2003, to produce concrete results and to promote positive outcomes. The aim of the AWPB III is to complete ongoing trials and to publish results.

The Tanga Component's activities cover two of Tanga Region's six districts that are affected by Tsetse flies, namely Handeni and Pangani.

The project area and target group are far from homogeneous, with predominantly small-scale dairy farmers in the coastal plains and mountainous areas of the Pangani, Muheza and Tanga District and pastoralists in the more arid areas of Handeni District. The options for tsetse / trypanosomosis control vary between the districts, and will be evaluated together with the communities for technical and socio-economical appropriateness

The expected results are:

1. Improved capacity of public and private sector services to meet the needs of the livestock keepers in controlling trypanosomosis in livestock
2. Rationalized use of trypanocides and acaricides to achieve adequate control of trypanosomosis and tick borne diseases.

3. Enhanced ability of local communities in Western Handeni to assess trypanosomosis challenge and its impact on actual and potential land use.
4. Tsetse monitoring and control programmes are harmonized and integrated into the community development plans in Western Handeni.
5. Improved trypanosomosis control strategies are available for dairy farmers with zero-grazing units, esp. women.

In addition to above results, it is expected that the

6. Project be adequately managed, coordinated, monitored and planned
7. Project activities are planned and evaluated in a participatory way

In relation with above outputs, the activities include:

- 1.a Training of livestock extension, community development and service providers in control techniques utilizing locally available inputs and in community organization issues.
- 2.a Technical services in collaboration with technical assistance, also made available by the FITCA Regional Co-ordinator, will assemble information necessary to rationalise the use of trypanocides and acaricides
- 2.b Prepare with extension staff, technical information and train all clients (livestock producers, suppliers, etc) in the principles of trypanocide and acaricide use
- 3.a Six communities in Handeni and 2 in Pangani have been identified as interested and will be assisted with the initiation and management of tsetse control - and monitoring programmes
- 3.b Start Community training programme, implement regional visit to Kenya and Uganda
- 3.c With resource persons, prepare guidelines and methods for tsetse and trypanosomosis assessments within communities

The Regional aspects of the programme are coordinated by the Regional Coordinating Unit based in the OAU / IBAR offices in Nairobi, Kenya.

The Tanzania country programme is implemented through consultancy companies. Capricorn Consultants Ltd. have been contracted to technically and financially manage the Annual Plan and Budget for the Tanga and Handeni Components.

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## 2. ACTIVITIES

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### A FIELD ACTIVITIES

#### *Pangani:*

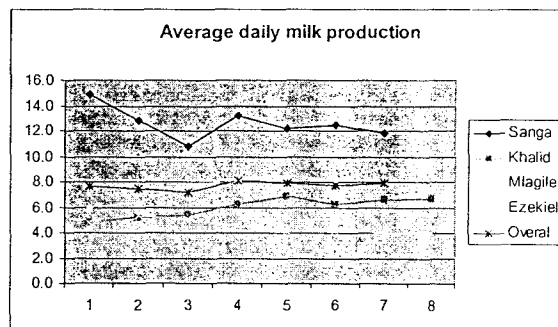
##### Netted Banda trial (Protected zero grazing units)

A trial is being conducted with farmers who practice zero-grazing to assess the effects of a 1,5 meter high screen of insecticide treated net around their cattle shed on trypanosomosis incidence and milk production.

16 farmers from Boza, Kikokwe, Mwera and Bushiri have financed and finalized the modifications of their banda (=zero-grazing unit) to allow for the net to be erected around the stable. The impregnated net was donated for the purpose of this trial and was provided to the trial-farmers free of charge. Farmers are aware that they will need to buy the net in future and are informed about the price.

Trial animals are screened for trypanosomosis infections and their PCV values and key production parameters are monitored. Dairy production data are illustrated in fig. 1

The establishment of the first protected zero-grazing units raised the interest of more farmers to participate in the trial and invest in the adaptation of their bandas.



A problem observed early during the trial is the fragility of the net. Farmers perceived the option to protect the net by supporting it with chicken wire mesh as too expensive. A recommendation to adapt the mounting of the net to prevent contact between cattle and netting has been adopted by the trial farmers.

##### Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Monitoring.

Farmers take part in the tsetse and trypanosomosis monitoring activities by bringing their herds for sampling and also participate in actual trapping and fly identification at the prior identified sites. Immediate test results are communicated to the farmers (owner) to allow for informed decisions on treatment of individual animals. The data monitoring officer established a geo-linked database. Processed results from the database are communicated back to the farmers through the extension officers at earliest convenience

Routine tsetse survey with Epsilon traps in regular sites has been supplemented with additional NGU traps. Odour baited Epsilon and Ngu are deployed for 24 hours at 1 to 5 km intervals along transects across the villages. Some traps are located at a distance of 100 meters from a zero grazed unit. Tsetse survey results are presented in the table 1.

Due to the financial non availability of funds, no routine surveys were conducted in Jan-May04.

TABLE 1

## TSETSE SURVEY RESULTS PANGANI

Site in Pangani	Average Tsetse catch / trap / day									
	Period	jul-04	apr-04	nov-03	sep-03	jul-03	mei-03	apr-03	mrt-03	feb-03
Boza (12 sites)	0,3	2,0	1,0	0,4	1,0	3,3	0,0	0,9	0,6	2,7
Bushiri (4 sites)	4,7	4,9	6,9	3,3	2,4	19,4	3,2	6,7	6,1	50,0
Bweni (1 site)	6,7	49,3	39,8	28,9	7,0					
Choba (4 sites)	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,1	0,0					
Kikokwe (3 sites)	15,6	46,4	35,7	12,0	9,8					
Madanga (3 sites)	0,0	1,0	11,21	0,0	0,3					

Site in Pangani	Average biting flies catch / trap / day									
	Period	jul-04	apr-04	nov-03	sep-03	jul-03	mei-03	apr-03	mrt-03	feb-03
Boza (12 sites)	10,6	5,3	2,0	4,9	5,5	4,6	1,7	0,2	2,2	2,3
Bushiri (4 sites)	8,5	5,4	3,4	5,8	5,4	15,2	0,3	1,2	3,8	72,5
Bweni (1 site)	19,0	9,1	6,5	5,0	11,8					
Choba (4 sites)	22,5	10,3	1,2	3,5	5,1					
Kikokwe (3 sites)	14,1	10,1	5,3	7,4	9,6					
Madanga (3 sites)	22,0	25,1	6,2	4,0	18,7					

Trypanosomosis monitoring is conducted routinely, testing both zero-grazed and grazing herds. Some 100 animals of different herds were haphazardly sampled and screened for trypanosomosis infections. Blood samples are collected from the ear vein; Giemsa stained thin and thick smears are examined while blood samples were examined using the BCT (according to Woo 1969) at the kraal site. Packed cell volumes (PCV) were measured and recorded to evaluate levels of anaemia. Overall average PCV level ranged between 24,7% and 27 %. Trypanosomosis results are presented in table 2.

TABLE 2 TRYPANOSOMOSIS SURVEY RESULTS PANGANI

Location	Jul'04	Apr'04	Sep'03	July'03	May'03	Mar'03	Jan.'03
Choba		30%				18%	20%
Boza	24%	17%	6%	8%	13%	10%	
Madanga / Kimanya	15%	26%	0%	18%	5%		7%
Pangani					15%	15%	14%
Bushiri				7%			
Bweni	25%						
Kikokwe	0%						

## Handeni

Tsetse and trypanosomosis monitoring activities continued. Trypanosomosis monitoring is conducted haphazardly and includes farmers from all villages. Traps are located at regular sites and the deployment of more traps allowed for wider coverage of the trial area. Farmers continued to participate in the monitoring activities.

### Tsetse survey

Traps were located along a transect running through the trial areas with sites at –5 km intervals up to 15 km outside the villages. At each site, odour baited epsilon or Ngu traps were deployed for 24 hrs every day. The survey results are presented in the table 3.

TABLE 3 TSETSE SURVEY RESULTS HANDENI

Site in Handeni		Average Tsetse catch / trap / day								
Period	Apr'04	dec'03	sep-03	jul-03	jun-03	mei-03	mrt-03	feb-03	jan-03	sep-02
Kinkwembe (7 sites)	10,31	4,69	13,6	2,6	2,1	28,9	30,5	199,0	29,3	532,0
Kinkwembe (8 additional sites)	3,667	2,339	5,2	1,5	0,9					
Lengusero (3 sites)	6,048	35,67	16,4	29,4	17,5	25,0	32,4		0,0	
Lengusero (4 additional sites)	67	87,46	60,4	158,9	52,3					
Mabalanga (3 sites)	65,71	44,86	123,2	217,4	43,3	177,3	114,6		294,0	87,3
Mabalanga (4 additional sites)	28,48	37,14	78,0	179,2	34,6					
Mafuleta (2 sites)	6,429	32,43	1,0	30,3	26,6	0,0	22,3		35,5	7,5
Mafuleta (1 additional site)	1,571	19,86	1,1	2,1						
Malezi (1 site)	0,571	0	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,0	0,3		0,0	
Malezi (5 additional sites)	0	0	0,0	0,0	0,0					
Mkindi (4 sites)	36,89	37,11	55,2	77,8	29,0	44,0	51,3		274,3	133,8
Mkindi (14 additional sites)	5,022	18,17	4,3	10,5	9,7					

Site in Handeni		Average biting flies catch /trap / day								
Period	Apr'04	dec'03	sep-03	jul-03	jun-03	mei-03	mrt-03	feb-03	jan-03	sep-02
Kinkwembe (7 sites)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,7	2,9	22,0	7,9	0,0
Kinkwembe (8 additional sites)	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0					
Lengusero (3 sites)	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,5	5,7	5,1		0,0	
Lengusero (4 additional sites)	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,6					
Mabalanga (3 sites)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,9	8,3	11,7		13,7	0,0
Mabalanga (4 additional sites)	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,8					
Mafuleta (2 sites)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,5	4,5		0,0	0,0
Mafuleta (1 additional site)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0						
Malezi (1 site)	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	51,0	1,0		0,0	
Malezi (5 additional sites)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0					
Mkindi (4 sites)	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,6	9,8	2,2		5,3	0,0
Mkindi (14 additional sites)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6					

### Trypanosomosis survey

Some 200 haphazardly selected animals of different herds were sampled and screened for trypanosomosis incidence. Blood samples were collected from the ear vein; Giemsa stained thin and thick smears were prepared for microscopic investigation. Blood samples were examined using the Buffy Coat Technique at the kraal site. Packed cell volumes (PCV) were measured and recorded to evaluate levels of anemia. Average PCV level for all sampled

animals ranged between 23,2% and 36 %. No reliable data were available on the date of last treatment of the sampled animals. Results are presented in the table 4.

TABLE 4 TRYPANOSOMOSIS SURVEY RESULTS HANDENI

Handeni Location	% Trypanosome parasitaemia detected						
	July'04	May'04	Sept'03	July'03	May'03	Mar'03	Jan.'03
Kinkwembe	23%	40%				21%	10%
Lengusero, Mbogoi	11%	24%	18%	9%		11%	12%
Kwamadule (Malezi KwaOmari)		31%		17%		16%	
Mabalanga	31%	21%	18%		4%	10%	16%
Mafuleta	18%	31%	26%				
Mkindi	15%	24%	16%	4%	7%	6%	25%

### Communal dipping:

The rehabilitation of Mkuyu dip tank was completed in May 2003, whereupon the dip was charged with Deltamethrin (Decatix®). Dip data are presented in the table 5. Some 11,000 cattle were dipped. A further 5500 goats and sheep were also dipped. Farmers in Kinkwembe stopped dipping shortly after starting, mentioning the distance as a problem. Tracking cattle along crop fields also created problems. Farmers also mentioned it was too expensive to dip. Approximately 100 herds from Mabalanga, Mafuleta and Mkindi were dipped of which 40 % more than once. Most of these came at irregular intervals varying from 10 to 100 days. Less than 10 % of the farmers brought their herds at regular intervals. Not one single farmer has dipped at regular intervals throughout the duration of the trial.

Soon after the start of communal dipping, it was noted that the management capability of the dip committees was insufficient, especially concerning finances and technical issues. A tailor made training course for the apex committee was conducted to train the members in technical, financial management and group dynamics. The training was to establish a simple and transparent financial system, allowing members to understand how funds are collected, kept and spent. A bookkeeping protocol relevant to the groups needs was developed. The training also imparted elements of accountability to the fund managers and built trust among the members.

In August and September, the water level at Mkuyu Dam reached critical low levels. Many herds were shifted Northwest of Mbogoi, in search of water and pasture. These herds were not dipped, substantially reducing the overall numbers dipped.

The dip fee for cattle covers the cost of the acaricide only and leaves no money to pay for water, security and dip attendant. By December 2003, 10,000 cattle had been dipped. By then 21 liters of Decatix had been purchased by the farmers for replenishment. The recommended replenishment rate (head count system) is 1 liter per 450 animals. A total of 22 liters has been required for replenishment. The technical advisors noted this and a field day was conducted to discuss the issue of under-strength of the dip and fee-setting to cover for maintenance cost.

By July 2004, this problem had not yet been resolved. The price has not been increased and the dip strength is below recommended standard. The Handeni staff reported that the District Livestock Dept. promised to donate a liter Decatix. This has yet to happen and the promise somehow paralyzed the dip-committee. Farmers are reluctant to spend money on replenishment while a donation is awaited.



TABLE 5 DIP DATA MKUYU DIP, HANDENI

	May03	Jun03	Jul03	Aug03	Sep03	Oct03	Nov03	Dec03	Jan04	Feb04	Mar04	Apr04	May04	Jun04	Jul04	Aug04	Total
Kinkwembe	136	257	25	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	119	0	0	0	0	0	
Kwamalaho/Malezi	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lengusero/Mbogoi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	87	
Mabalanga	211	781	156	400	226	439	296	100	146	4	80	0	218	0	309	121	
Mafuleta	199	777	490	343	205	9	252	295	135	99	202	0	273	0	96	2	
Mkindi	397	1382	978	149	187	132	257	7	0	0	70	0	4	0	37	76	
	943	3201	1649	892	618	580	805	402	312	103	471	0	495	0	451	286	

GRAPH 1 NUMBER OF CATTLE DIPPED / MONTH

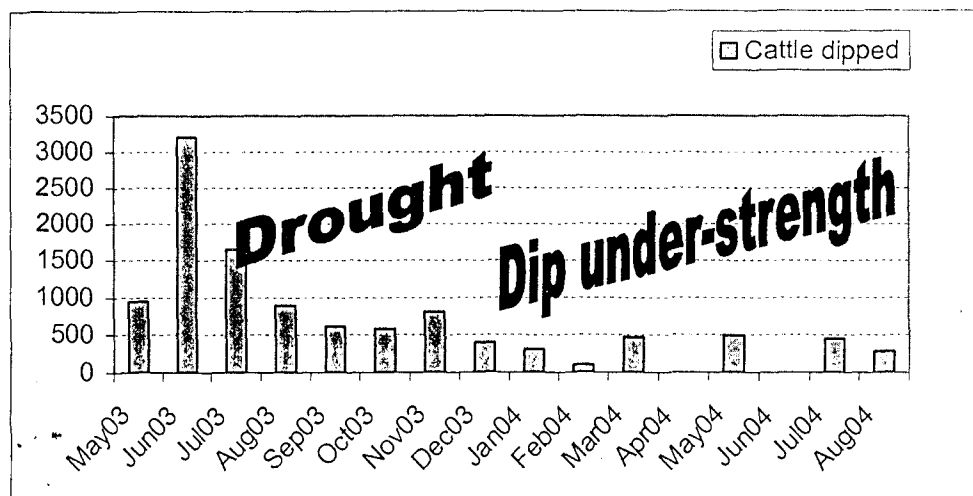


TABLE 6 DIPPING 'ROUTINE'

Number of farmers dipping their cattle	Dipping	Dipped once	Dipped twice	More than twice	Dipped through
Kinkwembe	8	4	4	0	0
Kwamalaho/Malezi	1	1	0	0	0
Lengusero/Mbogoi	1	0	1	0	0
Mabalanga	40	19	5	16	
Mafuleta	26	14	4	8	
Mkindi	33	17	6	10	
	109	55	20	34	
		50%	18%	31%	



**B TRAINING AND EXTENSION**

*Farmer Field School Facilitators*

A Training of Trainers Course for Farmer Field School Facilitators was organized by the FITCA Regional Coordination Unit in collaboration with ILRI. Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda sent participants to the training in May'04. FITCA Tanga sent 6 participants, including staff from the

Facilitator	Village	District	
Kimnda A.S.J.	Boza	Pangani	MoWLD
David Tupa	Kikokwe	Pangani	MoWLD
Zuberi Mkodo	Kweisasu	Handeni	MoWLD
Issa Mwambuga	Kwabaya	Handeni	MoWLD
Adam Kuleit Ole Mwarabu	Mkindi	Handeni	CBO
Mollet S.J.	Mleni	Tanga	MoWLD

District Council and representatives of CBOs. The participants were briefed by the project manager on the purpose of the course and the idea behind FFS before they went on training.

**Activities ground work proposal**

1. Identification of farmers field school site
2. Identification of the FFS participants.
3. Identify farmers' practices
4. Identify focus enterprise.
5. Identify priority problems
6. Identify solutions to identified problems.
7. Prepare a grant proposal.

**Preliminary work:**

Upon return the trainees prepares a 'back-to-office' report (attached). Each facilitator prepared a work-plan and budget for preparatory activities, the groundwork. Budgets ranged between the equivalent of US\$ 150 – 200.- for the ground work. Once operational funds became available in June, the facilitators started their groundwork.

**FFS Implementation status**

Six groups have been formed and all have identified participants, farmers' practices and focus of enterprises.

The Kikokwe FFS in Pangani and "Umoja ni Nguvu" of Handeni are much far advance of all the six FFS initiated, they have gone as far as having a draft constitution which are current being revised for improvement.

Of the six FFS in establishment none has submitted a grant proposal to project, a support mission from the ILRI consultants is planned for late July or early August, it is expected that during this mission the ILRI expert will work with the supervisors and facilitators to finalise FFS establishment and discuss or give guidance for follow up.

Out of the six FFS Three will focus on dairy, two on poultry improvement and one will focus on general disease control (medium to large scale indigenous cattle keepers).

**TABLE 5 SUMMARY TABLE FOR FFS STATUS AS OF 15<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2004, TANGA REGION**

District	Village	FFS name	Focus	Members			Meeting frequency	Reported meetings	Bank account	Constitution
				Femal	Male	Total				
Pangani	Kikokwe	Kikokwe	Improvement local chicken	19	11	31	Weekly (Friday)	6	Yes	In progress
Pangani	Boza / Kimanga	Muungano	Improve milk production	11	9	20	Weekly (Friday)	10	Still contrib.	
Handeni	Kwabaya	Umoja ni nguvu	Improvement local chicken	14	7	21	Weekly (Tuesday)	5	NMB 6813000424	In preparation
Handeni	Mkindi		Livestock disease	14	21	35	Weekly	5	Minutes ready	Not yet
Handeni	Sinden	Kweisasu	Dairy goats	13	16	29	Weekly (Monday)	3	Contrib. Ready	In prepatation
Tanga	Mleni	Motomoto	Dairy husbandry	5	17	22	Weekly (Friday)	6	Not yet	Draft available

### *Tick monitoring training*

Farmers that are regularly dipping in Handeni had expressed their concern on the efficacy of the insecticide used on tick control; they saw ticks re-appearing of ticks before the next dipping (the recommended dipping interval is 2 weeks, although no farmer follow this recommendation). Appearance of ticks was thought to be a trigger to bring animals for dipping.

The target group included public and private sector service providers (from Handeni and Pangani) and community representatives from Handeni district. The training was participatory and practical oriented in nature and consisted of the following modules:

- Training of public and private service providers on tick impact, biology, identification and counting techniques to enable them to collect tick monitoring data and to gain a basic understanding on the interpretation of these data.
- Service providers – under professional guidance – train livestock keepers in tick identification, count and monitoring techniques, to enable them to better assess tick challenge.

The training was provided in two parts. Service providers received an initial four day intensive training session in Handeni town and Sikamba, Mkindi village. Thereafter, they were requested to train the community representatives from both Mkindi and Mbogoi communities. Trainees (public and private service providers) were assessed on their ability to disseminate the knowledge to the community representatives. Most of the training was conducted in Swahili for ease of understanding. Practical sessions were conducted on site (community homestead herd at Mkindi and Mbogoi localities).

The objective of the training programme was to enable public and private sector service providers as well as farmers in Handeni and Pangani districts to improve upon tick monitoring. It was further anticipated that tick monitoring will enable the farmers to better evaluate the efficiency of dipping and spraying practices currently being undertaken.

A total of fifteen participants attended the training programme, the majority public sector extension officers and two officers from community based organisations (CBOs).

Fifty-three farmers received training from both Mkindi (27) and Mbogoi (26). Most of the farmers had been exposed to tsetse control activities to varying degrees since FITCA's inception. On average about 25 farmers attended the programme in Sikamba (Mkindi) every day.

Follow up field days on the same topic were conducted by the trained service providers in all other target villages (Kinkwembe, Kwamadule, Mabalanga and Mafuleta in Handeni, Boza, Madanga, Kikokwe and Kimanga in Pangani.)

### *GIS linked data management*

A much needed and anticipated visit by a consultant from the Regional Office to assist the national projects with the further development of a uniform GIS linked data monitoring system has not yet materialized.

The Data Entry and Management assistant Mr. Daniel Samson attended a seminar on GIS, GPS and data management conducted by Tanga Sustainable Cities project.

### *Farmer Motivators, field diagnosis*

The project trained six farmer motivators from Pangani and Handeni district on diagnosis of trypanosomosis and other common blood parasites.

Four of the six farmer motivators who followed diagnosis training at the Sokoine University of Agriculture were equipped with light field monocular microscopes and starter reagent, they have started providing diagnosis service in their respective village. Microscopes were made available for the motivators in Mkindi, Mabalanga (Handeni), Boza and Madanga (Pangani). The motivators report to the District Livestock Departments' staff who will monitor their performance and also offer some technical support.

## **C PROCUREMENT**

Since the start of the current AWPB, attempts have been made to procure attractants. After initial positive responses, the manufacturers are not interested in the production of the required quantity (order of 8 kg) and will supply only at a minimum level of 25 kg. Plans to procure in collaboration with FITCA Uganda did not materialize because of procedural problems in Uganda. A small amount of premixed sachets has been ordered from KETRI. The project now plans to request to use contingency funds to procure the minimum order of 25 kg.

## **D STAFF**

Through his appointment by the Pangani District council as District Livestock Development Officer (DLDO), Mr. Archie Mntambo became FITCA Liaison officer in Pangani. Mr. Shemgodo will continue to serve as Tsetse Control officer.

The project has recruited Miss Naomi Isumo to serve as a Secretarial Assistant due to increased workload to the Administrator and Finance Office Manager (AFOM). She will assist the AFOM in doing clerical and secretarial duties.

## **E COLLABORATION AND LINKAGE**

### *Gender mainstreaming*

A 'gender mainstreaming consultant' Miss Charity Kabutha had visited Tanga in July. The purpose of the visit was to (i) analyze gender issues in the livestock sub-sector and (ii) analyze gender issues in the FITCA programme activities. The results of the process are to be used as a basis for training project staff on gender concepts and analysis, culminating in formulation of strategies for mainstreaming gender in future programs. A separate report with a summary of the main findings is annexed.

### *Tsetse Feeding sites*

In collaboration with the London School of Tropical Medicine and the National Resource Institute, field surveys were done to establish the landing & feeding sites tsetse species in Tanga Region

### *Malaria research*

The aim of the collaboration with the malaria researchers is to assess the effects of the use of insecticide treated cattle on the malaria incidence. Collaborating institutions include NIMRI, the London School of Tropical Medicine and the Natural Resource Institute (both UK).

The field surveys have been contracted out to NIMR researchers; project extension staff and Ms C. Maxwell have conducted an initial assessment of the household to be involved in the

Malaria monitoring. Monitoring pits and traps are at site. Report from results expected upon return of the project advisor.

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### 3. CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS, MEETINGS AND VISITS

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The project received a second EU Monitoring mission in May, despite the delay and the 3.5 gap of implementation, the monitoring mission draft report received was very positive about the impact FITCA had at field level. 'The score' have gone up compared to last year's mission. In their discussion during the visit the monitors recommended the positive input of the National Coordinator. The final report will be distributed to the projects

<b>Date</b>	<b>Visits / Meeting / Conferences / Workshops</b>
15 <sup>th</sup> April 2004	FITCA National Technical Meeting Dar es Salaam
3 <sup>rd</sup> – 8 <sup>th</sup> May 2004	EU Monitoring Mission (Douglas McLure, Joyce Daffa)
3 <sup>rd</sup> May 2004	Post-FITCA, preparatory meeting (Mr Mwinjaka, Joyce Daffa)
25-28 <sup>th</sup> May 2004	Post-FITCA, document preparation (Mr Mwinjaka, Dr Otaru, Ms Byamungu, Mr Makemba, B.van Munster)
28 <sup>th</sup> May 2004	FITCA Steering Committee Meeting, Algovia,
29 <sup>th</sup> May 2004	Field visit Pangani, handing over field microscopes to farmer motivators
15 <sup>th</sup> June 2004	FITCA regional data and GIS officer (Ms Lily Maedi Awori)
15 <sup>th</sup> June 2004	Franklin Rwezimula, data consultant FITCA Tanga
5 <sup>th</sup> – 8 <sup>th</sup> July 2004	Gender Mainstreaming Consultancy Ms Charity Kabutha, Joyce Daffa
23 <sup>rd</sup> – 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2004	Tick Monitoring Training, Dr Emanuel S. Swai
28 <sup>th</sup> June 2004	Tsetse landing sites trial, visiting student
2 <sup>nd</sup> July 2004	Post-FITCA, document preparation Mr Mwinjaka, Mr Makemba

Profit & Loss [FABS]

Period 16/07/04 - 31/07/04  
 Last posting number 104000022  
 Currency Tsh, Rate 0,00000  
 FY 04

After posting

Tsh 30-11-2003 2004

Account Description	Debit	Credit
4114 Staff payment T4	205.000,00	
4116 Staff payment T6A	444.935,00	
4117 Staff payment T6D	109.710,00	
4151 NSSF T6A	41.975,00	
4152 NSSF T6D	10.350,00	
4201 Training T1	270.300,00	
4301 Prof.services T1	625.950,00	
4302 Prof.services T2	120.000,00	
4423 Transport & Travel T5	83.200,00	
4424 Transport & Travel T6A	7.300,00	
4425 Transport & Travel T6D	874.790,00	
4431 Operational supplies T1	13.400,00	
4531 Communications T6A	40.000,00	
4542 Office repair & main. T6D	1.512.000,00	
4580 Office consumables T6A	9.000,00	
4590 Bank charges T6	5.000,00	
4620 Fuel & Lubricants T6	147.560,00	
4625 Car hire T6	38.500,00	
5114 Staff payment H4	277.000,00	
5301 Prof. Services H1	625.950,00	
5302 Prof. Services H2	120.000,00	
5423 Transport & Travel H5	60.000,00	
5433 Operational supplies H4	9.200,00	
5530 Communications H6	8.000,00	
5570 Stationary/subs./print H6	17.000,00	
5580 Office consumables H6	12.900,00	
5620 Fuel & Lubricants H6	322.008,00	
8200 Contribution EU grant		6.011.028,00
Profit balance	0,00	
	6.011.028,00	6.011.028,00

Quarterly budget report by activity

Quarterly ending: 15 July 2004  
 Project title: Farming In Tsetse Control Areas - Tanga Component  
 Accounting number: EDF No.: 7.ACP.RPR.578  
 AWPB No: III  
 Project identity:

Tshillings

DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	PAYMENTS			%	Balance 15/7/04
	Original	Previous period	This quarter	TOTAL		
<b>Tanga Result 1</b>						
4111 Staff payment T1	825.162		0	0	0%	825.162
4201 Training T1	11.923.257		1.788.660	1.788.660	15%	10.134.597
4301 Prof.services T1	8.495.184		0	0	0%	8.495.184
4421 Transport & Travel T1	800.000		147.500	147.500	18%	652.500
4431 Operational supplies T1	896.676		174.900	174.900	20%	721.776
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>22.940.279</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.111.060</b>	<b>2.111.060</b>		<b>20.829.219</b>
<b>Tanga Result 2</b>						
4112 Staff payment T2	528.104		40.000	40.000	8%	488.104
4202 Training T2	990.194		870.000	870.000	88%	120.194
4302 Prof.services T2	5.193.020		0	0	0%	5.193.020
4432 Operational supplies T2	300.000		0	0	0%	300.000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7.011.318</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>910.000</b>	<b>910.000</b>		<b>6.101.318</b>
<b>Tanga Result 3</b>						
4113 Staff payment T3	440.086		0	0	0%	440.086
4203 Training T3	990.194		0	0	0%	990.194
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1.430.280</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1.430.280</b>
<b>Tanga Result 5</b>						
4114 Staff payment T5	693.136		0	0	0%	693.136
4422 Transport & travel T5	5.611.102		280.000	280.000	5%	5.331.102
4303 Prof.services T4	3.630.713		435.000	435.000	12%	3.195.713
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9.934.951</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>715.000</b>	<b>715.000</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>9.219.951</b>
<b>Tanga Result 6</b>						
Administration and operational management						
4116 Staff payment T6A	3.418.950		1.025.982	1.025.982	30%	2.392.969
4121-4150 NSSF, medical and other benefits T6A	1.400.000		133.750	133.750	10%	1.266.250
4510 Office rent Tanga T6A	880.173		0	0	0%	880.173
4520 Utilities T6A	572.112		1.500	1.500	0%	570.612
4531 Communications T6A	2.464.484		1.075.153	1.075.153	44%	1.389.331
4441 Equipment operation	352.069		163.000	163.000	46%	189.069
4541 Office repairs and maintenance T6A	385.076		0	0	0%	385.076
4560 Insurance office equipm. T6A	385.076		5.000	5.000	1%	380.076
4570 Stationary, print T6A	2.640.518		1.209.461	1.209.461	46%	1.431.057
4580 Office consumables T6A	704.138		146.210	146.210	21%	557.928
4590 Bank charges T6A	2.460.389		262.500	262.500	11%	2.197.889
4304 Quarterly audit T6A	660.130		0	0	0%	660.130
Mobile monitoring units						
4431 Operational supplies T6	3.630.713		330.250	330.250	9%	3.300.463
Reliable data base						
4117 Staff payment T6C	1.088.233		339.480	339.480	31%	748.753
4122-4151 NSSF, medical and other benefits T6A	100.000		20.700	20.700	21%	79.300
4304 DMM consultant T6C	1.100.216		140.000	140.000	13%	960.216
4423 Transport & travel T6C	1.056.207		523.000	523.000	50%	533.207
Coordination and Collaboration						
4411 Meetings & conferences Tanga T6	5.611.102			0	0%	5.611.102
4411 SCM Tanga + consolidation meetings	5.567.093		2.402.981	2.402.981	43%	3.164.112
4424 Transport & travel T6	2.508.493		483.300	483.300	19%	2.025.193
4532 Communications T6	1.771.348		280.484	280.484	16%	1.490.864
4542 Office repair + upgrading furniture	4.950.972		93.000	93.000	2%	4.857.972
Transport						
4610 Repairs & maintenance T6E	445.587		0	0	0%	445.587
4620 Fuel & Lubricants T6E	1.336.762		101.045	101.045	8%	1.235.717
4625 Car hire / field work T6E	6.601.296		122.400	122.400	2%	6.478.896
4626 Car hire / national coord. T6E	2.750.540		358.765	358.765	13%	2.391.775
4630 Insurance vehicles Tanga T6E	462.091		0	0	0%	462.091
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>55.303.769</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9.217.961</b>	<b>9.217.961</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>46.085.808</b>
<b>Tanga Result 7</b>						
4305 Prof.services T7	27.581.551		620.000	620.000	2%	26.961.551
4118 Staff payment T7	8.211.318		0	0	0%	8.211.318
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>35.792.869</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>620.000</b>	<b>620.000</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>35.172.869</b>
5000 Contingencies	5.283.018	0	0	0	0%	5.283.018
<b>TOTAL Tanga / Pangani</b>	<b>137.696.484</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13.574.021</b>	<b>13.574.021</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>124.122.463</b>

DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	PAYMENTS		TOTAL	%	Balance 15/7/04
	Original	Previous period	This quarter			
<b>Handeni Result 1</b>						
5111 Staff payment H1	825.162		285.000	285.000	35%	540.162
5201 Training H1	9.163.257		1.308.685	1.308.685	14%	7.854.572
5301 Prof.services H1	5.965.184		101.900	101.900	2%	5.863.284
5421 Transport & Travel H1	400.000		199.500	199.500	50%	200.500
5431 Operational supplies H1	896.676		0	0	0%	896.676
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>17.250.279</b>		<b>1.895.085</b>	<b>1.895.085</b>		<b>15.355.194</b>
<b>Handeni Result 2</b>						
5112 Staff payment H2	759.149		10.000	10.000	1%	749.149
5202 Training H2	990.194		870.000	870.000	88%	120.194
5302 Prof.services H2	5.193.020		190.000	190.000	4%	5.003.020
5432 Operational supplies H2	300.000		20.000	20.000	7%	280.000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7.242.363</b>		<b>1.090.000</b>	<b>1.090.000</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6.152.363</b>
<b>Handeni Result 3</b>						
5113 Staff payment H3	473.093		0	0	0%	473.093
5203 Training H3	990.194		0	0	0%	990.194
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1.463.287</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.463.287</b>
<b>Handeni Result 4</b>						
5114 Staff payment H4	4.898.161		340.000	340.000	7%	4.558.161
5422 Transport & travel H4	4.510.886		350.000	350.000	8%	4.160.886
5433 Operational supplies H4	396.078		4.500	4.500	1%	391.578
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9.805.125</b>		<b>694.500</b>	<b>694.500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9.110.625</b>
<b>Handeni Result 6</b>						
Administration & operational management						
5115 Staff payment H6	880.173		240.000	240.000	27%	640.173
5423 Transport & travel H6	704.138		120.000	120.000	17%	584.138
5440 Office equipment maintenance H6	308.060		0	0	0%	308.060
5520 Utilities H6A	220.043		0	0	0%	220.043
5530 Communications H6A	440.086		115.380	115.380	52%	324.706
5540 Office repairs and maintenance H6A	88.017		7.500	7.500	2%	80.517
5570 Stationary, print H6A	440.086		59.030	59.030	67%	381.056
5580 Office consumables H6A	220.043		46.500	46.500	21%	173.543
Transport						
5625 Repairs & maintenance	356.470		0	0	0%	356.470
5620 Fuel & Lubricants H6D	1.425.880		299.250	299.250	21%	1.126.630
5625 Car hire / field work H6D	7.151.407		0	0	0%	7.151.407
5630 Insurance vehicles Tanga H6D	308.060		0	0	0%	308.060
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12.542.463</b>		<b>887.660</b>	<b>887.660</b>	<b>0,071</b>	<b>11.654.803</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL HANDENI</b>	<b>48.303.517</b>		<b>4.567.245</b>	<b>4.567.245</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>43.736.272</b>
	186.000.001		18.141.266	18.141.266	10%	167.858.735

We certify that this report is a true summary of the actual expenditure incurred during the reporting period. We certify that we have complied with all procurement procedures and have checked that all supporting documents are available to substantiate the expenditures summarised in this report.

Imprest holder

Accounting officer



ANNEX A					
Activities 15th April - 15th July 2004					
EDF budget line		2nd half	May 04	June 04	1st half
1001	Result 1001 Improved capacity of private and public service providers to meet the needs of livestock keepers in controlling animal trypanosomosis				
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Continue to collate information on T&amp;T control techniques through literature review and develop common approach to T&amp;T techniques with FITCA Uganda &amp; Kenya. Make</b>				
	Maintain communication with FITCA partners and other s	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Collect information				✓
	Produce report and popular summarized versions of report				
	Reproduce popular summaries				
	Distribute leaflets				
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Finalize cost-benefit analyses for different T&amp;T control techniques and make information available for service providers</b>				
	Productivity / cost questionair			✓	
	Prepare re-usable extension material				
	Training service providers				
	Field test				
	Service providers hand in feedback				
	Updated cost benefit analyses, incl. popular presentation				
<b>1.3</b>	<b>Provide 20 service providers with follow-up training on social, technical and financial aspects of T&amp;T control techniques</b>				
	Prepare terms of reference for facilitator				
	TOR confirmed, Trainer approved				
	Training conducted				
<b>1.4</b>	<b>Train 4 service providers as facilitators of Livestock Farmer Field Schools and support set up of at least 1 FFS per facilitator</b>				
	Select 2 service providers	✓			
	Training of trainers		✓		
	Travel and other expenditure Trainees		✓		
	Consultation and back stopping			✓	
	FFS start up fees				✓
<b>1.5</b>	<b>Finalize training modules with service providers on clinical diagnosis and taking blood</b>				
	Prepare workshop for 5 selected service providers				
	Conduct workshop				
	Module field tested				
	Final module approved				
	Training 20 service providers				
<b>1.6</b>	<b>Finalize training modules on weight assessment, dilution and dose-rate, storage and</b>				
	Prepare workshop for 5 selected service providers				
	Conduct workshop				
	Module field tested				
	Final module approved				
	Training service providers				
<b>1.7</b>	<b>Finalize field day module with service providers on dip management (technical,</b>				
	Prepare workshop for selected service providers				
	Conduct workshop				
	Module field tested				
	Final module approved				
	Training service providers				
<b>1.8</b>	<b>Monitor 2 field diagnostic services operated by farmer motivators</b>				
	Procure consumables start up set		✓		
	Business management training (out-sourced)				
	Follow up diagnostic services		✓	✓	✓

Activities 15th April - 15th July 2004		2nd	May 04	June 04	Tsetse
1002 Result 1002					
Rationalized use of trypanocides and acaricides to achieve adequate disease control					
<b>Service providers conduct 2 field days in 2 target communities on diagnoses and treatment of Trypanosomosis and TBD</b>					
2.1	Conduct field days			✓	
<b>2.2 Assess affordable options for farmers to monitor the development of drug resistance</b>					
	Develop pictorial disease monitoring cards				
	Print pictorial cards				
	Pictorial cards field tested				
	Update pictorial cards				
	Training service providers				
	Conduct field days				
<b>2.3 Establish and continue with routine T&amp;T and T&amp;TBD monitoring and adjust extension</b>					
	Tsetse and trypanosomosis monitoring		✓		✓
	Feedback results DLDO/service prov./farmers		✓		✓
3 Result 1003					
Enhanced ability of local communities to access T&T challenge and its impact on land-use					
<b>3.1 Follow up on Community Development Plans</b>					
	Plans forwarded to DC				
	Follow up LUP in DC meetings				
<b>3.2 Introduce tsetse monitoring cards</b>					
	Training service providers				
	Conduct field days				
<b>3.3 Follow up on farmers agreed plans on T&amp;T control / monitoring</b>					
	Follow up T&T plans				
4 Result 4					
T&T monitoring and control activities harmonized and integrated in community development plans					
<b>4.1 8 field days on dip management</b>					
	Conduct field days dip management				✓
<b>4.2 Farmer to farmer visit</b>					
	Selection of farmers and destination				
	Visit to farmers in other areas				
	Presentation findings at field day				
<b>4.3 10 communities agree on T&amp;T control plan</b>					
	Community planning T&T Handeni & Pangani				
	Follow up on planning				
<b>4.4 8 Communities operate ITC control techniques</b>					
	Dipping / spraying days		✓	✓	✓
<b>4.5 Trial selective spraying/dipping</b>					
	Selective dipping / spraying				
	Tsetse and trypanosomosis monitoring Handeni		✓		✓
	Feedback results to DLDO/service prov./farmers		✓		✓
<b>4.6 Malaria monitoring</b>					
	Mosquito monitoring		✓		
	Malaria incidence monitoring				
	Feedback results				

Activities 15th April - 15th July 2004		2nd	May 04	June 04	1st half
<b>5 Result 5</b>					
Improved trypanosomosis control strategies available for dairy farmers with zero-grazing units,					
<b>5.1</b>	<b>25 trial farms for netted banda trial monitored according to trial protocol</b>				
	Follow up meetings trial farmer meeting, monitoring	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>5.2</b>	<b>Organize for exchange visits to farmers with netted banda's</b>				
	Farmer to farmer visit to netted banda				
<b>5.3</b>	<b>Monitor disease incidence and production level at trial farms and control farms</b>				
	Socio-economic and prod. Monitoring	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Tsetse and trypanosomosis monitoring Pangani	✓			✓
	Feedback results to DLDO/service prov./farmers	✓			✓
<b>5.4</b>	<b>Group self assessment on milk marketing</b>				
	Group self assessment on milk marketing				
	Selection of farmers and destination				
	Visit to farmers in other areas				
	Presentation findings at field day				
<b>6 Result 6</b>					
Project adequately managed					
<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.1 Administration and operational management</b>				
	Office operation, storage & rent	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Utilities	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Communication	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Equipment operation				
	Office repair and maintenance				
	Insurance Office equipment FITCA	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Stationary, printing	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Consumables	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Bank charges	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Bank guarantee			✓	
	Administrative & Financial Office management, remunera	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Secretarial assistant	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Handeni management	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Travel handeni management	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Monthly financial reports	✓		✓	✓
	Quarterly audits of books				✓
	Closure of Imprest account AWPB-II	✓			
	Closure of Imprest account AWPB-III				
<b>6.2</b>	<b>Coordination mobile monitoring unit</b>				
	Cool equipment Pangani				
	Traps & Targets (CFF2002)				
	Consumables T&T control (CFF2002)				
<b>6.3</b>	<b>Reliable data base</b>				
	Data Entry and Management Assistant	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Data monitoring and management Consultant		✓		
	Local travel and subsistence AFOM/DDMO				
<b>6.4</b>	<b>Coordination and Collaboration</b>				
	Internet subscription	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Internet subscription Nat.Coordinator				
	Office running plus upgrading furniture NC				✓
	Travel National Coordinator				
	International conference N.C.				
	International conference P.M.				
	Project Steering Committee Meetings (2)			✓	
	Consolidation strategy meetings				
	Visitors, estimated				

Activities 15th April - 15th July 2004		2nd	May 04	June 04	1st half
<b>6.5</b>	<b>Transport</b>				
	Transport rental cost vehicle for field work				
	Transport rental cost national coordinator				
	Transport running cost motorcycles				
	Insurance motorcycles				
<b>6.6</b>	<b>Reporting</b>				
	Final report 2nd AWPB	✓			
	Field reports for quarterly reports			✓	
	Auditor's report for quarterly report			✓	
	Submission quarterly reports				
	Final report 3rd AWPB				
<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.1 Participatory evaluation and planning</b>				
	Assessment environmental management & monitoring				
	Consultancy participatory evaluation, incl. feasibility study for post FITCA I				
	Workshop strategy to disseminate information				

- TANGA PARTICIPANTS REPORT  
ON THE TRAINING OF TRAINERS COURSE  
ON FARMER FIELD SCHOOL EXTENSION METHODOLOGY  
FROM 10-21 MAY 2004  
CONDUCTED AT MABANGA FARMER TRAINING CENTER,  
BUNGOMA DISTRICT, WESTERN PROVINCE KENYA.

Compiled by

**Adam Kuleit Ole Mwarabu**

For the Group.

**I. INTRODUCTION:**

Farmer field school course was organized by FITCA Regional Coordination Unit in collaboration with FITCA country offices in Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda. The Rwanda project is still under regional office supervision till the country project take off in its full capacity.

The course was organized purposely for Agricultural and Livestock officers as well CBO officers working with FITCA projects in their respective countries. The main goal of the training was to enable trainees help the community establish and manage their own farmer field schools in FITCA project areas. The participants numbering 35 have attended the course. Kenya has sent 10, Tanzania 10, Uganda 12 and Rwanda 3. Of the 10 participants from Tanzania 6 came from Tanga and 4 from Kagera regions.

**2. THE PARTICIPANTS FROM TANGA REGION WERE AS FOLLOW:**

- |                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| a. Kimnda A.S.J.           | Pangani district |
| b. David Tupa              | Pangani district |
| c. Mollel S.J.             | Tanga urban      |
| d. Zuberi Mkodo            | Handeni district |
| e. Issa Mwambuga           | Handeni district |
| f. Adam Kuleit Ole Mwarabu | Handeni district |

The participants had to meet in Tanga town to be briefed about the Training of Trainers (TOT) on the Farmer Field School (FFS) course. They were brief on the (TOT) course on (FFS) by Dr. Chesodi Kulanga, FITCA Tanga Coordinator. He was also able to organise transport for the team on 9<sup>th</sup> May 2004 with Akamba Road Service LTD bus from Dares salaam-Nairobi-Kisumu. The team connected small busses between the towns of

Kisumu–Bungoma–Mabanga. The team spent day and night to arrive in Mabanga FTC the morning of 10<sup>th</sup> May 2004 and participate in the course the same day.

### 3. COMMENCE OF THE COURSE AND OPENING REMARKS.

The participants were able to come up with norms, leadership and expectations before the start of the course.

#### I. Learning Norms.

1. To create order
2. To avoid unnecessary interruptions
3. To create a good learning environment
4. Good time management
5. Mobile phones be put on silent mode
6. No smoking in lectures and dining hall
7. Respect for other peoples ideas
8. Talk through the chair
9. Start and end with the word of prayer.

#### II. Leadership

- Mr. Pepela W. Welfare Chairman
- Mr. Emukuli Alex Time keeper

#### III. Expectations

##### (a). Expectations from the course

1. Share field experience
2. Gain knowledge on how to organize groups
3. Study tours
4. Practical
5. Certificate
6. Good workable packages
7. Communication dynamics
8. Challenges of this approach
9. Conducive learning environment
10. CD Rom, DVD etc on FFS

##### (b). Expectations from facilitators

1. Handouts
2. Knowledge about FFS and applicability
3. Be able to deliver, use simple language
4. Better time management

##### c). Expectations from participants.

1. Cooperation
2. Commitment
3. Time arrangement
4. Sense of humor

5. No absenteeism

#### IV. Group formation and their duties:

Five groups were formed to learn how to become groups of FFS at the same time help participate fully during the training.

- a. Twaze Kulima -Maendeleo
- b. Inka -Amata
- c. Juhudi -Kuondoa Umasikini
- d. Tegemeo -Kazi kwa bidii
- e. Moto moto -More milk

#### V. Functions of the group:

- a. Ensure that activities of the day are run smoothly
- b. Receive visitors
- c. Arrange training materials
- d. Invite facilitators to facilitate in the programme of the day
- e. Thank the facilitators and participants for good contributions during the session
- f. Conduct roll call
- g. Plan day guide
- h. Do records of the proceedings
- i. Provide an energiser/dynamics for participants
- j. Manage time
- k. Organise opening and closing prayers of the day
- l. Do recap of the past day

#### VI. Commissions.

Different Commissions were also formed to address important issues related to each commission roles for full participation in the course. The commissions formed were:

- Entertainment
- Spiritual
- Logistics
- News
- Environment

The course started on 10<sup>th</sup> May 2004 at Mabanga FTC with good turnout of participants from the four countries of Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Rwanda. The opening was done by FITCA representative Kenya project Mr. Ong'eng'a and the FTC Principal Mr. Lucas Mukhamia. The Principal welcomed the participants in the center by briefing them about the center and request them to utilise the resources in a good spirit. He went on telling that in Kenya there were 28 Farmer Training Centers some functioning and other not functioning properly due to lack of resources. He further mentioned that Kenya comprises of 78 districts and 8 regions. On the center facilities he explained that the center has 100 acres and a lot of agricultural activities were taking place. The center is also providing training venues for many requests of regional and country organized trainings mainly targeting farmers or rural development activities just to mention a few. The FITCA representative urged the participants to utilize the knowledge obtained from

the FFS course for the betterment of the farmers back in their respective countries. He encouraged the participants to make sure that the approaches used in FITCA projects reflect the culture of the people and their surroundings. He also promised FITCA assistance in realizing its objective. The representative finished by emphasizing gender consideration in all project activities.

**VII. The course facilitators were:**

- a. Dorothy Maye     FAO
- b. Godrick Khisa    FAO
- c. Dr. Bruno Minjaw ILRI
- d. Getrude Buyu     ILRI

The facilitators went on with facilitation. They started by giving a brief history of the Farmer Field School (FFS). The history traces back 1980s when farmers in South East Asia particularly Indonesia came together with assistance from FAO to solve paddy farming problem hindered the development of such important crop in the area. This approach of learning by doing was introduced in Kenya in 1990s with help of FAO and other organisations in the country. Kenya is estimated to have 1,000 FFS with approximately 30,000 members. In FFS the learners are able to develop innovative technologies in a practical learning process where the knowledge that was not functioning before borrowed for the development of farming activities within the community involved. The farmers in Asia were able to investigate the rice pests and came out with a solution after observing the sources of the problem. The solutions were sustainable since the appropriate technology was applied. The farmers have to be of common interest to produce positive results in their learning process.

**4. FARMER FIELD SCHOOL CURRICULUM AND VENUE:**

The farmers settings is what design their venue and curriculum. The farmers can graduate in a year time. This learning by doing is conducted by comparing two technologies, the modern and farmer practices in two ways; first comparing two technologies on the ground or compare the modern technology performance in the field with the past time practice of the farmers participating.

**I. FFS METHODOLOGY:**

- a. Ground working (situation analysis)
- b. Training of facilitators
- c. FFS establishment and its meetings
- d. Field days
- e. Develop and evaluate Participatory Technology Developments
- f. Graduations of FFS members
- g. Farmer run schools
- h. Follow up by facilitators

**II. ESTABLISHMENT OF FFS.**

1. Learning site
2. Identify members of the group



3. Create governing rules/bylaws
4. Voluntary contribution of resources to keep rolling the activities of the FFS in the area
5. Number of member per FFS must not exceed 30 and not less than 10
6. They must have common problems and willing to solve

### III. SUCCESSFUL FFS MUST HAVE:

- a. Well trained facilitators
- b. Well defined priority problems
- c. Organised community and dedicated/committed and willing
- d. Clear understanding of the concept and procedures by stakeholders
- e. Get support and goodwill of the authorities at various levels
- f. Availability of appropriate technology
- g. Adequate resources and logistical support
- h. Regular supervision and monitoring
- i. Clear rules and norms set up by farmers themselves
- j. Political stability and security

### IV. HOW TO WRITE FFS MONTHLY REPORT.

1. Heading FFS monthly report
2. Introduction
3. Name of FFS
4. Location of FFS
5. Total No.of FFS members
6. Name of the facilitator
7. Date started
8. Type of enterprise
9. Treatments/demonstration activities
10. General conditions

### V. COMPARISON BETWEEN THE FARMER PRACTICES AND MODERN TECHNOLOGY:

During the field days of the training the participants have had to visit some of the FFS in Bungoma. In the FFS Kenyan experience we have learnt how people organized themselves and type of farming used in the participatory technology development (PTD). One of the Farmer field schools visited during the field days was LIMA FFS in Nangwe area. This FFS was established in 2001 with some support from FAO and members of the group initially numbering 28. The group received a grant of about US\$600 for the facilitation of taking off of FFS and two group members offered their farms for trials. At the beginning of their activities the farmers decided to use crops mainly maize for experiments. At the time we visited the group school different varieties of maize were used and different types of fertilizers applied to compare with the farmer practices in different plots within the same farm.

(a). A design of the Participatory Technology Development in FFS an example of crop experiments.

1. Problem addressed: Establish suitable maize variety in the area:  
 2. Method used: Use different varieties and fertilisers.  
 3. Technologies: Local people practice VIS Modern technology.

a. Plot No.1 b. Name of FFS: LIMA c. Name of enterprise: Maize production d. Variety H 505 e. Date of Planting:15.4.2004 f. Type of fertilizer used: DAP g. AESA recording:	a. Plot No.2 b. Name of FFS: LIMA c. Name of enterprise: Maize production d. Variety H 505 e. Date of Planting:15.4.2004 f. Type of fertilizer used: Mavuno g. AESA recording:	a. Plot No.3 b. Name of FFS: LIMA c. Name of enterprise: Maize production d. Variety H 513 e. Date of Planting:15.4.2004 f. Type of fertilizer used: DAP g. AESA recording:
a. Plot No.4 b. Name of FFS: LIMA c. Name of enterprise: Maize production d. Variety H 513 e. Date of Planting:15.4.2004 f. Type of fertilizer used: DAP g. AESA recording:	a. Plot No.5 b. Name of FFS: LIMA c. Name of enterprise: Maize production d. Variety H 505 e. Date of Planting:15.4.2004 f. Farmer practice: to be decided by farmers g. AESA recording:	a. Plot No.6 b. Name of FFS: LIMA c. Name of enterprise: Maize production d. Variety H 513 e. Date of Planting:15.4.2004 f. Farmer practice to be decided by farmers g. AESA recording:

(b). A design of the participatory technology development in FFS an example of Livestock experiments.

1. Problem addressed: Improve income by reducing tsetse challenges in the area:  
 2. Method used: Use of acaricide and non use of acaricide  
 3. Technologies: Local people practice VIS Modern technology.

1. Herd of cattle: FFS members 2. Name of FFS: Bushiri 3. Breed: Local/Exotic 4. Date of experiments: to be decided/should be the same 5. Period of trials: 6 month period 6. Type of method used: Apply decatix by either spraying or dipping 7. AESA recording:	1. Herd of cattle: Non FFS members 2. Name of FFS: Bushiri 3. Breed: Local/Exotic 4. Date of experiments: to be decided by farmers/should be the same period 5. Type of method used/Farmer practice: non spraying/dipping 6. AESA recording:
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## 5. AGRO ECO SYSTEM ANALYSIS (AESAS).

The AESA exercise helps the farmers improve decision making skills, through a field situation analysis by observing, drawing and discussing the performance of a plant or an animal in open meetings. Agro Eco system analysis (AESAS) helps the farmers to observe the interaction between two applied practices like crop/livestock and other biotic and abiotic coexisting in one place. After these demonstrations the farmers are now able to adopt a technology that suit their farming activity.

## 6. LESSONS LEARNT:

We have learnt that the FFS will enable farmer developed innovative technologies that are useful to their daily farming activities. The FFS will sustainably be ran if ground working activity was positively carried out and it is not individual driven interest that came forward during the establishment of the FFS. It will only be cohesive if its members have common interest, shared resources and ideas, conflict resolution mechanisms are in place, FFS and group dynamics have been developed and practical, politics are not the driving force, is not reliant on assistance from outside the group (its farmers based only), if there awards for ones performing well, the facilitators are not interpreting their idea wrongly or bias, if the areas are safe and sound, gender and age are considered.

## 7. TOT ON FFS EVALUTION.

Evaluation of the course was conducted by the participants and the scores were as follow:

1. Course content and coverage	78%
2. Training materials	76%
3. Teaching methods	81%
4. Practical demonstration	83%
5. Practical exercise	83%
6. Organisation	65%
7. Duration	66%
8. Content of immediate importance	88%
9. Overall average score	77.5%

## 8. FFS WORKPLAN 2004-05.

### a). June 2004

1. Ground working (baseline data)
2. Group formation
3. Group registration
4. FFS proposal
5. Grant maximum US\$600 for facilitation and running of the school
6. Participatory Evaluation

### b). July 2004

1. FFS are running
2. First support visit 2<sup>nd</sup> -3<sup>rd</sup> week
3. Start participatory, monitoring and evaluation (PM&E)

c). August 2004.

1. Continuation of participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E)
2. FFS going on
3. Provincial Veterinary Officer (PVO)/Regional Livestock Development Officer (RLDO), District Veterinary Officer (DVO), and Livestock production officer (LVO) visit to the project area.

d). September 2004.

1. 2<sup>nd</sup> support visit 2<sup>nd</sup> -3<sup>rd</sup>
2. Final Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation, Data set

e). October 2004.

1. FFS Field days continues
2. Data analysed
3. Lessons learned

f). November 2004

1. Compilation of Country and Regional reports on FFS development

g). June 2005.

1. FFS graduation.

## 9. CLOSING REMARKS AND AWARD OF CERTIFICATES.

The closing event was coloured with events include display and narration of the lesson learnt in the two weeks followed by songs and poetry from five subgroups within the team of participants. Each country had to give vote of thanks and overview of the course. The Tanzania team expressed its concern over the establishment of the FFS, its sustainability and sharing of experiences between the facilitators-facilitators and FFS members -FFS members within and outside their areas. The team will establish 10 FFS and continue facilitating till FFS graduation. It requested responsible stakeholders, particularly FITCA country offices and ILRI among the other to give timely technical and resources support in the establishment and run of FFS. The course was finally closed on 21<sup>st</sup> May 2004 by Mr. Harald Rojahn Technical Adviser, FITCA Regional Coordination Unit, Nairobi Kenya. In his closing remarks he thanked the participants for their commitment of learning and future work of establishing FFS. He is grateful for what the participants have shown during the display and narration of the course. He ensured the participants that FITCA country offices were willing to assist in the establishment and running of FFS. He requested the participants to play their major role in the implementation of FITCA activities in their respective countries. Regarding the issue of logistics he mentioned that there was unforeseen in the plan of the course that the demand of Per diem for participants was not included. The regional office sponsored the course and provided pocket money for the participants while country offices were

responsible for selection and travel of their participants. However he told the participants that the country offices have agreed to look into the reasonable way of meeting the need of the participants regarding per diem according to their plans except for Rwanda that their case would be taken care of by the Regional office. Later he awarded certificate the participants followed by joint lunch and departure.

#### 10. RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The participants request FITCA to provide them with resources required for conducting Ground working (situation analysis) in the potential field school areas
2. FITCA provide timely support to established FFS for facilitation and running of the schools in a period of a year
3. Exchange visits are important between members of the FFS and facilitators of FFS within the project area and for exposure in other areas or countries running similar projects.

#### II. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

We convey our sincerely gratitude to all people who have voluntarily and by costing them time and resources to see that the course is organized successfully and representative participants were invited. Foremost we thank our FITCA office (FITCA Tanga) for selecting and giving us all necessary advice and resources to attend the TOT course on FFS Bungoma. Without forgetting FITCA Regional Coordination Office especially Mr. Harald Rojahn for his efforts that made the course come to reality. We are indebted to thank our facilitators; Mrs. Dorothy Maye, Mr. Godrick Khisa, Mr. Bruno Minjaw and Getrude Buyu for good facilitation and teaching us how to answer by posing question to question and not leading question. We congratulate ourselves for participating fully in the course despite the fact it was intensive and some fell sick but still participated till the end of the course. We ought to thank the community of Mabanga FTC for providing us with facilities we needed, especially the principal, caterer, and cooks and other members. Other people who deserve our thanks are staff of Akamba Road Services LTD for safe driving and charming during our travel between Kenya and Tanzania, and other drivers of Matatu for their good cooperation and also people who directed the team to Mabanga FTC. Without the support of all mentioned people we would not have gone that far in TOT course on FFS.

The regional office had contracted a Gender Mainstreaming Consultant Miss Charity Kabutha to visit all national FITCA projects.

The objectives of the consultancy were to

- (i) analyze gender issues in the livestock sub-sector and
- (ii) analyze gender issues in the FITCA programme activities.

The results are to be used to train project staff on gender concepts and analysis, eventually leading to a strategy to mainstream gender in future programs.

The field level assessment covered communities in two districts, Pangani and Handeni. In Pangani, a total of 21 people (12 women and 9 men) participated in the analysis. The members were drawn from two groups from Boza and Madanga villages. Twenty nine (29) people (12 women, 19 men) participated in Handeni, from the Masaai and the Zigua communities.

An assessment was made into the gender situation in general and specifically for livestock and FITCA activities. This exercise was conducted to better understand the situation of men and women in the study areas. Data were generated in a participatory and interactive way. The assessment used the Harvard Framework of analysis consisting of three key components:

- a) Division of labor. The main question here is ‘who does what’ with respect to three categories of work-domestic (reproductive), productive and community;
- b) Access and control over productive resources. It seeks to establish (i) who has access (use) – and (2) who has control (authority) over resources needed to do the work in (a);
- c) Access to - and control over benefits (benefits accruing from work done). It generates information on different levels of access and control by men and women.

### **Field-level analysis**

- a) *Division of labor and workloads.* Reflecting the traditional role, women are responsible for domestic work while productive work is fairly shared between men and women. Men, more than women, are more involved in community work. Women work for longer periods each day than men. In Pangani for example, it was estimated that women work 14.5 hours per day compared to 10,5 hours for men. Masaai women work 18 hours a day and Zigua women 17 hours. Masaai men work 13 hours a day and Zigua men 8.5.
- b) *Access to and control over resources and benefits.* According to the interviewees, the women in Pangani appeared to have more access to resources than women in Handeni. In addition they say to have substantial control over the farm, the house, water ponds, dips and fodder.
- c) *Access to and control over benefits.* Pangani women seem to be more in control over benefits than women in Handeni. Masaai men participating in the process indicated that women only control milk, ghee and chicken. In smallholder dairying in Pangani, women are seen as having an equal share of income from dairy cows.

- d) *FITCA activities*. In Pangani, women participate in FITCA activities such as mixing acaricide solutions, safe keeping of drugs and fixing of netting around the bandas. They are also active in tsetse control activities such as installation of traps, removal and counting of tsetse and maintenance of the traps. Women's participation is less in spraying of animals, trapping tsetse and training.

### **Institutional analysis**

While part of the team implementing and coordinating FITCA activities has some knowledge on gender, the other group has limited gender capacity. There are no obvious relevant structures and strategies within the organization for mainstreaming gender into development programs. Although Tanzania has a strong gender policy, mechanisms for its application at lower levels appear weak.

### **Recommendations of the Consultant**

**Gender-based capacity** is considered the first and most urgent input necessary to help mainstream gender in development programs such as FITCA. The staff will need training in general concepts, gender analysis. A core team of trainers can help expand the knowledge base. The following strategy is recommended:

- a) Improve gender awareness with top policy makers and develop a clear institutional strategy for gender mainstreaming;
- b) Improve gender awareness for program managers;
- c) Provide gender training (grounded on concepts and tools) for technical staff involved in day to day work with communities;
- d) Train a team of gender trainers to reach out to partner organizations and to continue providing some technical back up.

**Gender sensitization at community level.** Gender perceptions are woven into local cultures and take time to change. In order to increase women involvement in development work such as tsetse control, further efforts in sensitizing women and men on benefits that accrue from sharing work, resources and benefits and subsequently equal participation in development are necessary.

**Improving access to social services.** In order to reduce women's heavy workload and hopefully get them more involved in productive work, it is necessary for development agents to try and understand what aspects of women's work take a lot of time and provide necessary services to reduce the drudgery. This approach could also be matched with introduction of appropriate technologies. There is sufficient evidence to demonstrate that when technologies targeting women's work domain such as drawing of water are introduced, men feel more comfortable to take on such roles. An animal cart to draw water is a good example.

**Involvement of women in training.** Gender analysis helps to understand who is responsible for what aspects of a family's livelihood system. This knowledge is critical in determining the kinds of training and the targeted participants. If women are responsible for keeping drugs, it is important that they have knowledge on the safe use and custody of such items.

**Gender disaggregated baselines.** To be able to mainstream gender into the program, a comprehensive baseline, fully disaggregated by gender is a minimum requirement. This would mean that all technical analyses fully integrate gender in all aspects. Gender should not be just a section of the analysis; rather it should permeate all parts of the baselines.

**BUDGET (IN TZS) PROPOSAL FITCA TANGA REGION**

AWPB III 15th April 2004 - December 2004

TANGA

Tanga including FITCA Co-ordinating Unit for Tanga Region: Planning, evaluation, overall management and supervision by Tanga headqu

Annual Currency Devaluation Adjustment: NA

Project Duration (months): 31/36

Euro 1 = TSh

Expenditure	Budget	16 April - 30 April	1 May - 31 May	1 June - 30 June	1 July - 15 July	1st quarter
<b>Item code Description</b>						
4111 Staff payment T1	825.162					0
4112 Staff payment T2	528.104		40.000			40.000
4113 Staff payment T3	440.086					0
4114 Staff payment T5	693.136					0
4116 Staff payment T6A	3.418.950	95.450	435.022	495.510		1.025.982
4117 Staff payment T6C	1.088.233	103.500	120.060	115.920		339.480
4118 Staff payment T7	8.211.318					0
<b>4110 Staff payment Tanga</b>	<b>15.204.989</b>	<b>198.950</b>	<b>595.082</b>	<b>611.430</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.405.462</b>
4141 Medical / other benefits T6A	1.140.000			24.550	25.250	49.800
<b>4140 Medical / other benefits Tanga</b>	<b>1.140.000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24.550</b>	<b>25.250</b>	<b>49.800</b>
4150 NSSF T6A	260.000			83.950		83.950
4151 NSSF T6C	100.000			20.700		20.700
<b>NSSF Tanga</b>	<b>360.000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>104.650</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>104.650</b>
4160 DSM operational areas						0
<b>4100 Staff remuneration Tanga</b>	<b>16.704.989</b>	<b>198.950</b>	<b>595.082</b>	<b>740.630</b>	<b>25.250</b>	<b>1.559.912</b>
4201 Training T1	11.923.257			1.788.660		1.788.660
4202 Training T2	990.194			870.000		870.000
4203 Training T3	990.194					0
<b>4200 Training Tanga</b>	<b>13.903.645</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.658.660</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.658.660</b>



Expenditure	Budget	16 April - 30 April	1 May - 31 May	1 June - 30 June	1 July - 15 July	1st quarter
4301 Prof.services T1	8.495.184					0
4302 Prof.services T2	5.193.020					0
4303 Prof.services T5	3.630.713	275.000			160.000	435.000
4304 Prof.services T6Acc	660.130					0
4304 Prof.services T6C	1.100.216			140.000		140.000
4306 Prof.services T7	27.581.551		620.000			620.000
<b>4300 Prof.services Tanga</b>	<b>46.660.814</b>	<b>275.000</b>	<b>620.000</b>	<b>140.000</b>	<b>160.000</b>	<b>1.195.000</b>
4411 Meetings & conferences Tanga T6	5.611.102		174.300	2.040.681	188.000	2.402.981
4411 Meetings & conferences Tanga T6	5.567.093					0
<b>4410 Meetings &amp; conferences Tanga</b>	<b>11.178.195</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>174.300</b>	<b>2.040.681</b>	<b>188.000</b>	<b>2.402.981</b>
4421 Transport & travel T1	800.000		100.500		47.000	147.500
4422 Transport & travel T5	5.611.102		50.000	230.000		280.000
4423 Transport & travel T6A	1.056.207		118.000	285.000	120.000	523.000
4424 Transport & travel T6D	2.508.493	125.400	160.000	77.900	120.000	483.300
<b>4420 Transport &amp; travel Tanga</b>	<b>9.975.802</b>	<b>125.400</b>	<b>428.500</b>	<b>592.900</b>	<b>287.000</b>	<b>1.433.800</b>
4431 Operational supplies T1	896.676		4.900	170.000		174.900
4432 Operational supplies T2	300.000					0
4433 Operational supplies T6	550.108			36.500		36.500
4434 Operational supplies T6	3.080.605				293.750	293.750
<b>4430 Operational supplies Tanga</b>	<b>4.827.389</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4.900</b>	<b>206.500</b>	<b>293.750</b>	<b>505.150</b>
4441 Office equipment maintenance T6	352.069		88.000	20.000	55.000	163.000
<b>4440 Office equipment maintenance</b>	<b>352.069</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>88.000</b>	<b>20.000</b>	<b>55.000</b>	<b>163.000</b>
<b>4400 Operational expenditure Tanga</b>	<b>26.333.455</b>	<b>125.400</b>	<b>695.700</b>	<b>2.860.081</b>	<b>823.750</b>	<b>4.504.931</b>
4510 Office rent Tanga T6A	880.173					0
4520 Utilities T6A	572.112		1.500			1.500
4531 Communications T6A	2.464.484		146.100		929.053	1.075.153
4532 Communications T6C	1.771.348		34.000	60.984	185.500	280.484
4541 Office repairs and maintenance T6D	385.076					0
4542 Office repairs and maintenance T6A	4.950.972			93.000		93.000
4560 Insurance office equipm T6A	385.076	5.000				5.000
4570 Stationary, print T6A	2.640.518		125.370	424.507	659.584	1.209.461
4580 Office consumables T6A	704.138	5.900	102.620	20.700	16.990	146.210
4590 Bank charges T6A	2.460.389		25.000	237.500		262.500
<b>4500 Administrative expenditure Tanga</b>	<b>17.214.286</b>	<b>10.900</b>	<b>434.590</b>	<b>836.691</b>	<b>1.791.127</b>	<b>3.073.308</b>
4610 Repairs & maintenance motorcycles T6E	445.587					0
4620 Fuel & lubricants motorcycles T6E	1.336.762	35.550	27.125	38.370		101.045
4625 Car hire / field work T6E	6.601.296		97.900		24.500	122.400
4626 Car hire nat.coord. T6E	2.750.540		235.565		123.200	358.765
4630 Insurance vehicles Tanga T6E	462.091					0
<b>4600 Vehicle operation</b>	<b>11.596.277</b>	<b>35.550</b>	<b>360.590</b>	<b>38.370</b>	<b>147.700</b>	<b>582.210</b>
<b>5000 Contingencies</b>	<b>5.283.018</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>Total Tanga</b>	<b>137.696.484</b>	<b>645.800</b>	<b>2.705.962</b>	<b>7.274.432</b>	<b>2.947.827</b>	<b>13.574.021</b>

BUDGET (IN TZS) PROPOSAL FITCA TANGA REGION

AWPB III 15th April 2004 - 31st December 2004

Handeni

Tanga including FITCA Co-ordinating Unit for Tanga Region: Planning, evaluation, overall management and supervision by Tanga headq

Expenditure	Budget	16 April - 30 April	1 May - 31 May	1 June - 30 June	1 July - 15 July	1st quarter
Item code Description						
5111 Staff payment H1	825.162		285.000			285.000
5112 Staff payment H2	759.149		10.000			10.000
5113 Staff payment H3	473.093					0
5114 Staff payment H4	4.898.161	60.000	25.000	255.000		340.000
5115 Staff payment H6	880.173				240.000	240.000
<b>5110 Staff payment Handeni</b>	<b>12.783.738</b>	<b>60.000</b>	<b>320.000</b>	<b>255.000</b>	<b>240.000</b>	<b>875.000</b>
5201 Training H1	9.163.257			1.308.685		1.308.685
5202 Training H2	990.194			870.000		870.000
5203 Training H3	990.194					0
<b>5200 Training Handeni</b>	<b>11.143.645</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.178.685</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.178.685</b>
5301 Prof.services H1	5.965.184				101.900	101.900
5302 Prof.services H2	5.193.020		100.000	90.000		190.000
<b>5300 Prof.services Handeni</b>	<b>11.158.204</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.000</b>	<b>90.000</b>	<b>101.900</b>	<b>291.900</b>
5421 Transport & travel H1	400.000		152.500		47.000	199.500
5422 Transport & travel H4	4.510.886		200.000	150.000		350.000
5423 Transport & travel H5	704.138		60.000		60.000	120.000
<b>5420 Transport &amp; travel Handeni</b>	<b>5.615.024</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>412.500</b>	<b>150.000</b>	<b>107.000</b>	<b>669.500</b>
5431 Operational supplies H1	896.676					0
5432 Operational supplies H2	300.000		20.000			20.000
5433 Operational supplies H4	396.078		4.500			4.500
<b>5430 Operational supplies Handeni</b>	<b>1.592.754</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24.500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24.500</b>
5440 Office equipment maintenance H6	308.060					0
<b>5440 Office equipment maintenance</b>	<b>308.060</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>5400 Operational expenditure Handeni</b>	<b>7.515.838</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>437.000</b>	<b>150.000</b>	<b>107.000</b>	<b>694.000</b>
Expenditure	Budget	16 April - 30 April	1 May - 31 May	1 June - 30 June	1 July - 15 July	1st quarter
5520 Utilities H6A	220.043					0
5530 Communications H6A	440.086	6.900	27.000	17.480	64.000	115.380
5540 Office repairs and maintenance H6A	88.017			7.500		7.500
5570 Stationary, print H6A	440.086		12.300	14.830	31.900	59.030
5580 Office consumables H6A	220.043			46.500		46.500
<b>5500 Administrative expenditure Handeni</b>	<b>1.408.275</b>	<b>6.900</b>	<b>39.300</b>	<b>86.310</b>	<b>95.900</b>	<b>228.410</b>
5610 Repairs & maintenance motorcycles H6D	356.470					0
5620 Fuel & lubricants motorcycles H6D	1.425.880		107.350	191.900		299.250
5625 Car hire / field work H6D	7.151.407					0
<b>5630 Insurance vehicles Tanga H6D</b>	<b>308.060</b>					<b>0</b>

5600	Vehicle operation	9.241.817	0	107.350	191.900	0	299.250
	Total Handeni	48.303.517	66.900	1.003.650	2.951.895	544.800	4.567.245
	<b>TOTAL TANGA &amp; HANDENI</b>	<b>186.000.001</b>	<b>712.700</b>	<b>3.709.612</b>	<b>10.226.327</b>	<b>3.492.627</b>	<b>18.141.266</b>
	Compare profit / loss print out	186.000.001	712.700	3.709.612	10.226.327	3.492.627	18.141.266