Development Researchers' Network
Réseau de Chercheurs pour le Développement
Red de Investigadores para el Desarrollo
Rete di Ricercatori per lo Sviluppo

OAU/IBAR
FARMING IN TSETSE CONTROL AREAS PROGRAMME (FITCA)
MID-TERM REVIEW

7ACP-RPR-578/7ACP-ET-086
7ACP-KE-087/7ACP-UG-063



DRAFT FINAL REPORT
VOLUME II – ANNEXES

JULY 2002

ANNEX I

TERMS OF REFERENCE

MID-TERM REVIEW OF THE FARMING IN TSETSE CONTROL AREAS PROGRAMME (FITCA)
7 ACP – RPR – 578

1. INTRODUCTION

This study is the mid term review of the FITCA (Farming in tsetse controlled areas) Programme. This review is commissioned as planned in the FITCA Financing agreement. It has however been slightly delayed to take into consideration the late start of some country projects.

The evaluation will be undertaken in April/May 2002. A team of independent consultants will conduct the evaluation. The duration of the study will be approximately 8 weeks.

2. OBJECTIVES

The study is a mid term review of the FITCA programme, including all its components. The objectives of the study are to:

- Analyse the coherence and the relevance of the objectives
- Assess the results and the impact of the project so far;
- Assess the strategy adopted during the project implementation,
- Consider the expected success of FITCA in the remaining period of the project.
- Formulate recommendations for the remaining period of the project (given in the form of a logical framework)

3. BACKGROUND

FITCA is an on-going programme financed with EDF regional and national funds. A 4 year financing agreement for regional funds was signed in March 1997. It is complemented by national financing agreements covering Uganda, Ethiopia and Kenya (signed in September 1996). The total of the Financial Agreements for FITCA is 20,000,000 EURO. By an exchange of letters signed in January 2001, the project period has been extended to the 31.12.2003.

FITCA has three major country programmes (Uganda, Ethiopia and Kenya) that are being coordinated regionally. The Regional Tsetse Co-ordination Unit (RTCU) based in the Organisation of African Unity / Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources (OAU/IBAR), is also responsible for the coordination of regional activities (research, training and environmental monitoring). It is also endowed with resources to provide financial and technical support to Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi. Technical assistance is provided to each of these four components (3 major country projects plus the regional one).

The Overall Objective of the Programme is to contribute to the socio economic development of the region through coordination of national activities to ensure sustainable rural development. The general purpose is to improve the well being of the rural population and the health of livestock through sustainable rural development, and to improve the implementation capacity in the countries concerned. FITCA is not designed as just another tsetse control project. The basis of the FITCA programme is to increase farmers' income through higher productivity (animals and crops) in order to enable them to pay for inputs needed to sustain various control schemes against tsetse, ticks or other pests after the end of

keeping in mind the same general approach.

As the individual country projects purposes differ considerably they are listed here by country:

- In Ethiopia the focus is on the rehabilitation of sustainable mixed farming and on capacity buildingat central and regional levels. Organisational and management capacity of staff to design and co-ordinate tsetse control programmes shall be strengthened by the end of the project.
- In Kenya the emphasis is put on increased livestock productivity through intensification of the crop/livestock production system. In the long term, increased income from livestock will provide the incentive and the means for sustainable tsetse control.
- In Uganda the project is a continuation of the former sleeping sickness control campaign. It aims at a sustainable and co-ordinated approach to disease control involving sleeping sickness control, community-based tsetse control and animal trypanosomosis control.

Project implementation for the regional component and the Kenya program started in March 1999. The Uganda program started in the summer of the same year, while the Ethiopia program, which was redesigned in 1999, started early 2000 with a preparatory year procurement and beginning of 2001 with implementation of the 1st WP & CE. Although intense negotiations have been held in Tanzania and Rwanda, no activities have been financed in those countries yet.

The Environmental Monitoring and Management Component (EMMC) has been contracted out to ILRI. Its purpose is to increase the level of information and awareness of environmental change by: (1) increasing the capacity to response pro-actively to these changes amongst the stakeholders in FITCA countries; (2) defining the environmental parameters and assessing the environmental impact, - promoting environmental awareness and exchange information; (3) strengthening community capacity for environmental management and monitoring; (4) adapting /developing appropriate methodologies for environmental monitoring and management.

The project log frame is presented in Annex A. A summary sheet of the Cost and Financing Plan as set out in the FA is presented in annex B. A summary o the project management set up is attached to these terms of reference as annex C.

4. ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED

The mission will use the European Commission's Project Cycle Management (PCM) Integrated Approach and Logical Framework method to analyse the progress in implementation of the programme. The following issues will be given particular attention by the review team:

4.1 Programme design and logical framework

The reviewers will briefly assess the relevance of FITCA by reviewing the Overall Objectives, Programme Purpose and Results and activities stipulated in the logframe, and indicate the expected impact of the programme.

The cohesion between the four Financing Agreements generally corresponding to the four components of the FITCA Programme will be assessed, examining in particular if the interlocking logframe of the Financing proposal . The appropriateness of, and the process leading to, changes made to the logical framework of some components will be reviewed.

The team will review the choice of FITCA project areas in the different countries in the light of the project objectives. This will lead to an assessment of the Regional rationale of FITCA.

There is a need to determine whether the choice of the major components (research, training, environmental

any specific needs were omitted that should have been included during the relevant period. In appraising the overall project design, the mission should appreciate the difference between FITCA and other tsetse/tryps control projects in order to appreciate the cohesion of the different activities.

The mission will assess the pertinence of the institutional design, taking into account the specifics of each individual country project. The mission will also take into account the current institutional and overall government framework, and any changes that may have taken place between the time of project proposal and implementation. In particular, the validity of the overall objective will be assessed in light of the policies of the governments in the regions with regards to rural development and tsetse/trypanosomiasis control.

4.2 Implementation of the programme

In order to assess the project efficiency and effectiveness, the mission will take into account the following issues related to project implementation:

- Effective start of field operations has been delayed in almost all countries, and for major regional components. The reviewers will pay a particular attention to these issues, identifying the causes inherent in the program design, and those related to the individual country situations, taking into consideration whether implementation has caught up with the initial planning. The capacity of project management to adapt to changing circumstances in the countries will be assessed.
- The performance of technical assistance. The causes and implications of the replacement of Technical assistants in two out of the three national programs will be examined.
- The institutional arrangements for both the regional and each national project, and its influence on the project efficiency. Have the mechanisms (steering committees for instance) foreseen in the Financing agreements been useful?
- The level and nature of political support provided to the project, and its translation into measures taken by the public services.
- The administrative and technical relationships, including monitoring, between the regional programme co-ordination and the different country projects; the reviewers will consider the linkages between the activities undertaken regionally with those of the national projects
- Have the techniques and measures taken by the various national components been consistent with the terms on the FA. The appropriateness of the various technologies and measures taken in implementing each national component. Particular attention will be paid to the tsetse and trypanosomosis control methods implemented, and to their viability in comparison to other control methods.
- Assess whether the management of the financial provisions is contributing or not to the achievement of the programme objectives.
- The relevance and contribution of ongoing/planned research financed by the various components to the project objectives.
- The importance given to environmental issues in relation to tsetse and trypanosomiasis control, and the approach retained by the programme.
- The extent to which the Government accompanying measures have been undertaken; other special conditions of the Technical and Administrative Provisions for Implementation of the financing agreements will also be reviewed.

4.3 The impact and sustainability of the project results

The mission will review the approach/methods/activities used to assess the possible future impact of FITCA to improve the situation of the rural population with a dual target: an emphasis on the existing institutional environment (government, research institutes, NGOs...) on the one hand, and on the economic and social situation of farmers on the other hand. The contribution of FITCA to a longer tern rural development

The project activities related to capacity building (farmers, private and public sectors) on the one hand, and strengthening the public sector on the other hand, will be given a particular attention in that respect.

The project considers income generation as the key to sustainability of disease control. This assumption should be reviewed in light of the impact of activities already undertaken to increase the income for farmers (increase and diversification of agricultural income).

FITCA is promoting a transfer of tsetse/trypanosomosis control activities from government services to the private sector, including the communities. The sustainability of this approach should be assessed in the light of the project results achieved so far.

The mission will assess the effects of the government's rural development policies of the recipient countries on these two factors of sustainability.

At a regional level, FITCA is promoting a similar approach in three different social and economic situations, which constitute 'case studies' for an alternative approach to the trypanosomosis issue. The consultants will pay particular attention to the reproducibility of the FITCA concept, taking into consideration other Pan African initiatives related to tsetse and trypanosomosis control. The FITCA approach to environmental impact will be assessed in relation to this particular perspective.

4.4 FITCA components specific issues

The reviewers will, in addition to the cross-cutting issues listed above, pay a particular attention to the specificities of the various components of the programme. In this respect, the reviewers will address the following points to assess the implementation status and project efficiency:

a. Kenya

- Assess & evaluate the efficacy and economic sustainability of the current community based disease control techniques;
- Review the collection of baseline data for the component, and its relevance for a development programme
- Review the planning workshop and short term consultancies that have been undertaken on behalf of this component;
- Review the project staffing, and assess the staff performance, in the light of project design
- Review the relevance and use of equipment purchased by the project.
- Monitor the progress of measures taken to improve agricultural productivity to:
    1. Improve animal husbandry practices
    2. Improve crop yields
- Assess the perception of the different stakeholders of the performance of FITCA (K);
- Review the validity of the concept of the rural development through private sector participation;
- Review the relevance of micro-finance to on-farm activities to sustainable rural development;

b. Uganda

- Review the status of on-going baseline data collection, and its relevance for a development programme;
- Assess the preparation for integrated approach to trypanosomosis control;
- Review the progress in adaptive research financed by the project;
- Assess the changes in the management structure of the project;

c. Ethiopia

- Review the ongoing survey and control operations in tsetse and trypanosomosis;
- Assess the administrative framework of Government institutions: especially how Government

d. Regional Co-ordination

- Evaluate whether the Co-ordination Unit has contributed to enhanced project implementation;
- Assess the extent to which the harmonisation and standardisation of procedures and techniques has been undertaken;
- Assess the extent to which countries were assisted in joining the FITCA programme and writing up country proposals;
- Review the regional relevance of the research financed by the programme;
- Review the opportunities to expand the role of the regional programme in terms of the current support to the country programmes;

e. Environmental Monitoring and Management Component

- Review the capacity to respond to the project purpose.
- Provide recommendations in terms of the timeframe required to complete the EMMC aims.
- Review the capacity of the different actors (OAU/IBAR, SEMG, ILRI) to implement this component

4.5 Conclusions and recommendations

Considering the answers to the points raised above, recommendations for the future of FITCA may be presented. The reviewers' conclusions as to the validity of the FA for the remaining period of the programme will be studied, both in technical and financial aspects. This may entail a review of the logical framework, any modification to the project timeframe as well as to the financial allocations. If an amendment of the financing agreement is proposed, a draft text will be proposed to the RAO and the EC.

ANNEX 2

CURRICULUM VITAE

1. **Surname:** **MOSELE**
2. **First Name:** Luciano
3. **Date of Birth:** September 19, 1944
4. **Nationality:** Italian
5. **Civil Status:** Single (with one daughter)
6. **Education:**

Institution	University of Florida, Gainesville, USA
Date	September 1971 – December 1972
Degree	Master of Agriculture in Food and Resources Economis

Institution	University of Florence, Italy
Date	November 1964 – July 1970
Degree	"Dottore" in Agricultural Sciences (Master equivalent).

7. **Language skills (5 = fluent, 1 = basic):**

Language	Reading	Speaking	Writing
Italian (mother tongue)			
English	5	5	5
French	5	5	4
Spanish	5	3	3
Portuguese	5	3	3

8. **Membership of professional bodies:** American Agricultural Economics Association
International Association of Agricultural Economists
9. **Other skills:** Computer literacy (MS Word).
10. **Present position:** Freelance Consultant
11. **Years of experience:** More than 30
12. **Key qualifications:**

Food Security, Rural Development Programs/Projects, Agricultural-industry, Rural Credit (micro-finance) & Environment (natural resource conservation, biodiversity) acquired as staff member of the World Bank and African Development Bank as well as of consulting firms. Long experience as project manager/leader and as agricultural/natural resources economist. Extensive field experience mostly in Africa. Experience with management aspects such as human resources, capacity building, accounting and financial analysis, audit, procurement of goods and services, disbursement procedures, M&E.

CURRICULUM VITAE

1. **Surname:** **CARUGI**
2. **First Name:** Carlo
3. **Date of Birth:** 9 December 1960
4. **Nationality:** Italian
5. **Civil Status:** Married (two children – D.O.B. '95, '97)
6. **Education:**

Institution	Imperial College at Wye, University of London, UK.
Date	Jan. 1997 – Dec. 2000
Degree	Master of Science in Environment & Development.

Institution	Faculty of Agricultural Science, University of Bologna, Italy.
Date	Nov. 1979 - Feb.1986
Degree	Master Degree in Agricultural Science.

7. **Language skills (5 = fluent, 1 = basic):**

Language	Reading	Speaking	Writing
Italian		mother tongue	
English	5	5	5
French	5	5	5
Spanish	4	4	3
Hausa	3	4	3

8. **Membership of professional bodies:**
   - "Associazione di Scienze Agrarie Ambientali Tropicali"Florence, Italy, 1994
   - "Associazione dei Dottori Agronomi e Forestali", Rome, Italy, 1994.
9. **Other skills:** Excellent computer literacy.
   Deep knowledge of the project/programme cycle and of the logframe analysis applied with a participatory approach.
10. **Present position:** Self-employed consultant.
11. **Years within the firm:** 14 years international experience in Natural Resource Management and Rural Development.
12. **Key qualifications:**

International experience in the application of the Project Cycle (all phases, in particular Monitoring and Evaluation) with a participatory approach, in the fields of Natural Resource Management, Rural Development and Food Security at project, programme and policy levels in differents Sub-Saharan countries (Niger, Mali, Senegal, Botswana, Kenya, Somalia, Etiopia, Central African Republic) and of Maghreb (Lebanon, Morocco) in long and/or in short assignments. Progressive responsibility has been held from the position of Agronomist to the position of Team Leader and Team Advisor. His key qualifications are: Natural Resource Management, Rural Development, Food Security, Project Cycle Management, Participatory Planning. Has collaborated with Italian Universities in research for the integration of economic and environmental data to construct biodiversity indicators and to evaluate the environmental sustainability of development projects. Has knowledge of the EC operational procedures of the European Development Fund. Has experience as PCM trainer as applied by the European

CURRICULUM VITAE

Full name : Pierre D. CATTAND **Address** : 1, rue de l'Hôtel Dieu, 74200 Thonon, France **Tel.**: +33 (0)4 50 26 52 10 / Cell : +33 (0)6 11 51 28 39 **E-mail** : cattandp@wanadoo.fr	**Nationality** : French and American **Date of Birth** : January 4th, 1941 in Shanghai, China **Marital Status** : Married, 3 children **Languages** : Fluent English & rench, basic Russian & Spanish

Education

Secondary education in France
University degree in Agriculture, major in Animal husbandry, minor in Biology (BS), University of New Mexico (USA)
University degree in Biology (MSc), University of Salford, United Kingdom

Present situation

Retired from the World Health Organization since January 2001. President of the Association against Trypanosomiasis in Africa (ATA), an NGO based in France. It is concerned with the promotion of research and action for the control of Sleeping Sickness. At present actively involved in the implementation of a trypanosomiasis information network and in the delivery of the annual International Training Course on African Trypanosomoses (Marseille 2000, Lyon 2001). The next course will take place in Lisbon in 2003. Also now elaborating "The Encyclopedia of Human African Trypanosomiasis", an interactive CD-ROM for medical and para-medical staff, research scientists, field technicians and all those interested in African Trypanosomoses. This includes a photographic album on trypanosomiasis of over 400 pictures and a bibliography on human and animal trypanosomiasis and on the vectors of the disease. The bibliographical part on the human disease is almost exhaustive). This bibliography has almost reached 16000 entries and it grows every day.

Employments

1990-2001	Responsible Technical Officer in charge of Human African Trypanosomiasis at the World Health Organization. Responsible for all WHO activities related to African Trypanosomiasis, including policy and program development, research and country support.
1986 - 1989	Training Officer in charge for the WHO training Program in Human African Trypanosomiasis. Participate in the ISCTRC Training Course on African Trypanosomoses. Delivery of training courses, seminars and thematic workshops at international, regional, and national level. Development of training material. In charge of WHO country support for surveillance and control of sleeping sickness.
1980-1985	Research Officer, head of the WHO research laboratory on sleeping sickness (Projet de Recherches Cliniques sur la Trypanosomiase, PRCT) in Daloa, Côte d'Ivoire.
1973-1979	Research Project Manager at the WHO International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) in Lyon France, working on several projects but more specifically on the complex epidemiology and risk factors of Burkitt's Lymphoma and nasopharyngeal carcinoma.Research scientist at the University of Maryland (USA). Contributed to the development of a vaccine for the avian leucosis complex (Mark's disease). Development of diagnostic tools for avian mycoplasmosis. In charge of the gnotobiotic laboratory and animal services.
1967-1969	Research assistant at the Veterinary science department, University of Maryland, in charge of the histology laboratory and responsible for the laboratory animal colony for research and diagnosis. Teaching assistant for the avian disease course of the Veterinary science department

Other functions

Since 2001	Member of the WHO Committee on trypanosomiasis drugs and drug resistance.
Since 1999	President of the DSMB (clinical trial on melarsoprol). Project of the Swiss Tropical Institute (STI)
Since 1997	Member of the Steering Committee on Trypanosomiasis Research of the French Cooperation
Since 1995	Member of the "Programme Against African Trypanosomiasis" (PAAT)
Since 1993	Member of the ISCTRC Executive Committee

Recent first authorship publications

Cattand P., 2001. L'épidémiologie de la Trypanosomiase Humaine Africaine : une histoire multifactorielle complexe. Médecine Tropicale, 61(4-5) : 313-322.

Cattand P., 2001. Sleeping sickness surveillance : an essential step towards elimination. Tropical Medicine and International Health 6(5) : 348-361.

Cattand P., 1995. The scourge of human African trypanosomiasis, Africa Health 17(5) : 9-11.

Cattand P., 1994. Trypanosomiase humaine africaine - Situation épidémiologique actuelle, une recrudescence alarmante de la maladie [Human African trypanosomiasis: present epidemiologic situation, an alarming renewed outbreak]. Bulletin de la Société de Pathologie exotique, 87(5) : 307-210.

CURRICULUM VITAE

1. **Name:** Dolores
2. **Family Name:** **MATTOSSOVICH**
3. **Date of Birth:** 23 – 01- 56, Udine - Italy
4. **Nationality:** Italian
5. **Civil Status:** Single
6. **Address:** P.O. Box 1105 – Addis Ababa – Ethiopia
   Tel. 00251 1 631932 -
   Email: dmattossovich@hotmail.com

7. **Education:**
   MSC "Management of Primary Health Care Programmes at District level in Developing Countries", ICHM – WHO collaborating centre for training and research in district health systems, Rome Italy; University Degree (Laurea cum Laude) in Political Sciences (majoring in economics), University of Trieste. Dissertation on "Women and Development

8. **Language Skills:** Italian mother tongue, English UN Proficiency certificate in English (5) , French (3), German (3)

9. **Other Skills:** computer literate, knowledge of computer applications such as office microsoft 2000 etc.

10. **Main Areas of Professional Experience:**
    Poverty reduction programs, primary health care, community based programmes, gender, capacity building of local institutions and participatory research methodologies in the mentioned areas. Program formulation, management, monitoring and evaluation.

11. **Present Position:** Freelance consultant

12. Working experience:

June 1996 – June 2000
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAE), DGCS, Italy. Programme coordinator for the "Children in especially difficult circumstances programme", Addis ababa/Ethiopia in partnership with MoLSA. Provision of technical guidance in planning and implementation of the program activities, research and development of policies for children, capacity building of local staff, production of teaching aids, training manuals. Monitoring and evaluation. Reporting and financial supervision; facilitation of child and women oriented initiatives of the italian cooperation office. Liason with concerned UN agencies, local and international NGOs. Focal point for gender activities. Collaboration to the formulation of the women development fund initiative of the women affairs office of the PMO/ World Bank and Italian Cooperation.

May 1993 – April 1996
CISP (Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli), Ethiopia. East Hararghe Area Coordinator, Harar, Ethiopia. Manager" Assistance to displaced population in Babile Woreda, East Hararghe"; Community based rehabilitation programme focusing on health, education, credit, and appropriate technologies. Formulation of "District based water project in two Woredas of East Hararghe", "Rural and small town water supplies" Programs funded by EU; "Health Education and Sanitation" micro initiative for the development of locally sound information materials on hygiene and sanitation and promotion of low cost technologies.

Oct. 1991 – Jan. 1992
MAE, DGCS - Italy, Manila, Philippines. Researcher "Social factors affecting compliance of TB patients in a depressed urban site of Metro Manila, Philippines". Design, data collection, analysis and report writing.

Dec. 1988 – Nov.1990
UNICEF, Manila, Philippines, JPO, Manila, Philippines; Area based programs, monitoring and supervision of Program activities in 17 cities and 7 provinces. Coordination and supervision of local research activities, assistance to the WID P.O. for the development of IGP in seven provinces of the area based program. Financial monitoring of externally funded projects.

May 1987 – Oct. 1988
"Centro Ricerche e Programmazione per lo Sviluppo", c/o Department of Political Sciences, University of Trieste - Italy". Researcher. Establishment of a documentation center on "Appropriate Technologies for Developing Countries". Gender focal point. Collection of documentation, development of a database on appropriate technologies, analysis of bibliographic materials, coordination with European centres (Itdg, Skat, Gate, etc).

CURRICULUM VITAE

1. **Family name:** LEROY
2. **First names:** Emile Joseph Marcel
3. **Date of birth:** 17/01/50
4. **Nationality:** Belgian
5. **Civil status:** Married (2 children - DOB 78, 82)

Address: Rue Servais, 33, B-4900 Spa, Belgium. Tel/fax: (32) 087/773652, E-mail: emile.leroy@pi.be

6. **Education:** DVM, Dipl. Trop. Vet. Med. & Zootech. (University of Liege and IMT Antwerp)
7. **Language Skills:** French (mother tongue), Spanish & English (5), Portuguese & Italian (3), German (1)
8. **Other Skills:** American, French and Togolese private pilot Licenses; restraint & breeding of wild animals
9. **Present Position:** - Sept 2001 on: managing director "Promotion of Walloon Animal Production" (PROANIWAL) asbl
   June 2000 on: representative, Animal Production's Department, FVM, ULg - Belgium
10. **Key qualifications:**
    1976-2002, 26 years (76-79 for FAO project, 80-02 for EU Long-term projects & EU, WBk, AfDB and private companies ST missions) in Africa, Latin America, Eastern countries and Asia on: *co-ordination, management, monitoring* (projects, studies, contracts, funds, staff, legislation), *preparation* (tenders, studies, appraisals, proposals, strategies, contracts, legislation), *research* (zootechnics, pathology, parasitology, entomology, laboratory & fields works), *training-extension-mentoring.* **Others**: *zootechny* (production, selection, insemination, nutrition, draught power, marketing), *health/prophylactics* (epidemiology, pest, infectious & parasitic diseases control), *computer skills* (use of DOS & Ws based applications, QPro, CorelDraw, working knowledge of GIS, photo-video publication, Internet, E-mail)

11. **Non EU Countries experiences specific to the TOR:**

Country	***Dates (LT)***	***Description***
Zambia	10/89 - 12/97	Co-ordinator, **EU**: Regional Tsetse & Trypanosomosis Control Programr (RTTCP) - Zambia
Togo	04/85 - 10/88	Co-ordinator, **EU**: Projet pour la Promotion de la Traction Anim (PROPTA)
Mali	04/82 - 04/85	Leader of Sanitary/Zootechny Services, **EU**: ONDY II. Ranch de Madi Diassa
Ivory Coast	02/80 - 02/82	Leader of Sanitary/Zootechny Services, **EU**: Ranch de la Marahoué
Costa-Rica	10/76 - 12/79	Associate Expert, **FAO**: study of ticks and ticks borne diseases
Country	***Dates (ST)***	***Description***
Egypt	01/01	Consultant, **EU** Mid Term Review of the Veterinary Services Programme
Guinea	07/00 - 08/00	Consultant, **EU** Evaluation of Coherence/Complementarity of all livesto projects/programmes

Chad	05/99 - 06/99	Consultant, **EU** Final evaluation of PARC II and preparation of PACE
Zimbabwe	12/98	Consultant, **EU** Report writing, Tsetse Control using Private Contracte for RTTCP-Regional
Madagascar, Kenya, Chad, Uganda, Ethiopia, Erithrea, Burkina, Gambia, Lesotho	1998 - 2002	Consultant, Bids preparation for private companies for **EU** & **AfDB** tende (FITCAs, PARC, LDPs, PACE, PROCORDEL, FoodSP, etc.)
Togo	01/89 - 02/89	Consultant, **EU** Study and proposal for PARC
Burkina Faso	12/87 - 01/88	Consultant, **WBk** Appraisal mission of PRSAP.

12. EU Country experience specific to the TOR:

Country	***Dates (ST)***	***Description***
Belgium	08/75 - 09/75	Inseminator, Centre for artificial insemination, Marloie (now LINALUX)

13. Specific Publications

- Regional Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Control Programme - Zambia, an overlook. 1997. Zambian Journal of Veterinary Science, Vol.2, No.1, School of Veterinary Medicine, UNZA, publication 1998.
- Tsetse Control and Environment, Essay on summarising the debate. 1997. Zambian Journal of Veterinary Science, Vol.2, No.1, School of Veterinary Medicine, UNZA, publication 1998.
- Tsetse Flies, an overview. 1997. Zambian Journal of Veterinary Science, Vol.2, No.1, School of Veterinary Medicine, UNZA, publication 1998.
- Eradication of Tsetse Flies (*Glossina morsitans morsitans* and *Glossina pallidipes*) in Kariba hill of Siavonga, Southern Zambia. D.N. Lumamba, C. Mweempwa, J. Mubanga & E. Leroy. Proceeding of 24th Meeting of the International Scientific Council for Trypanosomosis Research and Control, Maputo, Mozambique, September 1997.
- RTTCP-Zambia, The use of Private Contractors within the project's framework. E. Leroy. RTTCP, Provision of Technical Assistance, Main final report: organisation and management annex, November 1997.
- La trypanosomose en Zambie et son controle: situation et analyse critique. J. Belot & E. Leroy. Bulletin de l'Academie Royale Belge des Sciences d'Outre-mer, seances 44 (3) 1998, 401-419.

ANNEX 3

CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES OF THE MTR MISSION (APRIL 14-JUNE 7, 2002)

S	14/04	-	**ARRIVAL IN Nairobi** [1]
M	15	-	09h00 Meeting at the EC Delegation with the Rural Development Adviser
		-	10h30 Meeting with FITCA Regional Co-ordinator
		-	10h45 at the OAU/IBAR office, meeting with the OAU/IBAR Chief Livestock Projects Officer/FITCA Supervisor and the FITCA Regional Co-ordinator
		-	14h30 Meeting with the Acting Director of the OAU/IBAR, EDF RAO for FITCA
		-	15h00 – 18h00 Meeting with FITCA Regional Co-ordinator and OAU/IBAR officers and advisers
T	16	-	08h30 – 12h30 Review of documents in the OAU/IBAR office, Mission planning, meeting with Regional Co-ordination
		-	15h00 – 18h00 Meeting with FITCA Regional Co-ordinator and OAU/IBAR officers and advisers
W	17	-	08h30 – 13h00 Review of documents in the OAU/IBAR office.
		-	15h00 – 18h00 Meeting with FITCA Regional Co-ordinator and OAU/IBAR officers and advisers
T	18	-	08h30 Review of documents in the OAU/IBAR office
		-	10h00 meeting with FITCA Kenya Management
		-	14h30 – 18h00 Meeting with FITCA Kenya Management
F	19	-	09h00 Meeting with Kenyan Directorate of Veterinary Services at Kabete
		-	13h00 Meeting with the EC Rural Development Adviser
		-	15h45 - 18h00 Meeting with FITCA Kenya Management
S	20	-	Review of documents
S	21	-	Arrival of the MTR Environmental Specialist – Review of documents
M	22	-	08h30 Meeting and review of documents at the OAU/IBAR office
		-	10h00 - 17h00 Meeting at ILRI with EMMC staff component
		-	17h00 Meeting at OAU/IBAR with former EU project officer
T	23	-	09h30 At KETRI, Meeting with the management
		-	13h30 Meeting at OAU/IBAR office
		-	15h30 Departure to Kisumu, Busia
		-	18h30 Arrival at hotel in Kisumu
W	24	-	09h00 Kisumu: Meeting with Provincial Directors of Veterinary Services and Agricultural and Livestock Extension and officers
		-	11h30 Kisumu: Meeting with LAGROTECH (micro-finance institution)
		-	13h00 Kisumu: Meeting with WETCO (micro-finance institution)
		-	16h00 Kakamega: Meeting with Provincial Director of Veterinary Services and officers
		-	19h30 Arrival in Busia
T	25	-	09h00: Meeting with Busia District Deputy Veterinary Officer
		-	09h15 Meeting with the Busia District Commissioner
		-	09h30 Meeting with FITCA Kenya management (incl. TA) and staff
		-	10h00 Meeting with project area stakeholders: Provincial Veterinary Directors and officers, District Veterinary officers, Agricultural and Livestock Extension officers, FITCA Kenya management and staff and farmers at Farm View hotel
		-	17h00 Meeting with FITCA Kenya management (incl. TA) and staff
F	26	-	08h30 Visit of Alupe Hospital and meeting with KETRI staff
		-	11h30 in Teso district, Amerikwe village: meeting with the Tuinuke Women Group (cassava bulking)
		-	14h30 - 18h00 Meeting with 3 private veterinarians (Teso, Busia and Siaya districts)
S	27	-	09h00 Visit of Katetoi area, Teso district: traps &targets operation and meeting with attendants of traps and targets.
		-	11h00 Inauguration of a group crush-pen in the same area
		-	12h30 Visit to a poultry demonstration farm in Jairos village

		- 13h30 Visit of Mr Mokobe's cassava bulking farm - 16h30 Return to Busia
S	28	- 08h30 Visit of Enunyala Ebukwe CBO, crush pen group (Ruambwa) and planned irrigation scheme in Budalangi division - 15h30 in Busia, MTR team working meeting
M	29	- 08h30 – 15h30 Meeting with FITCA Kenya management (incl. TA) and staff, - Meeting with Agricultural and Livestock Extension officers, with Kenya-Finland LDP staff, with the District socio-economist officer and with the SIDA project staff - 16h00 Visit of a zero-grazing unit near Busia on the way to Kisumu - 19h00 Arrival in Kisumu
T	30	- 08h30 Flight to Nairobi - 13h00 - 16h00 Meeting in OAU/IBAR office with FITCA Regional Technical Co-ordinator and Supervisor - 16h30 MTR team working meeting
W	1/05	- 08h55 flight to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia - 12h00 Hotel - 14h00 Preparation of FITCA Kenya and Regional Aide-memoires
T	2	- 08h00 – 20h00 Preparation of FITCA Kenya and FITCA Regional Aide-memoires
F	3	- 08h00 – 20h00 Preparation of FITCA Kenya and FITCA Regional Aide-memoires
S	4	- 08h00 – 20h00 Preparation of FITCA Kenya and FITCA Regional Aide-memoires
S	5	- 08h00 – 16h30 Preparation of FITCA Kenya and FITCA Regional Aide-memoires - 17h00 meeting with FITCA Regional Co-ordinator and Supervisor
M	6	- 08h30 Flight to Jimma - 12h30 Arrival in Bedelle - 14h00 Meeting at NTTICC in Bedelle with FITCA Ethiopia Co-ordinator and TA
T	7	- 07h00 Departure from Bedelle - 10h00 Meeting with a PA group at Aweyitu and visit of Tsetse and Trypanosomosis control area - 16h00 Arrival in Jimma
W	8	- 06h00 Departure for Addis Ababa - 16h30 Arrival at Addis Ababa
T	9	- 09h00 Meeting with the FITCA Ethiopia Co-ordinator and TA. - 09h15 Meeting with the Head of the Livestock and Fisheries Development Department - 12h45 Meeting with the Vice-Minister of Agriculture - 14h45 Meeting with the Director and the TA of the SIT project managed by the National Science & Technology Commission - 17h00 Visit of the provisional tsetse fly insectary
F	10	- 08h30 Meeting with FITCA Supervisor (OAU/IBAR) - 10h15 meeting with FITCA Ethiopia TA, short-term consultant on land-use and the Consulting firm backstopping mission - 14h30 meeting with Ambassador/Head of Delegation, European Commission in Addis Ababa - 15h30 Preparation of FITCA Ethiopia Aide-Memoire - 18h00 Discussion of the draft Kenya Aide-Memoire with the FITCA Supervisor
S	11	- 08h00 – 20.00 Preparation of FITCA Ethiopia Aide-Memoire
S	12	- 08h00 – 20.00 Preparation of FITCA Ethiopia Aide-Memoire
M	13	- 08h30 Debriefing workshop on the FITCA Ethiopia Aide-Memoire - 11h30 Departure of the MTR Environmental Specialist (end of his mission)
T	14	- 08h30 Visit to the EC Delegation - 12h30 Departure for Entebbe, Uganda - 19h00 Arrival in Entebbe
W	15	- 09h00 Meeting with FITCA Uganda Management staff and TA - at the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Fisheries - 14h30 Meeting to plan field visits at FITCA office - 15h30 Meeting with the new Director of COCTU
T	16	- 09h00 Meeting with the EC Delegation Rural Advisor, Kampala - 15h00 Meeting with the Ministry of Health, Kampala - 17h30 Return to Entebbe
F	17	- 09h00 Meeting with FITCA Uganda management and staff, Entebbe

S	18	-	08h30 Meeting with the Kitegala Spraying Group in Mukono District
		-	11h20 Meeting with the Nkoko Spraying Group in Mukono District
		-	13h15 Meeting with the Kachera Spraying Group in Mukono District
		-	14h30 Visit of a "bull scheme" farmer (provider) in Mukono District
		-	19h30 Arrival in Jinja
S	19	-	13h00 Travel to Tororo
		-	Night in Tororo
M	20	-	08h30 Visit to LIRI and meeting with the management and staff on research activities financed by the Regional Component and FITCA Uganda
		-	12h30 Visit to hospital and insectary
		-	16h00 - 18h00 Visit to farmers participating in the 2nd LIRI's research project for FITCA Uganda
		-	Night in Tororo
T	21	-	08h30 Meeting in Tororo with DVO, DAO, DEO, DMO and DPS
		-	09h30 Visit to the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)
		-	11h30 Meeting with Bugiri district CAO, DVO, DEO and DAO
		-	14h00 Meeting with Iganga district DEO
		-	15h15 Visit of a village with traps control operation for *G.f.*
		-	16h00 Visit of a crush pen group in Iganga district
		-	18h00 Visit of FITCA Uganda-Jinja Field Management Unit
		-	Night in Jinja
W	22	-	08h00 Return to Entebbe
		-	10h00 Visit to Government's store in Kampala
		-	14h00 Preparation of FITCA Uganda Aide-Memoire, Entebbe
T	23	-	08h00 Preparation of FITCA Uganda Aide-Memoire, Entebbe
		-	11h20 Visit to the Minister of State, Animal Industry, MAAIF
		-	12h00 Visit to the Acting Permanent Secretary, MAAIF
		-	13h00 Preparation of FITCA Uganda Aide-Memoire
F	24	-	08h00 Preparation of FITCA Uganda Aide-Memoire
		-	14h30 Debriefing Workshop on the FITCA Uganda Aide-Memoire, Entebbe
		-	17h30 Departure for Nairobi
		-	21h00 Arrival in Nairobi
S	25	-	Preparation of Regional Workshop
S	26	-	Preparation of Regional Workshop
M	27	-	08h30 Meeting with OAU/IBAR
		-	11h00 Meeting with the facilitator to prepare the regional workshop
		-	12h00 Meeting with the EC advisor
		-	14h30 Meeting with ICIPE representative in OAU/IBAR office
T	28	-	Preparation of Kenya debriefing and Regional Workshop
W	29	-	Preparation of Kenya debriefing and Regional Workshop
T	30	-	Preparation of Kenya debriefing and Regional Workshop
F	31	-	08h30 Preparation of documents at OAU/IBAR office
		-	09h30 Debriefing on the FITCA Kenya during the FITCA Kenya Steering Committee
S	1/06	-	Preparation of Regional Workshop
S	2	-	Preparation of Regional Workshop
M	3	-	09h00 Regional Workshop
T	4	-	08h30 meeting with the representatives of country projects to guide in the preparation of their position on the findings and recommendations of the MTR mission
		-	14h30 continuation of discussion
		-	19h00 departure of the veterinary expert (end of his mission)
W	5	-	07h00 Departure of the Social Expert to Addis Ababa (end of her mission)
		-	09h00 meeting with the OAU/IBAR and FITCA Kenya
T	6	-	09h00 Meeting with the MOARD Permanent Secretary
		-	10h00 – 14.00 Meeting with the EC Delegation Rural Advisor
F	7	-	11h40 Departure of the Team leader to Addis Ababa (end of the field mission)

ANNEX 4

INTRODUCTION

The present proposal responds to a restricted consultation for the provision of consultancy services for the mid-term review of the "Farming in tsetse controlled areas" programme. This consultation has been launched by the Delegation of the European Commission in Kenya, mandated in accordance with article 302 of the Lomé Convention by the Director of the Organization of African Unity/Interafrican Bureau of Animal Resources (OAU/IBAR) in his capacity of Regional Authorizing Officer (RAO) of the European Development Fund (EDF)

To respond to the terms of reference and to the invitation letter, this proposal is comprised of the following sections:

1. Understanding of the terms of reference
2. Proposed methodology
3. Proposed team of experts and CVs
4. Organization and timeframe
5. Financial offer
6. Presentation of DRN

Should our proposal be selected, the team could be mobilised not later than 15th April 2002, as requested in the invitation letter.

COMMENTS TO THE TERMS OF REFERENCE

Hereafter we present some general short comments to the terms of reference (TOR) that are generally clear and .

- The TOR provide an exhaustive and extremely detailed work plan, giving little room for flexibility. The organisation we propose will therefore strictly adhere to the suggested planning. The number of days of employment of the experts are taken directly from the proposed price breakdown attached to the TOR. Fine-tuning of the work-plan will be done before the beginning of mission.
- The interlocking logical framework provided in annex A to the TOR presents some conceptual and structural weaknesses (confusion between activities and results, wrong translation of programme's elements into national intervention logics, at least formally. While some of these weaknesses are addressed in the methodological chapter a full analysis needs the full knowledge of the other elements, such as indicators, assumptions, etc.
- FITCA seems to have suffered of certain inefficiencies in project management, which is not so uncommon in regional programmes. The analysis of the efficiency will be realised both at the regional and the national problem. The justification of the regional approach and its influence (positive or negative) on the overall efficiency will be an important focus of the evaluation.
- The design and objectives of national components seem to maintain a fair degree of diversity one with respect to the others. While a general review of the overall regional approach will be needed, the evaluation will provide separate reports and recommendations for the national components. Nonetheless, the programme will be evaluated as a whole, regional entity.
- We understand that local transportation will be provided by the programme and have therefore not budgeted on this issue, apart from the Ethiopian car travel.

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

Evaluation objectives

Given its mid-term nature, the main objective of the present evaluation is to provide guidance, in the form of recommendations, for the remaining period of activity (until end of 2003). As detailed in the terms of reference, the objectives of the review are to:

- Analyse the coherence and the relevance of the objectives
- Assess the results and the impact of the project so far;
- Assess the strategy adopted during the project implementation,
- Consider the expected outcome of FITCA till the end of the project.
- Formulate recommendations for the remaining period of the project.

Specifically, it is our understanding and our lesson from experience that this evaluation will have to concentrate on providing an operational tool for the management of the next phase of the programme.

In order to achieve this, it is our experience that a mid-term evaluation shall; (i) analyse the causes of problems, (ii) present a clear set of possible solutions, (iii) recommend what, in the view of the evaluators, are considered the best options, (iv) identify dates and responsibilities for any proposed change, (v) establish clear and realistic deadlines for implementation of proposed actions and (vi) last but certainly not least, propose deadlines and responsibilities for the translation of the approved recommendation into operational instructions to project management.

Conclusions and recommendation will have to be debated with all major stakeholders, mainly but not only through the workshop that will end the field mission. The internalisation of as many recommendations as possible by the different stakeholders would be a key element for success. Recommendations will have to be presented in a clear and concise way and shall be easy to monitor, so that the evaluation report can be a management tool rather than a useless document on a bookshelf.

Evaluation focus

The evaluation will concern both the regional and national levels.

At the regional level, the evaluation will study the programme as a whole and concentrate on the justification of the regional approach with particular attention to the aspects concerning the relevance (programme design vs. general context) and the efficiency of the regional activities (coordination, monitoring, capacity building).

Cross-cutting issues that will be treated by the evaluation at the regional level include: (a) co-ordination with other donors' initiatives, particularly in the fields of rural development and poverty reduction (see text box). (b) co-operation with regional institutions (ILRI, etc.) and programs (PACE, etc.); (c) analysis of the existing management, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and synergies between them (d) evaluation of the environmental monitoring and management component (outsourced to ILRI) and (e) review the regional relevance of the research financed by the programme.

Beyond farmers' income

Activities aimed at reducing the impact of livestock disease helps to improve livestock productivity, thus improving farmers' income and hence welfare and quality of life. Healthy livestock are an integral part of a balanced farming system, without which the sustainability of smallholder farming systems in many developing countries would be compromised. Quite apart from the direct contributions of livestock to farm income, they make a number of vital contributions to poverty alleviation, food security, environmental conservation and gender equity.

Livestock contribute to poverty alleviation:

- Livestock provide the only assets for many landless poor people
- Offtake (milk, meat, eggs, wool) provide a direct or indirect source of income throughout the year
- livestock provide a means of building up capital and a buffer against times of need

Livestock contribute to food security:

- Milk is often the only self-produced food available on a daily basis throughout the year
- Livestock can be productive throughout the year in areas where crop production is not possible
- Livestock provide draught power without which crop production would be severely compromised
- Livestock can utilise crop and agricultural wastes and convert these to valuable offtake

Livestock contribute to gender equality:

- Women often own livestock, particularly small stock, when they are denied ownership of land
- Women often have access to livestock products (milk and eggs) for sale or for feeding to children
- In the absence of livestock, much of the manual labour (tillage and carting) is done by women

Livestock contribute to environmental conservation:

- Manure production is essential for sustainable nutrient cycling and maintenance of soil fertility
- Livestock are essential for maintenance of agro-ecosystem health
- Livestock grazing provides essential bush and weed control, and soil tillage in many rangeland systems

Adapted from A.D. Irvin, ILRI: Holistic approach to animal health, Outlook on Agriculture, Vol. **26**, No. 4, 267-272 (1997)

At the national level the project will duly take into account the different purposes of the three components. Although the focus on the issues to be studied could change depending on the state of implementation and the type of activities the approach adopted will largely be the same. In particular, the evaluation will highlight the main differences in approach, institutional set-up, efficiency and effectiveness of the national projects and will analyse cross-references and reciprocal lessons learned. As far as possible, a standardized score will be used to evaluate and then compare the different projects with the respect to the main issues: the 5 evaluation criteria in general, capacity of planning, quality of staff, relevance of equipment, efficiency in service delivery (cost per trap could be a useful standard of comparison ,for instance), etc.
The evaluation of effectiveness will focus on the analysis of the "change of status", particularly with respect to the prevalence of tsetse infection and to the welfare of final beneficiaries. As far as possible, participatory methods will be applied to investigate the appreciation of final beneficiaries.

Kenya: increased livestock productivity
The evaluation will concentrate on efficiency, effectiveness and economic sustainability of the activities proposed by the project. More specifically, as requested by the TOR, the evaluation will pay particular attention to the following points:

- Evaluation of currently used community-based disease control techniques;
- Analysis of overall project efficiency: planning, use of human and financial resources, effectiveness of TA activities
- Review the validity of the concept of the rural development through private sector participation;
- Review the relevance of micro-finance to on-farm activities to sustainable rural development;

Ethiopia: rehabilitation of sustainable mixed farming
The evaluation will concentrate on the efficiency of the capacity-building activities and on their effectiveness on the level of organisational and management skills needed to design and implement coherent tsetse and trypanosomiasis control methods.

- Review the ongoing survey and control operations in tsetse and trypanosomiasis;
- Assess the administrative framework of Government institutions; especially how Government organisation influences decisions and may be responsible for delays in implementation;
- Review the potentials to involve the peasant associations for future sustainability;

Uganda: sleeping sickness control
The evaluation will analyse the relevance and the coherence of this mostly health-oriented national component. Uganda will be the country of activity of the team's sleeping sickness specialist and the social scientist, with a considerable experience in the health sector, contributing to understanding the specificity of this component.

- Review the status of on-going baseline data collection, and its relevance for a development programme;
- Assess the preparation for integrated approach to trypanosomiasis control;
- Review the progress in adaptive research financed by the project;
- Assess the changes in the management structure of the project;

Focus on the projects' beneficiaries

FITCA objectives aim at improving the welfare of local population while building a sustainable system for durable control of tsetse and trypanosomiasis in the region. In this framework, the participation of beneficiaries in the evaluation is particularly relevant and will be instrumental in ensuring that the recommendations of the evaluation are accepted and taken into due consideration for future programming and implementing activities by the programme and by local authorities. For this reason, the evaluation will give particular attention to final beneficiaries and will use participatory mechanisms to obtain their views.

The participatory sessions will use rapid appraisal techniques, such as focus groups' interviews (with homogeneous groups of selected participants in the different areas targeted by the programmes) and community groups' interviews (in public meetings opened to all community members). In both cases, the community development expert will act more as a facilitator than an outside evaluator and should be able to identify the main problems arisen during the project implementation and in particular the beneficiaries' view on possible improvements and re-orientations.

Evaluation criteria

The evaluation will use the EC's Project Cycle Management Integrated Approach and Logical Framework method to evaluate the programme. In particular, the evaluation will be conducted according to the EC's five evaluation criteria of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.

Apart from the points already mentioned in the terms of reference, the evaluation will focus on the following aspects.

The evaluation will look at the **relevance** of EC support strategy and its coherence with other national and regional initiatives in the field of rural development and control of trypanosomiasis.

- The intervention logic will be checked for its coherence, which includes the analysis of assumptions and risks, while the presence of indicators will be verified. The mid-term evaluation will have to ascertain that a valid set of objectively verifiable indicators is defined and agreed upon and that this may serve as a guide for implementing and monitoring the remaining phase of the projects

- The analysis of relevance will particularly concentrate on the coherence between national projects and on the appropriateness of adopting a regional approach. In this context, the choice of project areas in the different countries (their individual and regional relevance, their differences, similarities, complementarities, etc) will receive particular attention.
- The interlocking logical framework and the cohesion and coherence between the different financing agreements will be carefully analysed. FITCA's logical framework will be completed and amended, as needed.
- The assessment of the project realism, concerning the assessment of local capacity and management skills, will also be realised.

The evaluation of FITCA as a regional programme will start from the analysis and re-building of the programme's interlocking logical framework. From a preliminary analysis of the logframe presented in the TOR, some design and conceptual flaws do appear that may cause implementation problem (a copy of the logical framework is presented in these pages for easy reference).

- The project purpose does not translate correctly into the overall objectives of the various components (or vice-versa)
- The vertical logic between activities, results and purpose is not totally coherent (although the analysis of corresponding assumptions is needed)
- Some results repete the underlying activities (Increased livestock productivity
- The level of hierarchy of the regional coordination should be different from that of the national components

The evaluation of **efficiency** will assess FITCA inputs and activities against quantity, quality and timeliness of project results. This will concern the analysis of project management, the accuracy of monitoring and the adequacy of EC/NAO/RAO supervision.

- Particular attention, given the regional nature of the project, will be given to the monitoring and coordination mechanisms adopted and to their performance and synergies: is the regional coordination really coordinating the activities or is it only an overarching structure with little linkage to the national components? Is the steering committee a useful mechanism or just a rubber-stamping entity or even a cause of delays?
- Comparison, whenever possible, with other projects and/or donors in the same field, will be instrumental in appraising the project activities in terms of value-for-money: comparison of unit costs, delivery periods and management schemes would provide useful inputs to the evaluation of efficiency.
- The participation of targeted beneficiaries will be assessed to determine their degree of implication in the decision-making and in the implementation of project activities

The evaluation of **effectiveness** will be focused on the results obtained by the projects and the benefits received by the beneficiaries against the planned specific objectives. Particular attention will be given to the analysis of capacity-building activities and on the effectiveness of local entities (governments, research centres, firms, NGOs) in providing sustainable support to rural development and control of trypanosomiasis. This evaluation of effectiveness will involve rapid participatory techniques and be done through the beneficiaries' perception of projects benefits.

As for the **impact**, the evaluation is not likely to provide a satisfactory impact assessment, as most of the times activities are not sufficiently advanced. The evaluation will verify the existence of (or define ex-novo) impact indicators suitable of providing impact data by the end of the programme. The impact evaluation with respect to the overall objective is likely to be better analysed by the future final evaluation. Nonetheless, the mid-term evaluation will indicate what activities have the higher potential for impact and what steps should be taken to increase the programmes' contribution to the ultimate programme's objective.

the benefits of project outcomes go beyond the end of the project. This analysis will be done mainly with the intention of creating the ideal conditions for achieving sustainability before the end of the project. Sustainability analysis will concentrate mainly on the following aspects: ownership, institutional setting, implementation capacities, and financial aspects. The core of the analysis will of course be concentrated on the sustainability of tsetse control, with particular attention to the implication of private sector operators and NGO. Given that the programme considers income-generation as the key to sustainability of trypanosomiasis control, the evaluation will also assess this assumption against the results achieved at this stage.

FITCA interlocking logical framework

FITCA	Kenya	Uganda	Ethiopia	Regional Unit
Overall objective				
Socio-economic development improves standard of living				
Project purpose	**Overall objective**			
Improved welfare of the people of the region	Improved welfare of the people of the region			
Results	**Project purpose**			
Improve human health		Improved human health		
Increased livestock productivity	Increased livestock productivity			
Rehabilitation of sustainable mixed farming			Sustainable mixed farming rehabilitated in area with arable potential	
Improved programme efficiency				Improved programme efficiency
Activities	**Results**			
Control tsetse flies	1 Tsetse and trypa. Controlled by community-based trapping system	1 Increased coverage of population at risk trough community-based trapping system	Evironmentally acceptable cost-effective tsetse and tryps control methods adapted and transferred	
Improved livestock productivity	2 Revenue of livestock keepers increased through upgraded animals	2 Land use farming system improved		1 Productivity of livestock increased to allow communities to control tsetse after end of project (?)
Strengthen institutions and build capacity	3 Efficient project management and increased awareness on project aims	3 Min of agriculture strengthened	Adequate capacity in place to place and implement tsetse and trypa control strategies	2 Improved communication at regional level
	Activities			
1.1	Gather info on tsese and tryps	Extend community based trapping	Need assessment of baseline surveys	Advise in all technical matters relating to control operations
1.2	Provide material for manufacturing	Increase coverage of population at risk of SS		Advise in preparation of control projects
1.3	Train community participants	Monitor control operation		Assist in standardization of control measures
1.4		Train community participants in controlling operation and manufacture of traps		Coordinate environmental impact monitoring
1.5				Disseminate relevant information
2.1	Establish livestock recording system	Improve pasture for introduction of crossbred cattle	Socioeconomic, environmental and land use surveys in all FITCA regions	Assist projects in activities aimed at increasing livestock productivity
2.2	Establish AI	Install improved farming systems (cash crops drought oxen)		Encourage exchange of expertise
2.3	Provide grade bulls			
2.4	Provide dairy cattle to farmers			
3.1	Establish PMU	Strengthen COCTU	Capacity building after training needs assessment	Assist national collaborating bodies
3.2	Upgrade KETRI facilities	Strengthen UTRO		Convene regular meetings
3.3	Train participants and beneficiaries	Train participants and beneficiaries		Disseminate relevant information through ISCTRC
3.4				Liaise permanently with scientific organisations in the region
3.5				Assist in training activities

EVALUATION ORGANISATION

The proposed team of experts

The team of experts proposed hereafter responds to the main requirements of the ToR. Its level and variety of experience will allow responding to the challenge of this evaluation and its regional focus. The team comprises five experts, exceeding the "minimum of four experts" requested in the TOR.

Expert	Position	Nationality	Years of experience
Luciano Mosele	Agricultural Economist (TL)	Italian	30
Emile Leroy	Veterinarian	Belgian	25
Carlo Carugi	Environmental Scientist	Italian	14
Dolores Mattossovich	Social Scientist	Italian	12
Pierre Cattand	Specialist in Human Trypanosomiasis	French	30

This is a high-level, remarkably experienced team combining extensive knowledge of the region with excellent familiarity with the programme's field of intervention. As a whole, the proposed team presents the following characteristics:

- Several years of experience in rural development in Africa, with strong livestock background;
- Hands-in experience of trypanosomiasis control;
- Specialised expertise in both animal and human trypanosomiasis;
- Extensive experience in project management and evaluation;
- Sound knowledge of PCM approach;
- Important experience in community development and institutional development;
- Wide experience in multi-disciplinary studies and contexts.

More particularly, the strength of the proposed team lies in the combination of the individual experience of the experts proposed:

- **Luciano Mosele**, agricultural economist, specialised in economic, policy, management and institutional aspects of rural development, food security, livestock development, tropical agriculture, agro-industry, and environment protection. He has more than 30 years of experience as manager, co-ordinator and team leader of rural development and natural resources projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Mr. Mosele has extensive practice in managing large multinational and multidisciplinary teams and sound experience in monitoring and evaluation, sector analysis and economic and financial feasibility analysis.

- **Emile Leroy**, is a veterinary doctor with more than 25 years of experience in tropical veterinary medicine and livestock development. He specialises in epidemiology, tsetse and ticks control, prevention and treatments of infectious and parasitic animal diseases. He has extensive experience in management and evaluation of EC projects and programmes in Africa (including Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia), Latin America and Eastern Europe. Conversant with the PCM approach, he has a good attitude to team-work in multicultural settings.

- **Carlo Carugi**, is an agronomist, specialised in natural resources management, environmental policy, and agricultural development. He has wide international experience in rural development, food security and participatory planning, and has direct expertise in the evaluation of the environmental sustainability of development projects. Fully familiar with the logical framework and PCM approach, Mr. Carugi has good knowledge of EDF procedures. He has excellent communication and writing skills.

Brussels with EC officers involved in the programme.

d) Report writing

Report writing will start during the mission. As mentioned above, a preliminary draft report (**mission memorandum**) will be presented at the workshop and discussed during the final debriefing.

A **draft final report** shall be presented within four weeks after the workshop. It would then be circulated among the major stakeholders that will have 30 days to provide their comments. This report, compliant to EC standards for evaluation reports, will:

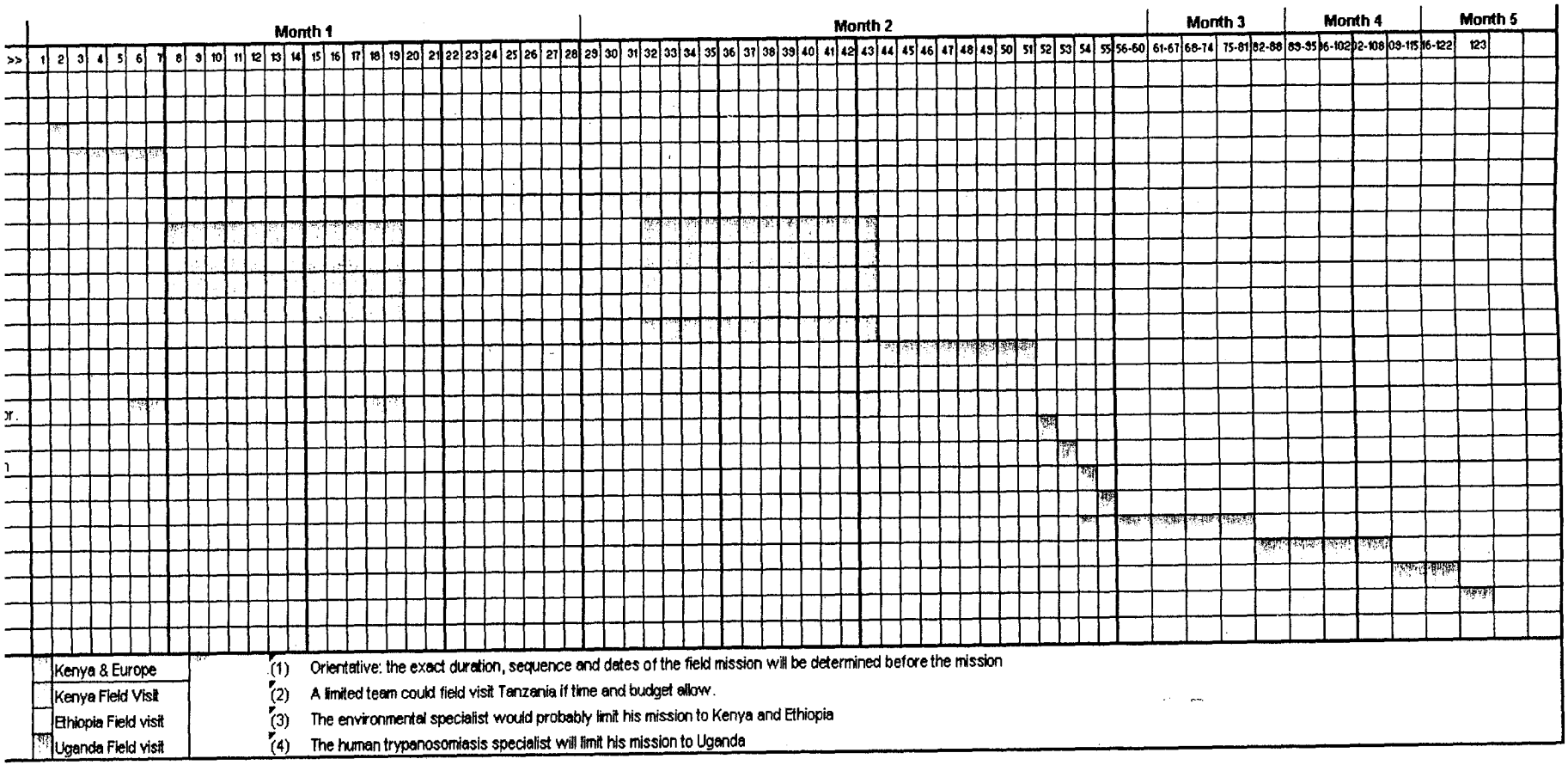
- include: a short (maximum 5 pages) self-standing executive summary, presenting in a right-to-the-point style the main recommendations of the mission;
- have a maximum length of about 50 pages; and present in annexes and maps all the relevant analyses and data that support the evaluation but would make the reading of the main report excessively heavy;
- be a self-standing document, suitable for reading and comprehension even by non-initiated readers, for instance by providing essential background information to understand how the programmes work, a glossary to explain unavoidable technical and scientific terms;
- include a synoptic table of operational recommendations with clear indication of (a) deadlines proposed for their implementation and (b) responsible parties for implementation, monitoring and supervision;
- and, finally, separately consider regional and national programme activities.

The **final report** of the evaluation will be submitted within two weeks from receipt of the stakeholders' comments. The Team Leader will be responsible for its finalisation.

Proposed work plan and employment of experts

The mission work plan is summarised in following table.

ROVISIONAL WORK PLAN



ANNEX 5

LIST OF PERSONS MET DURING THE MISSION

- Dr Adoyo, Deputy PDVS, Kisumu, Kenya.
- Dr Assefa Mebrate, Advisor Tsetse Eradication Project (SIT), Science and Technology Commission, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Dr B. Bauer, Technical Assistant, Manager FITCA Kenya Component, Busia, Kenya.
- Dr B. Rey, Rural Development Adviser, European Union, Delegation of the European Commission in the Republic of Kenya, Nairobi, Kenya.
- Dr C. P. Otim, acting Director LIRI, Tororo, Uganda.
- Dr D. Bourzat, Scientific Adviser for Environment, OAU/IBAR - ILRI, Nairobi, Kenya.
- Dr D. Mbulambera, Assistant Commissioner, Ministry of Health, Kampala, Uganda.
- Dr Debebe Argago, Team Leader FITCA Ethiopia, Director NTTICC, Bedelle, Ethiopia.
- Dr F. Mukulu, District Production Officer, Mukono, Uganda.
- Dr G. N. Mwongela, Deputy Director VS/Vector Control, DVS, Kabete, Kenya.
- Dr H. Politzar, Technical Assistant, Regional Co-ordinator FITCA Regional, OAU/IBAR, Nairobi, Kenya.
- Dr I. Anderson, Glasgow University, Tororo, Uganda.
- Dr J. Karanga, Private Veterinarian, Busia district, Kenya.
- Dr J. M. Ndung'u, Director KETRI, Kikuyu, Kenya.
- Dr J. M. Ogada, Provincial Director DVS, Kisumu, Kenya.
- Dr J. Mangeni, DVO, Bugiri, Uganda.
- Dr J. O. Musaa, Provincial Director DVS, Kakamega, Kenya.
- Dr J. Odimim, FITCA Uganda Veterinary component manager, Entebbe, Uganda.
- Dr J. Ssenyonga, Senior Scientist, Social Science Unit, ICIPE, Nairobi, Kenya.
- Dr J. T. Musiime, Acting Director of the OAU/IBAR, FITCA Regional Authorising Officer, Nairobi, Kenya.
- Dr K. T. W. Chong, Director Directorate of Veterinary Services, Kabete, Kenya.
- Dr Kea, Veterinary Officer at Sub-county level in Mukono district, Uganda.
- Dr L. B. Mukasa-Semakula, Director COCTU, MAAIF, Entebbe, Uganda.
- Dr McDermott, ILRI, Nairobi, Kenya.
- Dr Meressa Keno, FITCA Ethiopia Co-ordinator, Ministry of Agriculture, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Dr Mukuri-Muka, LIRI, Tororo, Uganda.
- Dr N. Kauta, Commissioner Department of Livestock Health and Entomology, MAAIF, Entebbe, Uganda.
- Dr Oloo, Private Veterinarian, Siaya district, Kenya.
- Dr R. Kiboi, Deputy DVO, Busia, Kenya.
- Dr R. Reid, Scientist, ILRI, Nairobi, Kenya.
- Dr S. Gould, Technical Assistant, FITCA Uganda Component, Entebbe, Uganda.
- Dr S. M. Karanga, KETRI Epidemiologist FITCA Kenya Component, PMU Busia, Kenya.
- Dr S. Mugaka, Private Veterinarian, Teso district, Kenya.
- Dr Sileshi Zewudie, Veterinary Services Team Leader, Ministry of Agriculture, Addis Ababa

- Dr Solomon Haile Mariam, Chief Livestock Projects Officer, OAU/IBAR, Nairobi, Kenya.
- Dr W. K. Murekefu, DVO, Busia, Kenya.
- Dr W. Olaho-Mukani, Director of Animal Resources, MAAIF, Entebbe, Uganda.
- H.E. Mrs M. R. Mugyenyi, Minister of State for Animal Industry, MAAIF, Entebbe, Uganda.
- H.E. the Vice-Minister of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Mr A. Abdalon, DEO, Bugiri, Uganda.
- Mr A. M. Gidudu, National Project Co-ordinator, FITCA Uganda Component, Entebbe, Uganda.
- Mr Angola, KETRI Alupe, Chief Technologist, Alupe, Kenya.
- Mr B. A. Lijoh, Livestock Production Officer, MOARD, Nairobi, Kenya.
- Mr B. K. Katabazi, LIRI, Tororo, Uganda.
- Mr B. Noballa, Managing Director WEDCO Enterprise Development Ltd. Kisumu, Kenya.
- Mr C. Kanje, Deputy Secretary, Project Development and Co-ordination, MOARD, Nairobi, Kenya.
- Mr C. Laker, FITCA Uganda Economist, Entebbe, Uganda.
- Mr C. Rhodes, Short-term expert on Forestry, FITCA Ethiopia, Agristudio.
- Mr C. Sebikali, LIRI, Tororo, Uganda.
- Mr D. Bourn, Short-term expert on Farming Systems, FITCA Ethiopia, Agristudio.
- Mr D. Kakaire, LIRI, Tororo, Uganda.
- Mr D. Mukoko, Medical Entomologist, MoH, Nairobi, Kenya.
- Mr D. Wadura, Finance and Administrative Officer FITCA Kenya Component, PMU Busia, Kenya.
- Mr D. Waithaka, Facilitator Peace & Development Foundation, Nairobi, Kenya.
- Mr Dereje Getahun, Senior Expert Planning and Programming Department, MoA, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Mr E. M. Bitamazine, FITCA Uganda Accountant, Entebbe, Uganda.
- Mr E. Muriondo, Backstopping mission, FITCA Ethiopia, Techniplan & Agristudio.
- Mr F. Akena, FITCA Uganda Land-use component manager, Entebbe, Uganda.
- Mr F. Luyimbazi, Principal Entomologist MAAIF, Entebbe, Uganda.
- Mr F. M. Banda, Alupe KETRI, Administrative Officer, Alupe, Kenya.
- Mr F. Maiso, FITCA Uganda Medical component manager, Entebbe, Uganda.
- Mr F. Oloo, Biologist, Liaison Officer FITCA Kenya Component, Nairobi, Kenya.
- Mr G. Musisi, LIRI, Tororo, Uganda.
- Mr G. P. Kasajja, Under Secretary (acting PS), MAAIF, Entebbe Uganda.
- Mr Girma Gebretsadit, Director Tsetse Eradication Project (SIT), Science and Technology Commission, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Mr H. Mobai, DEO, Iganga, Uganda.
- Mr J. Ewyaru, LIRI, Tororo, Uganda.
- Mr J. Haguma, Principal Finance Officer, NAO Office, Kampala, Uganda.
- Mr J. Illango, LIRI, Tororo, Uganda.
- Mr J. Kalanje, PMEO, Tororo, Uganda.
- Mr J. M. Manumba, AS MOARD, Nairobi, Kenya.
- Mr J. Muganga, DEO, Tororo, FITCA Uganda district co-ordinator, Uganda.
- Mr J. Nyanumba, Representative of the Permanent Secretary MOARD, Nairobi, Kenya.

- Mr J. Wakinya, DAO, Tororo, Uganda.
- Mr J. Walubengo, LIRI, Tororo, Uganda.
- Mr K. K. Wilson, Acting Chief Administrative Officer, Bugiri, Uganda.
- Mr K. Kabbucho, Training and Organisational Development Manager, Fineline Systems and Management Ltd, Kisumu, Kenya.
- Mr K. Sones, Consultant StockWatch, Nairobi, Kenya.
- Mr Kassiba, DEAO Mechanisation Officer, Angoron Division, Kenya.
- Mr M. Nyabenge, GIS/Remote Sensing Analyst, ILRI, Nairobi, Kenya.
- Mr M. Omusa, Provincial Director ALP, Kisumu, Kenya.
- Mr M. Wanje, Assistant District Production Secretary, Tororo, Uganda.
- Mr N. Akol, LIRI, Tororo, Uganda.
- Mr N. Nasan, Data Management Officer, FITCA Uganda Component, Entebbe, Uganda.
- Mr N. O. Hiribae, District Commissioner, Busia, Kenya.
- Mr N. Roberts, EC Advisor to the NAO Office, Kampala, Uganda.
- Mr O. Diena, Chairman Ebunyala Ebukwe CBO, Budalangi, Kenya.
- Mr O. Moller, Rural Development Adviser, European Union, Delegation of the European Commission in the Republic of Uganda, Kampala, Uganda.
- Mr O. W. Osinde, DAO, Bugiri, Uganda.
- Mr P. Chege, DVS Chief Zoologist, National Co-ordinator FITCA Kenya Component, Nairobi, Kenya.
- Mr P. O. Siranga, Senior Veterinary Officer, Busia, Kenya.
- Mr P. Wanjama, Veterinary Officer, Tororo, Uganda.
- Mr R. A. Ringto, LIRI, Tororo, Uganda.
- Mr R. Muruga, Poultry Farm Demonstration, Jairos, Kenya.
- Mr S. Flint, Technical Assistant, FITCA Ethiopia Component, Bedelle, Ethiopia.
- Mr S. J. Omawa, LAGROTECH Senior Seeds Specialist, Kisumu, Kenya.
- Mr S. Oboth, Chief Administrative Officer, Tororo, Uganda.
- Mr T. Mokobe, Cassava Bulking Farm, Teso district, Kenya.
- Mr T. P. Robinson, IFAD Scientist, ILRI, Nairobi, Kenya.
- Mr W. O. Ongenga, Agro-economist FITCA Kenya Component, PMU Busia, Kenya.
- Mr W. Olubai, Sociologist FITCA Kenya Component, PMU Busia, Kenya.
- Mr W. Omutsani, PDALE, Nyanza, Kenya.
- Mr Y. Gazzo, Ambassador, Head of Delegation, European Union, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Mr Z. Luyimba, FITCA Uganda Entomology component manager, Entebbe, Uganda.
- Mrs A. Akumi, Data Manager FITCA Kenya Component, PMU Busia, Kenya.
- Mrs A. Asinda, A/DEO, Tororo, Uganda.
- Mrs B. Nerima, LIRI, Tororo, Uganda.
- Mrs C. Masitza, former EU Delegation National Project Officer, Nairobi, Kenya.
- Mrs G. A. Murilla, Deputy Director (Research), KETRI, Kikuyu, Kenya.
- Mrs G. Maloba, Secretary FITCA Kenya Component, PMU Busia, Kenya.
- Mrs Hadera Gebru, Head Livestock and Fisheries Development Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

ANNEX 6

PROGRAMME CHRONOLOGY

Regional

1995

1996

September	Regional, signature of Uganda National Financing Agreement

1997

March	Regional, signature of Regional Financing Agreement

1998

1999

March	Regional, start of implementation for FITCA Regional component
June	Regional, Administrative Order No.1 signed
August	**Regional, 15th Co-ordination Meeting, Busia, Kenya**
August	Regional, Border Harmonisation meeting for Kenya and Uganda in Busia, Kenya
August	Regional, official launching of FITCA Regional Programme, Busia, Kenya
September	Regional, 25th ISCTRC meeting in Mombassa, Kenya

2000

February	**Regional, 1st Technical meeting**
April	Regional, workshop to discuss the regional WP/CE with Uganda and Kenya
October	Regional, Informal meeting in Tororo (Uganda) about Kenya/Uganda projects' operations

2001

March	Regional, letters of extension of the whole programme up to 31.12.2003
July	Regional, 16th Co-ordination/Ministers meeting
August	Regional, Technical Meeting
October	Regional, 26th ISCTRC meeting in Ouagadougou, Burkina. 2nd Border Harmonisation meeting for Uganda and Kenya. Official launching of PATTEC
October	Regional, start of the research on Buvuma Island, Uganda

2002

Jan-Feb	Regional, Technical Meeting
April	**Regional, Co-ordinators meeting in Nairobi**

Ethiopia

1995

March	Ethiopia, Proposal for FITCA Ethiopia Component

1996

1997

January	Ethiopia, signature of the Financing Agreement (REG/7326/000) in Ethiopia
May	Ethiopia, signature of the Financing Agreement (REG/7326/000) in Nairobi

1998

April	Ethiopia, submission to EC of a 1st revised proposal for FITCA Ethiopia Component
August	Ethiopia, comments of EC on the 1st revised proposal for FITCA Ethiopia Component

1999

January	Ethiopia, Preparatory mission of the Regional Co-ordinator for FITCA Ethiopia
May	Ethiopia, project document proposal redrafted
November	Ethiopia, signature of the 1st Addendum to the FA of FITCA Ethiopia component
November	Ethiopia, signature of the 1st WP/CE 01/11/99-07/07/00 (1992 Ethiopian budget year)
November	Ethiopia, pre-start of FITCA Ethiopia component (preparatory year for procurement)

2000

June	**Ethiopia, FITCA Ethiopia official launching**
November	Ethiopia, launching of the tender for procurement of vehicle, equipment, material and chemical
December	**Ethiopia, 1st T&T survey in project area**

2001

February	**Ethiopia, 1st Management meeting**
February	**Ethiopia, 2nd Management meeting**

March	Ethiopia, 1st Addendum to the WP/CE 07/07/99 - 06/07/01 (1993 Ethiopian budget year)
Mar-Apr	Ethiopia, 2nd T&T survey in project area
April	Ethiopia, arrival of the TA
June	Ethiopia, 1st PSC of FITCA Ethiopia
June	Ethiopia, 2nd Addendum to the WP/CE 07/07/01 - 06/10/01 (1993 Ethiopian budget year)
October	Ethiopia, arrival of 2 4WD vehicles bought locally
October	Ethiopia, 26th ISCTRC meeting in Ouagadougou, Burkina. Informal discussion about the 3 FITCA Components.
October	Ethiopia, Presentation of the WP/CE 07/0/01-06/07/02 (1994 Ethiopian budget year)

2002

Apr-May	**Ethiopia, STTA Farming systems and natural resources management (land-use)**
Apr-May	**Ethiopia, STTA International forestry component**
May	**Ethiopia, 1st draft of an Internal project revision from Agristudio**

Kenya

1995

1996

1997

February	Kenya, signature of the Kenyan Financing Agreement

1998

1999

February	Kenya, 1st TA arrived, start of implementation for Kenya component
March	Kenya, Inception Report
May	Kenya, signature of Administrative Order No.1 (TA)
June	Kenya, arrival of TA's vehicle
July	Kenya, EU approval of 1st WP/CE
July	Kenya, PRA done
July	Kenya, LO, sociologist and secretary employed, first staff in Busia DVS office
Jul-August	Kenya, PRA in 5 villages (draft report in October)
August	Kenya, official launching of FITCA Kenya at the 15th Co-operation meeting, Busia, Kenya
August	Kenya, Border Harmonisation meeting for Kenya and Uganda in Busia, Kenya
August	**Kenya, Investigation into vector born disease of cattle and other causes of mortality in Busia district**
September	Kenya, 1st release of EU 1st WP/CE funds
October	Kenya, TA in Busia
October	Kenya, 1st Project Steering Committee meeting
Oct-Nov	Kenya, meetings in the 5 districts with GoK officers
November	Kenya, identification of farmers for receiving of improved cows/bulls
November	Kenya, six divisional meetings with GoK officers in Busia district
November	Kenya, withdrawal of 1st TA

2000

January	**Kenya, HSS surveillance in Kwangamor area (Teso)**
January	**Kenya, employment of accountant/FC**
January	**Kenya, Launching of the 4 vehicles tender**
February	**Kenya, 1st Technical Committee meeting**
February	**Kenya, survey of Animal Health Providers in Busia and Teso districts (FITCA staff)**
Feb-April	**Kenya, Tsetse survey in Busia and Teso, and some areas of Bungoma and Siaya**
Feb-April	**Kenya, Consultancy to help set-up the above mentioned tsetse survey**
Mars	Kenya, cows/bulls purchased and transferred to farmers
Mars	Kenya, dismissal of FC
April	Kenya, arrival of new TA
May	**Kenya, new FC and new GIS/data manager employed**
Jun-July	**Kenya, Use of animal traction, situation and role assessment for the 5 districts**

	districts
August	**Kenya, arrival of the 4 project vehicles under procurement**
September	Kenya, national Stakeholders meetings/workshops, Kericho
September	Kenya, Stakeholders meeting in Busia

September	Kenya, Stakeholders meetings/workshops in the 5 districts
October	Kenya, 2nd Project Steering Committee meeting
October	**Kenya, start of Livestock census in Teso, Bungoma, Busia and Bondo**
November	Kenya, 2nd Addendum to 1st WP/CE
November	Kenya, Field day in Teso for farmers
December	Kenya, 2nd WP/CE endorsed
December	Kenya, 3rd Project Steering Committee meeting
December	Kenya, procurement of scientific/technical equipment
2001	
January	**Kenya, installation of the GIS equipment**
January	**Kenya, start of longitudinal study in Teso (impacts of tsetse transmitted trypanosomosis)**
Jan-Jun	Kenya, start of DAT, cassava, poultry, zero grazing activities
April	Kenya, 4th Project Steering Committee meeting
June	Kenya, Border harmonisation meeting in Busia
June	Kenya, apparent density of 0-10 flies trap day into project area
June	Kenya, employment of accountant in Busia
June	Kenya, plans for new buildings in Busia submitted
June	Kenya, start of tsetse control in Teso
Jul-Dec	**Kenya, Cross-sectional disease survey, Busia district**
Jul-Dec	**Kenya, tsetse survey and control in Bondo**
August	Kenya, 1st Addendum to Administrative Order No.1 (TA)
September	Kenya, 130 community managed crushpens
Sept-Oct	**Kenya, Animal health delivery services consultancy in the FITCA Kenya area**
October	Kenya, 50% of 4 privatised vets' loans covered by FITCA
October	Kenya, 26th ISCTRC meeting in Ouagadougou, Burkina. Border Harmonisation meeting for Uganda and Kenya
October	**Kenya, household survey final report**
November	**Kenya, 1st Addendum to 2nd WP/CE**
November	Kenya, 5th Project Steering Committee meeting
November	**Kenya, Bungoma cattle disease survey**
Nov-Dec	**Kenya, Leveraging microfinance for Agriculture in Western Kenya**
2002	
January	**Kenya, report on Animal health delivery services consultancy in the FITCA Kenya area**
March	**Kenya, Budalangi, trypanosomosis surveillance (and tsetse survey)**
March	**Kenya, Meeting of Protected and unprotected Zero-grazing units farmers, Busia**

Uganda

1995

1996

November	Uganda, Signature of the Financing Agreement

1997

March	Uganda, notified to COCTU

1998

September	Uganda, submission of tender for TA contract

1999

February	Uganda, signature of the TA contract
June	Uganda, arrival of the 1st TA
June	Uganda, start of FITCA Uganda component
June	Uganda, 1st request for funds to EC
June	Uganda, 1st Technical Committee meeting
July	Uganda, payment for TA office equipment and material
August	Uganda, official launching of FITCA Uganda at 15th Commissioners meeting, Busia, Kenya

September	Uganda, payment of TA 4WD vehicle (but delay in payment of taxes by GoU)
October	Uganda, 1st WP/CE submitted to COCTU
October	Uganda, TA inception report
November	Uganda, National Plan of Action on Sleeping Sickness ready in a draft form
November	Uganda, proposal for adverting the posts of sociologist and agro-economist submitted to COCTU

2000

January	Uganda, payment of office equipment for the sociologist and the agro-economist
February	Uganda, Discussion with the EU about the 1st WP/CE
June	Uganda, preparation of the international tender for the vehicles
June	Uganda, 1st WP/CE sent for endorsement at OAU/IBAR Nairobi, Kenya
July	Uganda, approval of 1st WP/CE by the EU
July	Uganda, meeting of the UTCC Technical Committee
August	Uganda, arrival of the TA 4WD vehicle
August	Uganda, 1st request to EU for 30% advance on 1st WP/CE NIF
September	Uganda, independent bull-scheme in Kachera
October	Uganda, 1st request to EU for 30% advance on 1st WP/CE RIF
October	Uganda, document of the international tender for the vehicles sent to EC Brussels
October	Uganda, 1st release of EU 30% advance on 1st WP/CE NIF
October	Uganda, action plan ready
November	Uganda, employment of a sociologist and an agro-economist
November	Uganda, meeting in Tororo with OAU/IBAR, EC and FITCA Kenya
November	Uganda, 1st release of EU 30% advance on 1st WP/CE RIF
December	Uganda, 1st planning meeting in Entebbe
December	Uganda, stakeholders meeting in Mukono, but for local government officials only
December	Uganda, beginning of the links with the autonomous community spraying groups in Mukono district

2001

January	Uganda, resignation of 1st TA
February	Uganda, decision on the change of implementing agency and imprest holder
March	Uganda, arrival of office equipment for the sociologist and the agro-economist
April	Uganda, execution of the decision for change of implementing agency and imprest holder
April	Uganda, arrival of the new TA
April	Uganda, emergency control campaign of *T. b. rhodesiense* in Tororo
April	Uganda, 1st external audit of FITCA
April	Uganda, SS control operation in Tororo
June	Uganda, start of refurbishment of HQ office in Entebbe and Field office in Jinja
June	Uganda, delivering of 2 locally purchased 4WD vehicles and of office equipment
June	Uganda, Border Harmonisation meeting in Busia, Kenya
July	Uganda, 1st extension of the 1st WP/CE up to December 2001
July	Uganda, workshop for MoH staff for planning SS control
July	Uganda, start of the 2nd research topic by LIRI
July	Uganda, start of livestock census
July	Uganda, provision of drugs and equipment for SS centres
August	Uganda, 1st Project Steering Committee meeting
August	Uganda, employment of an accountant in Entebbe office
September	Uganda, local procurement of sewing machines in 12 districts
September	Uganda, local procurement of equipment for districts' laboratories
September	Uganda, start of SS situation analysis in the 12 project's districts
September	Uganda, start of the trypanosomosis survey
October	Uganda, start of a tsetse study in a limited area by LIRI (part of the research topics for Uganda)
October	Uganda, 26th ISCTRC meeting in Ouagadougou, Burkina. Border Harmonisation meeting for Uganda and Kenya.
November	Uganda, reply from EC Brussels on the document for the international tender for the vehicles
November	Uganda, other release of funds for RIF and NIF WP/CE
November	Uganda, release of the international tender for the vehicles
December	Uganda, opening of the local bids for procurement of motorcycles

December	Uganda, 2nd Project Steering Committee meeting

2002

January	Uganda, 1st Addendum to TA contract
February	Uganda, New Director of COCTU contracted by the GoU
February	Uganda, start of active surveillance of HSS cases
February	Uganda, 2 ST experts mission from EMMC
March	Uganda, start of household survey
March	Uganda, 3 emergency active surveillance of HSS in Tororo, Soroti and Mukono
March	Uganda, derogation obtained from EU Brussels regarding the local bid for motorcycles
March	Uganda, signature of the 2nd WP/CE
March	Uganda, 1st opening of the vehicles international tender bids (but mistake)
March	Uganda, completion of procurement of traps material
April	Uganda, start of the 2nd WP/CE
April	Uganda, stakeholders project review and planning workshop in Jinja
April	Uganda, employment of a data manager in Entebbe office
April	Uganda, new Director of COCTU installation in his office
May	Uganda, 2nd opening of the vehicles international tender bids for 2 missing ones

Tanzania

1995

1996

1997

March	Tanzania, signature of Regional Financing Agreement (valid for Tanzania)
September	Tanzania, 1st project proposal

1998

1999

	Tanzania, start of discussion on FITCA Tanzania component

2000

2001

November	Tanzania, submission of tender for TA contract
December	Tanzania, official end of TDDP

2002

February	Tanzania, FITCA-MOWLD Liaison Officer from the Livestock Development Department in place
February	Tanzania, signature TA service contract
February	Tanzania, TA on site in Tanga
February	Tanzania, stakeholders workshop: introductory planning meeting in Handeni
February	Tanzania, stakeholders workshop: introductory planning meeting in Pangani
February	Tanzania, seminar on T&T planning for field teams members
March	Tanzania, 1st WP/CE for Tanga component submitted to authorities
Feb-March	Tanzania, survey assessing the indigenous method for T&TC in Pangani and Tanga districts
April	Tanzania, approval and endorsement of 1st WP/CE for Tanga component
May	Tanzania, TA inception report

Training

1999

August	**Kenya, Courses in tsetse control and trypanosomosis diagnostic techniques**
	Kenya, Computer training course in Nairobi for the accountant
	Kenya, training of 12 farmers for the zero-grazing units

2000

March	**Regional, Training needs assessment for Kenya and Uganda in Jinja, Uganda**
April	Kenya, 1st training course for the household survey (27 attendants)
November	Kenya, Field day in Teso for farmers

2001

June-July	Ethiopia, training of veterinary personnel in Bedelle
September	Uganda, training of 15 workers in manufacturing traps
September	Regional, Ouagadougou Training in
October	Ethiopia, Start of 1 year MSc courses for veterinarians
December	Uganda, completion of staff training for SS control operations
2002	
February	Ethiopia, training in computer software utilisation for Government staff
February	Uganda, training workshop for field veterinarians and technicians in LIRI Tororo
Feb-Mar	Uganda, training workshops for Household survey staff

ANNEX 7

PROGRAMME STAKEHOLDERS

1. Introduction

The unclear definition of stakeholders, of their roles, responsibilities and contributions at regional, national and local level is one of the causes of the difficulties encountered by the Programme. There is a need to carry out a careful analysis to identify the primary stakeholders of the program, their expectation and their contribution to the program so to avoid possible conflicts and promote ownership and synergies. The organisation of stakeholders meetings in Kenya and Uganda are a right move in this direction.

2. Institutional Stakeholders

The lack of (East Africa) regional coherence is partly due to the unclear identification of stakeholders. A regional programme is first of all a "political" endeavour. Stakeholders are therefore the political leaders and not, as it happens at present, the bureaucrats and the technical assistants.

The Program is implemented in countries with very different institutional set ups and different levels of decentralisation. Indeed Kenya is still highly centralised. Ethiopia is characterised by powerful regional governments. Ugandan institutions are highly decentralised. The institutional stakeholders at country level are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Institutional Stakeholders

Country	Institutional Stakeholders at country level		
	1st level	2nd level	3rd level
Ethiopia	Min. of Agric., NTTCP, Regional States	═══	Zones, Woredas
Kenya	Min. of Agric.	Provinces	Districts
Uganda	Min. of Agric. Min. of Health	═══	Districts
Tanzania	Ministry of Water & Livestock Dev.	NA	NA

In Kenya, the lack of ownership by the government institutions which are called to implement the majority of the project activities, resulted in a difficult relationship which started to be smoothened out only in the last year thanks to the positive dialogue developed between the FITCA and their counterparts. The critical step in such situation was the organisation in 2001 of stakeholders meetings at district and at national level. Despite some limitations these exercises have been instrumental in establishing a positive working environment. The Kenya context remains the more dynamic with a diversification of beneficiaries or users/clients. This broader approach however needs a reworking of definition of the different categories of beneficiaries.

In Uganda, the advanced decentralisation process has compelled FITCA to refocus its interventions on districts. However the new partnership has not been reflected in the Project set up and participation of local authorities appears limited to technical services.

The Tanzania project is in its inception phase but appears to have a clear targeting which includes ranching, intensive zero grazing dairy production and partnerships with local institutions, NGOs, CBOs and private service providers.

3. Private sector

The private sector development and potential involvement in FITCA activities vary greatly from country to country, although they role as stakeholders is disputable. They are more service providers. In Kenya there is a rich presence of private operators, suppliers, NGOs, micro-finance institutions, etc. In Ethiopia the presence the public sector is still predominant with NGOs and micro-finance institutions are highly regulated. Uganda combines a strong presence of the public sector with a dynamic private sector[2] and sprouting NGOs and MFIs.

FITCA-Ethiopia is still in its preliminary phase and involvement of stakeholders has been limited to the government partner institutions. Regional institution, local governments and Peasant Associations have insofar played a very limited role despite capacity building being one of the expected outcomes of the Project.

4. Communities and their role as stakeholders

The project documents give major emphasis to community participation but a deeper reading brings to light the misconception of a functional involvement aimed almost exclusively at the transferring the responsibility and the cost of services to the communities.

Looking back to the history of tsetse interventions, these have been characterised by top down approaches: aerial spraying and residual ground spraying continued until the first 90s, communities were than requested to contributed their work and to attend information sessions on tsetse. The shift of tsetse to peri-domestic areas, the adoption of low cost technologies and the decrease in resources at government level has led to the identification of communities of the key element for sustained tsetse and trypanosomosis control.

However PRA exercises carried out so far in Kenya by FITCA and in Uganda by ILRI[3] highlight that the communities do not perceive tsetse and trypanosomosis as priority problem. The outcome may be related to the fact that tsetse control was a government domain and responsibility for many decades or because of lack of knowledge. It should also be recognised that as soon the tsetse threat diminishes other priorities emerge in the community and that the number of cattle owners (the main beneficiaries) in the community does not surpass 20%). Table 2 summarises the role of community participation in FITCA countries.

Although previous experiences in other countries were not successful, communities might be a key element in the sustainability of the intervention but their involvement requires a thorough analysis. This should take into account: community perception of the tsetse threat, economy of the tsetse control (who will benefit in the community), opportunity cost to the community and the community capacity and willingness to pay.

Table 2: Community Participation in FITCA Programme

Community Participation	Kenya	Ethiopia	Uganda
• Tsetse identified as priority problem	No	No	No
• Participation in planning/ supervision/monitoring of Project activities	No	No	No
• Participation in tsetse control activities:	Yes	Yes	Yes
provision of paid labour	No	Yes	No
provision of labour Vs regular incentives	No	No	Yes
provision of labour Vs one time incentives	Yes	No	No
• Participation in trap manufacturing	No	No	No
• Financial Contribution for traps	No	No	No
• Community Initiated Crush Pens	Yes	No	Yes
- contribution of materials	Yes	N.A.	Partially
- contribution for insecticide	Yes	N.A.	No
• Presence of self organised groups	Yes	No	On process
• Representation of Women groups	Yes	No	No
• Representation in stakeholders Workshops	Limited	N.A.	No

ANNEX 8

INFORMATION ON PROJECT AREAS									
Districts	Area	Population	Population density	Av. N. HH	Sleep. Sick 5 years cas	Livestock ***	Cattle	Cattle/liv	Cattle/HH
	1.579	239.307	152	34.187	82	329.040	33.181	10,1	0,97
	733	163.597	223	23.371	5	95.942	5.494	5,7	0,24
	11.113	945.783	85	135.112	388	682.728	83.350	12,2	0,62
	734	289.476	394	41.354	16	321.535	16.338	5,i	0,40
ee	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	60	212.206	15.834	7,5	0,00
i	4.348	485.214	112	69.316	349	852.227	159.052	18,7	2,29
	2.546	710.980	279	69.316	1	-	-	0,0	0,00
no	14.242	824.604	58	101.569	124	-	-	0,0	0,00
iga	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1.231.902	55.442	4,5	0,00
a	1.919	357.656	186	117.801	1	550.153	102.918	18,7	0,87
o	2.634	555.574	211	51.094	132	-	-	0,0	0,00
i	10.060	450.390	45	64.341	174	-	-	0,0	0,00
	49.908	**5.022.581**	**101**	**717.512**	**1.332**	**4.275.733**	**471.609**	**11,0**	**0,66**

Kenya Districts									
Bondo	986	238.780	242	47.756	N.A.	442.200	97.500,00	22,0	2,04
Bungoma	2.068	876.491	424	175.298	N.A.	1.000.800	254.600,00	25,4	1,45
Busia	1.124	370.608	330	81.697	N.A.	510.600	133.500,00	26,1	1,63
Siaya	1.520	480.184	316	96.037	N.A.	600.900	119.700,00	19,9	1,25
Teso	560	181.491	324	38.385	N.A.	234.200	26.800	11,4	0,70
Total	**6.258**	**2.147.554**	**343**	**439.173**	N.A.	**2.788.700**	**632.100**	**22,7**	**1,44**
Ethiopia									
Upper Didessa Valley and Wama Valley	5.500	99.000	18	19.800	N.A.	30250	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Other areas: Benishangul, Amhara, Gambella, Oromia	90.000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total	**95.500**	**99.000**	**18**	**19.800**	-	**30.250**	-	-	-
Tanzania									
Tanga	for data refer to 1997 proposal								
Handeni									
Kagera									
Total									
CA Census, consultants estimate of cattle is 133,500									
TCA Census, consultants estimate of cattle is 26,800									
Livestock data for Uganda are generated by the Census, household pets have been excluded									

FITCA COUNTRIES AT GLANCE AS PER UNDP HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2001

	Population as of 1999 - (Millions)	Life Expectancy (years)	Adult 15-49 living with HIV/AIDS***	Adult Literacy rate	GDP/capita 1999 (PPP US§)	GDP/annual growth rate % (1990-1999)	Population living below the national povery line		Human Poverty Index (HPI) %	Inequality measures Gini Index	Gender related development Index
	30	51,3	14%	81,5	1.022	-0,3	42%	*	31,8	44,5	0,512
	61,4	44,1	11%	37,4	628	2,4	50%	**	57,2	40	0,308
	22,6	43,2	8%	66,1	1.167	4	44%	*	41	37,4	0,428
	34,3	51,1	8%	74,7	501	-0,1	51%	*	32,4	38,4	0,432

asures deprevitation in terms of probability of not surviving to age 40, adult literacy rate, population not using improved water sources, population

overty line

Human Development Report 2001, (1984-1999)

AC, Poverty Situation in Ethiopia 1999

AIDS/WHO - 2000 Factsheet

ANNEX 9

PLANNING WORKSHOPS AND SHORT –TERM CONSULTANCIES

1. The planning workshops

Planning workshops have been instrumental to open up a dialogue between FITCA projects and national stakeholders.

FITCA Kenya was the first to organise district stakeholders planning workshops in September 2000, followed by a national workshop. Uganda organised a stakeholders'meeting in Mukono in December 2000 including representative of central government, local district councils and LIRI. A review and planning workshop then followed in April 2002. Tanzania organised its stakeholders'meeting in February 2002 in preparation of the first Work Program and Cost Estimate. No planning workshop was organised in Ethiopia (Table 1).

The scope of the Kenyan stakeholders'workshops was too broad. It is also difficult to evaluate whether participating farmers were really representative of the interests of the category as a whole. Moreover the exercise was not integrated in the project cycle and remained a one shot event.

Interaction of FITCA with counterparts and other service providers or beneficiaries/users is country specific and while once more the co-ordinating role of RTCU did not materialise. It is largely acknowledged that FITCA Kenya has exercised every effort to link with the private sector, organisations present in the project area and local groups. Networking appears crucial in a scenario that foresees a diminishing role of the state and a limitation in public resources. However, having mobilized so many partners, the Project does not seem to have the capacity to lead the process and develop a systemic co-ordination.

FITCA Uganda, in general, has gone far in promoting central and local government participation and mechanisms are in built in the Project. On the other side, FITCA Uganda needs opening up both to the private sector, to farmers associations and community organizations.

So far inclusion of gender and community development specialist in planning workshops has been reported only from FITCA Tanzania.

Table 1. Planning Workshops

Year	Month	Description of Event/ Stakeholders' meetings
2000	September	Kenya, Stakeholders meetings/workshops in the 5 districts
2000	September	Kenya, national Stakeholders meetings/workshops, Kericho
2000	December	Uganda, stakeholders meeting in Mukono, but for local government officials only
2002	February	Tanzania, stakeholders workshop: introductory planning meeting in Handeni
2002	February	Tanzania, stakeholders workshop: introductory planning meeting in Pangani
2002	April	Uganda, stakeholders project review and planning workshop in Jinja

The participatory planning workshops cannot be taken in isolation if ownership by the different parties is an indicator of success and sustainability. Nevertheless, as already underlined, a careful analysis should be undertaken to ensure that primary stakeholders like farmers are fairly represented and in the position to influence the direction of the program. Gender and community specialists should be involved in the planning workshops. As in the case of Ethiopia and Tanzania, the involvement should be from the early stages of the program and should be done in a systematic way, implying that stakeholders should participate also in monitoring and evaluation activities.

2. Short-term consultancies (STC)

In general neither the RTCU nor the country projects (with the exception of Kenya) fully utilised short-term consultancies to sort out the various problems encountered by the Programme. The use of short-term consultants has been instrumental in shaping the Kenya project. However the decision to associate a consultant to KETRI in the tsetse survey is disputable. In Ethiopia consultancies are mostly based in Didessa valley without clear objectives and strategy (Table 2).

In general it is important to stress that the use of short-term consultants shall be instrumental to strategy pursued and the attended results.

Table 2. Short Term Consultancies

Year	Month	Short Term Consultancy
1999	Jul-August	Kenya, PRA in 5 villages (draft report in October)
1999	August	Investigation into Vector Borne Diseases of Cattle & other cause of cattle mortality in Busia District
1999	----	Kenya, Design of Household Survey Questionnaire
2000	Feb-April	Kenya, Tsetse survey in Busia and Teso, and some areas of Bungoma and Siaya
2000	October	Kenya, start of Livestock census in Teso, Bungoma, Busia and Bondo
2001	Sept-Oct	Kenya, Animal health delivery services consultancy in the FITCA Kenya area
2001	Nov-Dec	Kenya, Leveraging microfinance for Agriculture in Western Kenya
2001	?	Kenya, Draft animal power (?)
2002	January	Kenya, Report on Animal Health Delivery Services Consultancy in the FITCA Kenya area
2002	Feb-March	Tanzania, survey assessing the indigenous method for T&TC in Pangani and Tanga districts by NRI
2002	Apr-May	Ethiopia, STTA Farming systems and natural resources management (land-use)
2002	Apr-May	Ethiopia, STTA International forestry component
2002	May	Ethiopia, 1st draft of an Internal project revision from Agri-studio

ANNEX 10

LIST RTCU DOCUMENTATION

Financing Agreement		
Technical Assistance Contract:NRI 1,450,000 Euro		
Administrative Order N 1	Covering 48 months from 16/03/99 - Arrival of TA	
Addendum to the Admin. Order		
WP & CE		
FITCA RTCU	1st WP & CE	16/03/99 to 15/03/00
	Addendum	
FITCA RTCU	2nd WP &CE	16/03/01 to 15/03/01
	Addendum	
FITCA RTCU	3rd Wp & CE	16/03/01 to 15/03/02
Reports		
Inception Report		
First Annual Report 16/03/99 to 15/03/00		
Second Annual Report 16/03/01 to 15/03/02		
Third Annnual Report 16/03/01 to 15/03/02 (draft)		

FINANCIAL STATUS FOR FITCA COUNTRIES'

Funds	Regional Indicative Fund			National Indicative Fund			Budgeted	Committed	Disbursed	%
Allocation	Budgeted	Committed	Disbursed	Budgeted	Committed	Disbursed	Total	Total	Total	Disb vsBud
RPR 578	5.000.000	2.797.769	848.264	-	-	-	5.000.000	2.797.769	848.264	17%
ET 86	3.800.000	449.100	204.216	1.800.000	1.725.000	559.602	5.600.000	2.174.100	763.818	14%
KE 87	3.100.000	3.025.000	950.962	1.500.000	1.400.000	835.279	4.600.000	4.425.000	1.786.241	39%
UG 63	3.200.000	3.022.610	795.583	1.600.000	1.316.000	772.568	4.800.000	4.338.610	1.568.151	33%
Grand Total	**15.100.000**	**9.294.479**	**2.799.025**	**4.900.000**	**4.441.000**	**2.167.449**	**20.000.000**	**13.735.479**	**4.966.474**	**25%**

Disclaimer: Due to the difficulties faced in gathering and compiling financial data, the MTR mission declines any responsabilities on the accuracy of the estimate

IONAL STATUS OF COMMITMENTS AND EXPENDITURES AT 29/05/02 AS PER EU INFO					
ract N.	Contract title	Commitment	Disbursed	%	Country
1	NRI UK 21.1.99 20.1.03	1.450.000,00	552.213,45	38,08	Regional
2	WP/CE 1.7.99 6 30.6.00 /NRI	65.000,00	13.290,19	20,45	Regional
3	WP/CE 1.8.99 31.7.00 /RDI	600.000,00	360.313,57	60,05	Kenya
4	Work Program 1 07100 300601	82.000,00	45.888,09	55,96	Regional
5	Purchase of four 4WD vehicles CMC	140.000,00	132.920,09	94,94	Kenya
6	WP 1 01082000 6 31072001uganda	1.361.000,00	707.573,99	51,99	Uganda
7	Fitca regional research programme	?	-	-	Regional
8	Fitca regional research programme	200.000,00	160.000,00	80,00	Regional
9	Farming in tsetse areas WP	1.249.000,00	457.728,38	36,65	Kenya
10	ILRI EUR	710.000,00	31.380,00	4,42	Regional
11	Farming in tsetse areas kes year 3	89.000,00	45.492,07	51,11	Regional
12	Work Program 07102001 06072002	417.000,00	204.216,53	48,97	Ethiopia
13	Gazzini Trading Lot 4	32.100,00	-	-	Ethiopia
14	Ancien 7 UG 63/3	43.910,00	27.463,01	62,54	Uganda
15	Ancien 7 UG 63/4	46.850,00	30.273,08	64,62	Uganda
16	Ancien 7 UG 63/5	46.850,00	30.273,08	64,62	Uganda
17	FITCA/ser/02 Tanzania	52.300,00	-	-	Regional
18	Far in tsetse kes year 3 71.987.750	1.036.000,00	-	-	Kenya
19	WP 2 uganda UGX 2.335.753.200	1.524.000,00	-	-	Uganda
20	DRN	149.468,51	-	-	Regional

	Total	**9.294.478,51**	**2.799.025,53**	**30,11**	

IONAL FUNDS STATUS OF COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS **TO BE CONFIRMED**
9/05/02

tract N.	**Contract title**	**Commitment**	**Disbursed**	**%**	**Country**
1	NRI UK 21.1.99 20.1.03	1.450.000,00	552.213,45	38,08	Regional
2	WP/CE 1.7.99 6 30.6.00 /NRI	65.000,00	13.290,19	20,45	Regional
4	Work Program 1 07100 300601	82.000,00	45.888,09	55,96	Regional
11	Farming in tsetse areas kes year 3	89.000,00	45.492,07	51,11	Regional
8	Fitca regional research programme	200.000,00	160.000,00	80,00	Regional
10	ILRI EUR	710.000,00	31.380,00	4,42	Regional
17	FITCA/ser/02 Tanzania	52.300,00	-	-	Regional
20	DRN	149.468,51	-	-	Regional
	Subtotal	**2.797.768,51**	**848.263,80**	**30,32**	
tract N.	**Contract title**	**Commitment**	**Disbursed**	**%**	**Country**
3	WP/CE 1.8.99 31.7.00 /RDI	600.000,00	360.313,57	60,05	Kenya
18	Far in tsetse kes year 3 71.987.750	1.036.000,00	-	-	Kenya
5	Purchase of four 4WD vehicles CMC	140.000,00	132.920,09	94,94	Kenya
9	Farming in tsetse areas WP-year 2	1.249.000,00	457.728,38	36,65	Kenya
	Subtotal	**3.025.000,00**	**950.962,04**	31,44	

tract N.	Contract title	Commitment	Disbursed	%	Country
5	WP 1 01082000 6 31072001uganda	1.361.000,00	707.573,99	51,99	Uganda
14	Ancien 7 UG 63/3	43.910,00	27.463,01	62,54	Uganda
15	Ancien 7 UG 63/4	46.850,00	30.273,08	64,62	Uganda
16	Ancien 7 UG 63/5	46.850,00	30.273,08	64,62	Uganda
19	WP 2 uganda UGX 2.335.753.200	1.524.000,00	-	-	Uganda
	Subtotal	**3.022.610,00**	**795.583,16**	**26,32**	
ract N.	**Contract title**	**Commitment**	**Disbursed**	**%**	**Country**
2	Work Program 07102001 06072002	417.000,00	204.216,53	48,97	Ethiopia
3	Gazzini Trading Lot 4	32.100,00	-	-	Ethiopia
	Subtotal	**449.100,00**	**204.216,53**	**48,97**	
	Total	**9.294.478,51**	**2.799.025,53**	**30,11**	

aimer: Due to the difficulties faced in gathering and compiling financial data, ITR mission declines any responsibility on th eaccuracy of the estimate

Estimated Regional Expenditures based on compilation of different existing reports (excluding TA advisor)							
578/AC	I WP & CE	AC-0160-21178404	II WP & CE	AC0106021178406	III WP & CE	A/C 154345019	Total
	1/07/99-30/06/01	1/08/99-22/07/00	1/07/00-30/06/01	2/08/00-15/03/02	1/07/01-30/06/02	1/7/01-15/3/02	Total
	EURO	EURO	EURO	EURO	EURO	EURO	Expenditure
Regional Imprest Account							
Technical Assistant	22.732,64	5.596,81	31.710,04	8.416,81	29.296,34	9.916,07	23.929,69
CLPO	10.944,97	2.573,60	12.229,99	4.517,51	17.807,10	9.051,57	16.142,68
Director OAU/IBAR	6.033,35	393,57	8.192,00	1.997,50	7.364,06	446,05	2.837,12
Audit Kenya	10.758,62	-	12.250,85	9.540,48	12.250,85	5.565,27	15.105,76
Audit Uganda	10.758,62	-	12.196,64	-	12.196,64		-
Audit Ethiopia (STC)	-	-		-		3.051,87	3.051,87
WP & CE meeting	-	-	-	-	4.263,11	4.342,05	4.342,05
Total	**61.228,22**	**8.563,98**	**76.579,52**	**24.472,31**	**83.178,09**	**32.372,87**	**65.409,16**
Administrative Order	**Budget Year 1**	**Exp.**	**Budget Year 2**	**Exp.**	**Budget Year 3**	**Exp.**	**Total**
	16/3/99-15/3/00	**16/3/99-15/3/00**	**1/4/00-15/3/01**	**1/4/00-15/3/01**	**1/04/01-15/03/02**	**1/04/01-15/03/02**	**Expenditure**
Procurement							
Vehicles	45.729,12	39.684,04	-		-	-	39.684,04
Office Computing Equip	12.837,37	12.837,37	2.710,36	2.502,48	-	-	15.339,85
Office non computing equip	75.551,42	4.115,86	1.355,18	948,63	-	-	5.064,49
Personnel	27.866,16	11.401,18	27.866,16	21.995,29	31.631,40	12.764,57	46.161,04
Vehicles	13.809,35	8.441,27	14.729,75	7.066,53	14.729,75	3.911,99	19.419,79
Office Running Costs	12.128,88	12.128,88	15.232,25	13.326,45	15.232,25	7.277,33	32.732,66
International Meetings	39.772,04	51.970,94	18.017,10	9.139,47	15.603,77	21.464,57	82.574,98
Regional Meetings	72.784,78	11.240,27	65.262,35	1.370,33	74.514,94	57.655,77	70.266,37
Total	**300.479,12**	**151.819,81**	**145.173,15**	**56.349,17**	**151.712,11**	**103.074,23**	**311.243,22**
Grand Total	**361.707,34**	**160.383,79**	**221.752,67**	**80.821,48**	**234.890,20**	**135.447,11**	**376.652,38**

· estimation purposes an exchange rate of 1 EURO= KSH 73.7908 was utilized

penditure of A.O. for year 1, 2 and 3 at 31 March 02

laimer: Due to the difficulties faced in gathering and compiling financial data,

ITR mission declines any responsibility on th eaccuracy of the estimate

MATED EXPENDITURE OF TA CONTRACT AT MARCH 02							
		Budget	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Total exp**	**Balance**
l Costs (1)							
	TA + STC	636000	159000	159000	159000	477000	159.000
	Per diems + Accom	134880	33720	33720	33720	101160	33.720
		770880	**192720**	**192720**	**192720**	**578160**	**192720**
Regional/ Reimbursables (2)		**Budget**	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Total exp**	**Balance**
	Procurement	79.697	59.572	2.632	4.037	66.241	13.457
						-	
	Personnel	261.506	35.403	47.643	58.859	141.905	119.601
						-	
	International Meetings	189.504	25.278	11.054	91.951	128.283	61.221
						-	
	Total	**530.708**	**120.252**	**61.330**	**154.847**	**336.429**	**194.279**

ease not that fixed costs have been equally allocated during four years

) expenditure is based on info provided by RTCU- an exchange rate of Ksh 70.156 = 1 Euro has been applied

aimer: Due to the difficulties faced in gathering and compiling financial the MTR mission declines any responsibility on th eaccuracy of the ate

IONAL FUNDS STATUS OF COMMITMENTS AND EXPENDITURES AT 29/05/02					
:	**Description**	**Committed**	**Disbursed**	**%**	
l	NRI UK 21.1.99 20.1.03	1.450.000	552.213	38,08	Regional
2	WP/CE 1.7.99 6 30.6.00 /NRI	65.000	13.290	20,45	Regional
4	Work Program 1 07100 300601	82.000	45.888	55,96	Regional
11	Farming in tsetse areas kes year 3	89.000	45.492	51,11	Regional
3	Fitca regional research programme	200.000	160.000	80,00	Regional
10	ILRI EUR	710.000	31.380	4,42	Regional
17	FITCA/ser/02 Tanzania	52.300	-	-	Regional
20	DRN	149.469	-	-	Regional
	Total	**2.797.769**	**848.264**	**30,32**	
laimer: Due to the difficulties faced in gathering and compiling financial , the MTR mission declines any rsponsabilities on the accuracy of the nate					

	FA	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	Allocation	NRI	%	Other	Total Comm	Balance	NRI***	Other	Total Dis	Balance
	Euro	Euro		Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro
ıssistance	1.000.000	802.480	55		802.535	197.465	303.717		303.717	498.818
	100.000				-	100.000	-		-	-
	400.000			236.000	236.000	164.000	-	104.670	104.670	131.330
	200.000			200.000	200.000	-	-	160.000	160.000	40.000
	200.000	200.000	14		200.014	(14)	77.310		77.310	122.704
and evaluation	1.500.000		-	859.469	859.469	640.531	-	31.380	31.380	828.089
y	500.000	447.520	31		447.551	52.449	171.186		171.186	276.365
serve	1.100.000		-	52.300	52.300	1.047.700	-		-	52.300
			-		-	-			-	-
ıl	5.000.000	1.450.000	100	1.347.769	2.797.869	2.202.131	552.213	296.050	848.263	1.949.606

ment on TA Contracts is done proportionally on the bases of the contract allocation

Due to the difficulties faced in gathering and compiling financial data,

ıission declines any responsibility on th eaccuracy of the estimate

	FITCA Uganda -Project Allocation as per inception report						
		1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	on 4 years	%
3,1	**Project Management/ Technical Assistance**	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	
3,11	Technical Assistance	380	200	200	200	980	
3,12	FITCA	230	110	100	80	520	
	Sub Total	**610**	**310**	**300**	**280**	**1.500**	**31**
3,2	**Equipment**						
	Operations (WPmon +eval)						
3.2.1	Tsetse control	360	120	90	70	640	
3.2.2	Medical	230	110	100	80	520	
3.2.3	Veterinary	210	110	100	60	480	
3.2.3	Land Use	165	130	95	70	460	
	Sub Total	**965**	**470**	**385**	**280**	**2.100**	**44**
3,3	**Research**						
3.3.1	Research	170	110	70	50	400	
	Sub Total	**170**	**110**	**70**	**50**	**400**	**8**
3,4	**Training**						
3.5.1	Local	10	10	10	10	40	
3.5.2	Overseas	80	80	-	-	160	
	Sub Total	**90**	**90**	**10**	**10**	**200**	**4**
	Monitoring and evaluation						
3,6	**Contingencies**						
3.6.1	Contingencies	150	150	150	150	600	
	Sub Total	**150**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**600**	**13**
	Grand Total	**1.985**	**1.130**	**915**	**770**	**4.800**	**100**
	FITCA Uganda - Project Allocation as presented in 1+2WP &CE						
		year 1+2	Year 3	Year 4		on 4 years	
		1st WP&CE	2nd	3rd			

			WP&CE	WP&CE			
		1/8/00-31/3/02	1/4/02-31/3/03	1/4/03-31/12/03			
3,1	**Project Management/ Technical Assistance**						%
3,11	TDI	380	300	300		980	
3,12	Coctu	120	260	140		520	
	Sub Total	**500**	**560**	**440**		**1.500**	**31**
3,2	**Equipment**						
	Operations (including mon +eval)						
3.2.1	Tsetse control	110	460	70		640	
3.2.2	Medical	110	280	130		520	
3.2.3	Veterinary	110	260	110		480	
3.2.3	Land Use	30	260	170		460	
	Sub Total	**360**	**1.260**	**480**		**2.100**	**44**
3,3	**Research**						
3.3.1	Research	110	220	70		400	
	Sub Total	**110**	**220**	**70**		**400**	**8**
3,4	**Training**						
3.5.1	Local	10	18	12		40	
3.5.2	Overseas	147	13	-		160	
	Sub Total	**157**	**31**	**12**		**200**	**4**
	Monitoring and evaluation						
3,6	**Contingencies**						
3.6.1	Contingencies	-	190	410		600	
	Sub Total	**-**	**190**	**410**		**600**	**13**
	Grand Total	**1.127**	**2.261**	**1.412**		**4.800**	**100**
	Disclaimer: Due to the difficulties faced in gathering and compiling financial data,						
	the MTR mission declines any responsibility on th eaccuracy of the estimate						

CA UGANDA 1st Workplan							
mated costs of equipment and operations							
WP		NIF	RIF	Total			
ipment		119.580	137.481	257.062			
ipment		-	177.090	177.090			
ipment		-	155.721	155.721			
	Subtotal	119.580	470.292	589.872			
rations		638	99.053	99.690			
rations		6.504	46.612	53.116			
rations		16.731	34.857	51.588			
rations		55.468	25.622	81.090			
	Subtotal	79.340	206.144	285.484			
	Total*	198.921	676.436	875.357			

claimer: Due to the difficulties faced in gathering and compiling financial data, the MTR mission declines any responsibility on th eaccuracy of the mate

	UGANDA	Allocation 1WP&CE	NIF	RIF	Total	%
3,1	**Project Management/ Technical Assistance**		**NIF**	**RIF**		
3,11	Technical Assistance	380	-		**380.000**	
3,12	Coctu	230	-	228.783	228.783	
	Sub Total	**610**	-	**228.783**	**608.783**	31
3,2	**Equipment**					
	Operations (WPmon +eval)					
3.2.1	Tsetse control	**360**	**120.218**	**236.534**	**356.752**	18
	Equipment		119.580	137.481	257.062	
	Operations		638	99.053	99.690	
3.2.2	Medical	**230**	**6.504**	**223.702**	**230.206**	12
	Equipment		-	177.090	177.090	
	Operations		6.504	46.612	53.116	
3.2.3	Veterinary	210	**16.731**	**190.578**	**207.308**	10
	Equipment		-	155.721	155.721	
	Operations		16.731	34.857	51.588	
3.2.4	Land Use	165	**60.346**	**104.458**	**164.804**	8
	Equipment		4.878	78.836	83.714	
	Operations		55.468	25.622	81.090	
	Sub Total	**965**				
3,3	**Research**					
3.3.1	Research	170	-	172.016	172.016	
	Sub Total	**170**	-	**172.016**	**172.016**	9
3,4	**Training**					
3.5.1	Local	10	7.903	-	7.903	
3.5.2	Overseas	80	-	80.000	80.000	
	Sub Total	**90**	**7.903**	**80.000**	**87.903**	4

	Monitoring and evaluation					
3,6	**Contingencies**					
3.6.1	Contingencies	150	-	-	150.000	
	Sub Total	**150**	-	-	**150.000**	8
	Grand Total	**1.985**	**211.702**	**1.236.071**	**1.977.773**	**100**

claimer: Due to the difficulties faced in gathering and compiling financial data,

MTR mission declines any responsibility on th eaccuracy of the estimate

Estimated financial status for FITCA Uganda at 03/02

	Allocation				Commitment			Balance			
	UG 063	**RIF**	**NIF**	**%**	**RIF**	**NIF**	**Total**	**RIF**	**NIF**	**Total**	**RIF**
Project Management/Technical Assistance	1.500.000	520.000	980.000	31	229.000	957.000	1.186.000	291.000	23.000	314.000	
Equipment	900.000	700.000	200.000	19	1.176.461	147.000	1.323.461	(476.461)	53.000	(423.461)	445.5
Operations	1.100.000	850.000	250.000	23	1.114.134	204.140	1.318.274	(264.134)	45.860	(218.274)	350.(
Infrastructure	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	
Training Workshop	200.000	160.000	40.000	4	111.000	7.860	118.860	49.000	32.140	81.140	
Research	400.000	400.000	-	8	392.015		392.015	7.985	-	7.985	
Monitoring and evaluation	100.000	100.000	-	2			-	100.000	-	100.000	
Contingencies	600.000	470.000	130.000	13			-	470.000	130.000	600.000	
	4.800.000	**3.200.000**	**1.600.000**	**100**	**3.022.610**	**1.316.000**	**4.338.610**	**177.390**	**284.000**	**461.390**	**795.5**

Uganda Regional status of commitments and expenditures at 29/05/02					
Contract n.	**REGIONAL FUNDS**	**Committed**	**Disbursed**	**%**	**Vote**
578 6	WP I 01082000 6 31072001uganda	1.361.000,00	707.573,99	51,99	
578 14	Ancien 7 UG 63/3	43.910,00	27.463,01	62,54	Eq
578 15	Ancien 7 UG 63/4	46.850,00	30.273,08	64,62	Eq
578 16	Ancien 7 UG 63/5	46.850,00	30.273,08	64,62	Eq
578 19	WP 2 uganda UGX 2.335.753.200	1.524.000,00	-	-	
	Subtotal	**3.022.610,00**	**795.583,16**	**26,32**	
Contract n.	**NATIONAL FUNDS**	**Committed**	**Disbursed**	**%**	
7 ACP UG 1	Serv. RDI	957.000,00	554.528,30	57,94	TA
7 ACP UG 2	WP 01082000-31072001	234.000,00	218.039,82	93,18	
7 ACP UG 3	Msc in Public Health in Dev C.	-	-	-	Tr
7 ACP UG 4	Msc in Biology			-	Tr
7 ACP UG 5	Msc in Biology			-	Tr
7 ACP UG 6	WP 01042002-31032003	125.000,00	-	-	
	Subtotal	**1.316.000,00**	**772.568,12**	**58,71**	
	Grand total	**4.338.610,00**	**1.568.151,28**	**36,14**	
Disclaimer: Due to the difficulties faced in gathering and compiling financial data,					
the MTR mission declines any responsibility on th eaccuracy of the estimate					

	FITCA Uganda Allocation as per Financing Agreement			
		UG 063	RIF	NIF
1	**Project Management/Technical Assistance**	1.500.000	520.000	980.000
2	**Equipment**	900.000	700.000	200.000
3	**Operations**	1.100.000	850.000	250.000
4	**Infrastructure**	-	-	-
5	**Training Workshop**	200.000	160.000	40.000
6	**Research**	400.000	400.000	-
7	**Monitoring and evaluation**	100.000	100.000	-
8	**Contingencies**	600.000	470.000	130.000
		4.800.000	**3.200.000**	**1.600.000**

		Financial Status For FITCA Countries								
Funds	Regional Indicative Fund			National Indicative Fund			Budgeted	Committed	Disbursed	%
Allocation	Budgeted	Committed	Disbursed	Budgeted	Committed	Disbursed	Total	Total	Total	Disb vsBud
RPR 578	5.000.000	2.797.769	848.264	-	-	-	5.000.000	2.797.769	848.264	17%
ET 86	3.800.000	449.100	204.216	1.800.000	1.725.000	559.602	5.600.000	2.174.100	763.818	14%
KE 87	3.100.000	3.025.000	950.962	1.500.000	1.400.000	835.279	4.600.000	4.425.000	1.786.241	39%
UG 63	3.200.000	3.022.610	795.583	1.600.000	1.316.000	772.568	4.800.000	4.338.610	1.568.151	33%
Grand Total	**15.100.000**	**9.294.479**	**2.799.025**	**4.900.000**	**4.441.000**	**2.167.449**	**20.000.000**	**13.735.479**	**4.966.474**	**25%**
	Disclaimer: Due to the difficulties faced in gathering and compiling financial data,									
	the MTR mission declines any responsibility on th eaccuracy of the estimate									

KENYA STATUS OF COMMITMENTS AND EXPENDITURES AT 29/05/02

	REGIONAL FUNDS	**Committed**	**Disbursed**	**%**		
578 3	WP/CE 1.8.99 31.7.00 /RDI	600.000,00	360.313,57	60,05		
578 18	Far in tsetse kes year 3 71.987.750	1.036.000,00	-	-		
578 5	Purchase of four 4WD vehicles CMC	140.000,00	132.920,09	94,94		
578 9	Farming in tsetse areas WP- year 2	1.249.000,00	457.728,38	36,65		
	Subtotal	**3.025.000,00**	**950.962,04**	**31,44**		
	NATIONAL FUNDS					
KE 87	RDI Dublin, 21.1.1999 - 20.1.02?	1.400.000	835.279	59,66		
	Subtotal	**1.400.000**	**835.279**	59,66		
	Grand Total	**4.425.000,00**	**1.786.241,47**	**40,37**		

Disclaimer: Due to the difficulties faced in gathering and compiling financial data, the MTR mission declines any responsibility on th eaccuracy of the estimate

	Financing Agreement No/.5689/KE (Kenya)			
	Cost estimate	National	Regional	TOTAL
1	Project Management/ Technical Assistance	400.000	600.000	1.000.000
2	Infrastructure	100.000	-	100.000
3	Equipment WP + AO	100.000	600.000	700.000
4	Operations	450.000	950.000	1.400.000
5	Training Workshop** AO	200.000	-	200.000
6	Research	-	400.000	400.000
7	Monitoring and evaluation	-	100.000	100.000
8	Contingencies	250.000	450.000	700.000
	Grand Total	**1.500.000**	**3.100.000**	**4.600.000**

	GUESS EXPENDITURE ESTIMATE FOR KENYA					
	Kenya			It includes also		
				exp to be AO?		
		1WP & CE	Exp at Dec 00	2WP & CE	Exp at 12/ 01	Tot Exp
1a	Project Management/ Technical Assistance	183.000	183.000	183.000	183000	366.000
2	Infrastructure	175.613	-	-	52.047	52.047
3	Equipment	417.554	355.530,21	158.219	46.151	401.681
4	Operations	268.791	109.998,30	685.615	226.336	336.335
	Local Personnel & management unit	91.807	120.435,57	109.100	103.440	223.875
5	Training Workshop	69.305	21.108	40.324	-	21.108
6	Research	125.000	-	100.000	-	-
7	Monitoring and evaluation	-	-	-	-	-
8	Contingencies	-		69.851	1.909	1.909
	Grand Total	1.331.070	607.072,56	1.346.109	429.882	1.036.955
	* ksh 70.1562=1 euro					
	FITCA KENYA					
				Reported	Estimated	
	Administrative Order	Allocation	Estim	Balance	Balance	
		by contract	Tot Exp	mar-02		
		Euro	Euro	Euro		
C3	Procurement	100.000	74.156	?	25.844	
C4	Local Personnel & management unit	349.22	241.570	107.655	107.655	
C5	Workshops, seminars & liason m.	197.400	68.131	129.269	129.269	
	Sub Total	646.625	309.701	236.924	336.924	
	Contingency	2.527	-	34.286	2.527	
	Grand Total	649.152	309.701	271.210	339.451	
	Disclaimer: Due to the difficulties faced in gathering and compiling financial data,					
	the MTR mission declines any responsibility on th eaccuracy of the estimate					

	TA Contract RDI				
				Estimated	
		Budget		Exp	
		Euro	%	A. O.	
				at 3/03/02	%
1	Project Management/ Technical Assistance	732.000	52	631.034	86
2	Infrastructure	-	-		0
3	Equipment	100.000	7	74156	74
4	Operations	368.000	26	241570	66
5	Training Workshop	200.000	14	68131	34
6	Research		-		0
7	Monitoring and evaluation		-		0
8	Contingencies		-		0
	Grand Total	**1.400.000**	**100**	**1.014.891**	**72**
Disclaimer: Due to the difficulties faced in gathering and compiling financial data,					
the MTR mission declines any responsibility on th eaccuracy of the estimate					

KENYA ESTIMATED YEARLY ALLOCATION * (ref. 1st Work Plan)						
		1 year	2 year	3 year	4 year	Total
1	**Project Management/ Technical Assistance**	183.000	183.000	183.000	183.000	732.000
2	**Infrastructure**	60.000	30.000	5.000	5.000	100.000
3	**Equipment WP + AO**	438.404	118.865	73.865	68.865	700.000
4	**Operations**	450.000	200.000	200.000	182.000	1.032.000
	(Local Personnel & mngt unit AO)	92.000	92.000	92.000	92.000	368.000
5	**Training Workshop** AO**	70.000	44.000	44.000	42.000	200.000
6	**Research**	125.000	100.000	100.000	75.000	400.000
7	**Monitoring and evaluation**	-	30.000	30.000	40.000	100.000
	Sub Total	**1.418.404**	**797.865**	**727.865**	**687.865**	**3.632.000**
8	**Contingencies**	242.000	242.000	242.000	242.000	968.000
	Grand Total	**1.660.404**	**1.039.865**	**969.865**	**929.865**	**4.600.000**
	Note that the TA contract is 30% less than allocated in the FA, the balance has been included in the contingency					
	**Administrative Order allocation (ref AO annex) ** **					
		Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Total**
C4	Local Personnel & management unit	91.807	80.776	80.776	95.867	349.225
C3	Procurement	73.404	8.865	8.865	8.865	100.000
C5	Workshops, seminars & liason m.	69.305	43.400	43.400	41.294	197.400
		234.516	**133.041**	**133.041**	**146.026**	**646.625**
	** Exchange rate 1Ksh 66.475 = Euro					
	Disclaimer: Due to the difficulties faced in gathering and compiling financial data,					
	the MTR mission declines any responsibility on th eaccuracy of the estimate					

Estimated Financial Summary of FITCA Ethiopia as at June 2002

Component Description	Allocation FA	Preparatory Work Plan 1999 - 2001	Work Plan Oct.01 - June 02	Cumulative Workplans	Est. Total Exp.+ contracts giu-02	% Exp vs WP	Pending	Work Plan July 02 - June 03	Balance
1. Project Management	**1.200.000**		285.856	285.856	810.207	283	-524.351	159.063	372.011
1.1 Consultant Contract for TA	**829.000**		266.619	266.619	804.000	302	25.000	158.311	25.000
1.2 Management & Meetings	**371.000**	4.000	19.237	23.237	6.207	27	17.030	752	347.011
2. Infrastructure	**200.000**		109.763	109.763	224	0	109.539	124.274	- 34.037
3. Equipment	**1.200.000**	270.902	819.835	1.090.737	352.616	32	738.121	635.778	- 526.515
4. Operation	**1.400.000**		197.520	197.520	93.315	47	104.205	270.597	931.883
5. Training & Workshop	**500.000**		277.634	277.634	319.221	115	-41.587	301.910	- 79.544
6. Research	**400.000**		50.000	50.000	50.000	100	0	104.987	245.013
7. Monitoring & Evaluation	**100.000**			0	0	0	0	10.000	90.000
8. Contingency	**600.000**	96.446		96.446	0	0	96.446	19.274	484.280
TOTALS:	**5.600.000**	**371.348**	**1.740.606**	**2.111.954**	**1.625.583**	**77**	**524.401**	**1.625.883**	**1.483.093**
Exchange rate: 1 Euro = 7.58Birr, as per FA addendum									

**please note that the technical assistance is charged as for june 02 for the all expected project timeframe

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		FITCA Ethiopia 86								
		Allocation	Source of funds		Commitments		Disbursed		BalanceComm	
		Revised	National	Regional	National	Regional	National	Regional	National	Regional
		Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro
1	Proj.Mngt	1.200.000	600.000	600.000	829000		198553		(229.000)	600.000
2	Infrastruc.	200.000	200.000	-					200.000	-
3	Equipment	1.200.000	700.000	500.000	422500	449000	208122	204.217	277.500	51.000
4	Operations	1.400.000	200.000	1.200.000	200000		100000		-	1.200.000
5	Training/W	500.000	-	500.000	273000		52927		(273.000)	500.000
6	Research	400.000	-	400.000					-	400.000
7	Mon & Ev	100.000	-	100.000					-	100.000
8	Conting.	600.000	100.000	500.000					100.000	500.000
		5.600.000	**1.800.000**	**3.800.000**	**1724500**	**449000**	**559602**	**204216,53**	**75.500**	**3.351.000**
Disclaimer: Please note that since allocation to RIF or NIF is done by the EC Delegation distribution is on estimates and contracts										

Financial Status

Funds	Regional Indicative Fund			National Indicative Fund			Budgeted	Committed	Disbursed	%
Allocation	Budgeted	Committed	Disbursed	Budgeted	Committed	Disbursed	Total	Total	Total	Disb vsBud
RPR 578	5.000.000	2.797.769	848.264	-	-	-	5.000.000	2.797.769	848.264	17%
ET 86	3.800.000	449.100	204.216	1.800.000	1.725.000	559.602	5.600.000	2.174.100	763.818	14%
KE 87	3.100.000	3.025.000	950.962	1.500.000	1.400.000	835.279	4.600.000	4.425.000	1.786.241	39%
UG 63	3.200.000	3.022.610	795.583	1.600.000	1.316.000	772.568	4.800.000	4.338.610	1.568.151	33%
Grand Total	**15.100.000**	**9.294.479**	**2.799.025**	**4.900.000**	**4.441.000**	**2.167.449**	**20.000.000**	**13.735.479**	**4.966.474**	**25%**

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Ethiopia status of commitments and expenditures at 29/05/02					
	REGIONAL FUNDS	**Committed**	**Disbursed**		**Vote**
578 12	Work Program 07102001 06072002	417.000,00	204.216,53	48,97	EQ
578 13	Gazzini Trading Lot 4	32.100,00	-	-	EQ
	Subtotal	**449.100,00**	**204.216,53**	**48,97**	
	NATIONAL FUNDS				
ET 86 1	Ministry of Agric. 011199-070700	423.000	200.120	47,31	
	Subtotal	**423.000**	**200.120**	**47,31**	
ET 86 9	EIDDAWN BIAS LOT 8	19.300	-	-	EQ
ET 86 10	FS E LOT 6,10 & 11	76.600	45.913	59,94	EQ
ET 86 11	COM INT SPA LOT 3	59.500	35.646	59,91	EQ
ET 86 12	SOLADO LOT 5	44.100	26.443	59,96	EQ
	Sub total for equipment	**199.500**	**108.002**	**54,14**	
ET 86 2	AGRISTUDIO	829.000	198.553	23,95	TA
	Sub total for TA contract	**829.000**	**198.553**	**23,95**	
ET 86 3	MSC VET EPIDEMIOLOGY	47.060	9.696	20,60	TR
ET 86 4	MSC VET EPIDEMIOLOGY	47.060	9.575	20,35	TR
ET 86 5	MSC VET EPIDEMIOLOGY	47.060	8.331	17,70	TR
ET 86 6	MSC VET EPIDEMIOLOGY	47.060	9.575	20,35	TR
ET 86 7	MSC PHARMACY	42.680	7.931	18,58	TR
ET 86 8	MSC PEST MANAGEMENT	42.680	7.820	18,32	TR
	Sub total for training	**273.600**	**52.927**	19,34	
	Subtotal National funds	**1.725.100**	**559.602**	32,44	
	Grand Total	**2.174.200,00**	**763.818,42**	**35,13**	
Disclaimer: Due to the difficulties faced in gathering and compiling financial data,					
the MTR mission declines any responsibility on theaccuracy of the estimate					

Project Code	Country	TA	Starting	Commitment	Disbursed	LTT	STTA	Compl date
7ACP-ETH/086	Ethiopia	Agrystudio	23/04/01	809.641	568.000	40	23	31/12/03
Disclaimer: Due to the difficulties faced in gathering and compiling financial data,								
the MTR mission declines any responsibility on theaccuracy of the estimate								

	OVI	Achievements
[illegible]		
bution to the socio-economic pment of the region through the co- tion of national activities to ensure iable rural development	- No. of cases of SS - Livestock production parameters - Degree of harmonisation of control activities	- Few cases still existing in Kenya and there was an outbreak in Soroti Uganda. Situation still not under control - Data not yet available - Some meetings done, but no harmonisation achieved
[illegible]		
eration of regional and national mmes improves the implementation ty of the countries concerned	- Necessary national and regional structures are co-ordinated (network)	- Far from being completed, no networking at all - 2 Co-ordination (Ministerial) meetings, 2 ISCTRC meetings, 2 Border harmonisation meetings, 1 informal Kenya/Uganda meeting, 3 Technical meetings, 1 Co-ordinators meeting done
[illegible]		
tse control tools improved through ormation co-ordination and research	- 90% prevalence of tryps in cattle and 95% reduction of *T. brucei* infections	- OK for AAT in Kenya, but not known for Uganda and Ethiopia - No sufficient data on SS to assess this OVI
ordination of environmental monitoring impact assessment	- Identical monitoring protocols in all countries	- In place in 2002 through EMMC. Still to be achieved
laboration and co-ordination of research itutions in the region is strengthened	- Standardisation of approach and terms	- Apart from some verbal agreements on the T&T control techniques made during some meetings, nothing is done
ier interested E.A. countries enabled to FITCA	- Harmonisation and repartition of research programmes achieved	- Done but not properly. Total regional funds used on irrelevant research

al food security enhanced, and of life of the rural population ed through sustainable and ed agricultural production in ffected areas.	- At least 25% of households in project areas have a marketable surplus of food crops for 3 consecutive years after control operations start - In at least 75% of these households have a level of asset ownership that is 30% above baseline data	- Too early, no field activities
[redacted]		
resource capacity is increased age effectively strategic control tse and trypanosomiasis that ts rehabilitation of sustainable farming.	-All posts of NTTICC and RTTICCs filled by qualified staff by end of year 1 -At least 90% of trained staff are still in post at the end of the project -% of households owning oxen in project areas increased by 50% by year 5 -PR and IR of tryps as well as level of trypanocide usage reduced by min. 75% by the end of the 3rd year of operations	- Too early, no data available
[redacted]		
ems for effective and efficient igement of FITCA established naintained.	- MoU on roles/responsibilities of PM, NCC and SC signed by end of 2nd quarter - Filing/accounting systems approved by SC and operational by end of year 1 - Bank account operational by end of 1st quarter - All quarterly accounts reconciled & funds replenished 4 weeks after submission - TA & 75% of other contracts complied EDF procedures & on schedule - M&E system developed by end of 1st year and activities monitored quarterly	- No Memo of Understanding. No NCC - Systems operational, but not approved by the SC - Bank accounts operational and separate for EDF and GoE - OK - OK except for work contracts - Not done
uate capacity in place to plan implement appropriate T&TC egies	- Training programme devised with support from RTCU by end of year 1 - Programme implemented in accordance with the schedule - National strategic plan drafted by y2, revised annually, approved by NCC in y3, 4, 5 - From y3, T&TC AWP/CE developed with NTTICC, RTTICCs and communities - All plans implemented in years 4 and 5	- Not fully devised. Training needs assessment not carried out - 6 staff on MSc courses, 3 GIS trained, 28 at a technical wkshop - Not yet started - Not yet started - Not yet started
developed and in use for gy formulation	- RTCU standards in place at NTTICC by year 2, at RTTICCs by year 3 - So-ec & envirn dbases compatible with RTCU established by end of year 3 - Data in y4-5 entered and used in strategy formulation/ revision	- RTCU standards not yet discussed at a Regional level - Not yet started - Not yet started
tive co-ordination achieved Ethiopia stakeholders and s	->75% of NCC members attend each meeting ->80% of SC members attend each meeting -2 representatives of FITCA (E) attend annual meeting of the FITCA (R) -All joint NTTICC/ RTTICC Committee members attend each meeting -At least 1 "field day" is held successfully every year in each operational area	- No NCC exists - Only 1 SC meeting, attendance greater than 80% - Done - No joint NTTICC/RTTICC Committee - No field day held

LogFrame is based on the WP/CE for 2001-02 for that component and is mainly a summary of adequate tables made by the TA in his reports.

cipatory methods in place to fer appropriate T&TC nologies to affected communities	-Needs assessments completed in each operational area by end of year 2 -Beginning year 3, extension experts engaged and worked -Start y4, agreements signed between RTTICCs & communities for maintenance T&TC -T&T surveillance in year 5 confirm effective control maintained	- Not yet started - Not yet started - Not yet started - Not yet started
ronmentally acceptable, cost tive T&TC methods adapted ransferred	-FITCA (R) methods adopted by NTTICC & RTTICCs trained personnel -Communities adopted T&TC control methods by year 4 -Results of envir. monitoring & so-ec. studies confirm acceptability of T&TC methods	- Currently used methods not yet evaluated by FITCA (R) experts - Not yet started - Not yet started
C implemented effectively by nal and Regional T&TC staff in ership with communities and illance systems functional	-In year 2, all materials/supplies/staff available in operational areas -Start of year 2, standard databases in place -Start of year 4, agreement signed by RTTICCs & community responsible for T&TC	- Targets deployment in Aweyitu began, survey operation ongoing - Standard format used, but not approved. Dbases not functional - Not yet started
mation disseminated widely	-Quarterly and annual reports distributed to key stakeholders every year -Survey/consultant reports always distributed to key stakeholders -Reports submitted to RTCU and PAAT min. once a year, to ISCTRC each 2 y -Extension messages developed in years 1 & 2, disseminated by the regional T&TC services to communities in years 3 & 4	- Mly, qly, 6mly, an. Reports done, not distributed to stakeholders - Only survey reports distributed to the relevant Regional Bureau - Not yet started. Only presentation on FITCA (E) made at ISCTRC - Extension messages not yet developed

	OVI	Achievements
[illegible]		
roved welfare of the people of region	- Economic and human development indicators - increased rate in school enrolment - Increased income levels - Decrease in the proportion of stunted growth cases - Proportion of children immunised - enhanced household incomes of the rural communities by increasing access to microfinancial services for on-farm productivity, employment and self employment	- Too early, no data available
[illegible]		
eased livestock productivity	- Increased number of Tropical Livestock Units - Increase in calf:cow ratio - Increased calving rates - Increased proportion of draught animals - Increased proportion of improved breeds - Increased total acreage tilled by draught oxen	- Too early, no data available
[illegible]		
Improved animal health delivery system	- 30 private animal health providers (AHAs) trained in simple diagnostic techniques in the Project area - At least 5 private veterinarians stationed in the Project area - Micro-financing institutions identified and funded for specific FITCA (K) activities - Accurate tsetse and trypanosomosis distribution map - 75% reduction in trypanosomosis infections in cattle by end of the year - Number of human sleeping cases per *annum*	- Done - Presently 5 installed - Presently identified. Agreement under preparation - Done for Bungoma, Teso, Busia, Siaya, ongoing for Bondo - Done in Teso and Bungoma, partly in Bondo, nothing in the other districts Survey completed in Budalanga, ongoing in Bumula
Cattle development	- Livestock population in Siaya and Bondo established - Up to date livestock population for the five districts established - Increased cow:calf ratio - Increased calving rates - No. of farmers participating in demonstrations - No. of farmers who have attended farmer exchange visits	- Ongoing in Bondo, but not in Siaya - Completed in Teso, Bungoma and Busia - No data - No data - Unknown, 10 field days organised, 117 demos on DAT - 200 farmers

his LogFrame is based on the WP/CE for 2002 for that component. The OVIs are the original ones mentioned therein. The achievements mentioned are based on reports d discussions the MTR mission had with the staff and TA.

	- No. of farmers deworming calves - Increased no. of improved breeds - No. of farmers procuring improved breeds when facilitated by FITCA (K) - No. of farmers using AI/bulls - No. of farmers trained on simple diagnostics techniques for vector borne diseases - No. of farmers accessing credit to purchase improved breeds	- All the ones using crush pen system - 60 animal delivered in Busia - No data - No data - 5303 trained in tsetse control - None - Other: 58 active zero-grazing units
Poultry development	- Reduced mortality by 50% - Increased growth rates - Increased Poultry off-take - No. of eggs per batch - Increased hen:chick ratio - No. of farmers trained - Poultry populations analysed	- No data - No data - No data - No data - No data - 1146 farmers trained on improved husbandry practices - No data
Draught power promotion of integrated crop and livestock production systems	- 5 ploughing teams developed per division - A total of 125 teams in the project area - No of DAT technologies demonstrations - 10% p.a. growth in the number of draught animals - Increase in total acreage tilled by draught oxen - No. of artisans trained on equipment fabrication - Conservation tillage - Cassava production - No. of farmers trained on cassava agronomy - No. of acres on demonstration	- Done - Done - 117 demonstrations and 1587 farmers trained in DAT - No data - No data - 4 artisans, 2 government officers - 300 farmers exposed to the technique, 52active demonstration plots (total 50 acres) - 123 acres of bulking sites - 646 farmers trained on agronomy and 30 on utilisation of cassava, 84 on millet agronomy, 253 on sorghum agronomy - 35 acres
Human resource capacity development	- No of GoK/KETRI staff involved in project activities - No. of flies/trap/day (FTD) - No. of blood samples processed per month - No. of project staff able to use computers & trained in management & scientific areas - No. of households aware of the project aims - No. of GoK staff, private animal health providers and relevant NGOs participating in project workshops, seminars or field days - No. of farmers trained - No. of farmers trained in tsetse and trypanosomosis control - No. of groups/farmers involved in tsetse and trypanosomosis control - No. of farmers with demonstration activities	- Not exactly known but ~200-300 - 5 in Teso and Rarieda, where control is going-on - 400 sentinel herd monitored in Teso only - 14 staff trained - 2% in 2000, but no data for now - Not exactly known, but more than 200 - No data as the OVI too vague - 5303 trained in tsetse control - > 200 crushpen groups, with ~200 operational - unknown, but 35 acres cassava, 43 millet, 88 sorghum
Optimal channels for delivering	- No. of extension messages developed	- 10000 copies of booklets, 1 technical paper and 6 posters

extension messages to farmers established	- Ranking of the communication pathways - Rate of adaptation by farmers	- Not known, discussion with KETRI for study - Not known, discussion with KETRI for study
Optimisation of control strategies against *G. f. fuscipes*	- No. of functional impregnated targets installed - 75% reduction in number of flies per day trap by the end of the study	- 2322 (& 518 traps) in Teso and 458 (& 73 traps) in Bondo - Study with private sector funds just started
Socio-cultural practices that may constrain the Project activities established	- Socio-cultural practice identified and impact on project activities assessed	- Not known, discussion with KETRI for study

ed welfare of the people of the	- Human development indicators e.g. child nutrition levels - Economic indicators e.g. small farmer income levels	- Too early, no data - Too early, no data
[redacted]		
d prevalence of SS and animal ısomosis through sustainable, nity-based tsetse control.	- Percentage reduction in trap catch of tsetse, incidence of human sleeping sickness and prevalence of animal trypanosomosis - Level of involvement of local people in control	- Too early, no data - Too early, no data
[redacted]		
e and trypanosomosis survey & ntrol	- Updated accurate tsetse and trypanosomiasis distribution maps - Number of functional traps installed & number of treated livestock - Level of reduction in number of flies per trap per day - Incidence of sleeping sickness cases at parish level - Reduction of annual incidence of HSS cases in affected districts to <2 per parish - Reduction of the prevalence of trypanosomosis in livestock to < 5%	- Only G.pallidipes survey ongoing. Surveys conducted in 76 parishes of 5 districts. 228 fixed monitoring sites identified. Tryps survey completed in 11 districts. Maps delivered to all districts. Staff briefed on how to conduct parish level tsetse surveys - Only 600 traps issued to Iganga district, 300 deployed for control. One unit (1 sewing machine/team) set up in each of 12 districts, with 3 community workers trained in manufacturing in 6 districts. Animal No. not known. Treatment is ongoing during tryps survey - Not yet known - Not yet known. But review of medical records in 18 SS centres done. Active surveillance operational in 11 districts, not in Soroti. 120 bicycles procured for SSAs. All SS centres received drugs, lab equipment. SS control carried out in Tororo, active case detection carried out in Soroti, Mukono districts. Passive surveillance ongoing in all SS centres. Patient follow-up ongoing. Vehicles, motorcycles and computer under procurement for supervision. - Not yet known - Not yet known
ation and training	- No. of GoU district officials and NGOs attending project seminars and meetings - No of staff trained & effectiveness of monitoring, extension and development initiatives	- 2-day workshop to develop a framework for SS control. Stakeholders workshop on 18th – 19th April 2002 - Only tryps diagnosis course held at LIRI for 20 district veterinary staff

ogFrame is based on the WP/CE for 2002-03 for that component. The new quarterly report's formats recommended by the NAO office is unfortunately made according to achievement of activities only. re no informations about the OVIs at result and purpose levels. The achievements mentioned here are thus summarised information extracted from the activities tables in the TA quarterly reports.

- No. of households aware of project and no. supportive of the project aims - No. of farmers motivated and trained	- Local TV station contracted to produce documentary on FITCA..5000 posters and pamphlets printed - Not yet started - Other: 4 MSc. in progress
- Reliable crop and livestock production statistics in districts - Level of awareness of GOU staff of community needs and constraints - % tsetse habitat on arable land & area of improved pasture & additional land cropped - No. of bull services or AI services & no. of farmers with crossbred cattle - Small farmer income from milk production - Small farmer income from other project development activities	- Not yet started - Pilot survey carried out in Mukono district to study cattle spraying co-operatives - Not started, but 165 sites identified for household and village survey, supervision enumerator training started in Mbale & Palissa, data collection started in Iganga, Mayuge and Bugiri - Not known, see above - Not known, see above - Not known, see above
- Availability of trained efficient staff - Costs of maintaining effective SS surveillance - No. of groups and individuals involved	- Not known. Only 4 trained staff at MSc level - Not yet started - Not yet started
- Improved control strategies - Affordability of control techniques - Income levels of smallholders & capacity of community based organisations	- 2 research started, but still no results. All topics irrelevant. Confusion between research & study - No - No
- Quality of management and level of equipping of COCTU offices - Level of attendance of COCTU and other relevant personnel at cross border harmonisation meetings	- Project managed by FITCA Management team. Technical and Steering Committees formed and 1st meetings held. Central and Jinja offices rehabilitated, furnished and equipped. Project now under MAAIF and not COCTU. - Minister and FITCA (U) staff attended 16th harmonisation meeting. Meeting with ILRI collaborators, NPC, TA and AE at 26th ISCTRC

ANNEX 12

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION, PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

No major adverse environmental effects are expected due to T&TC. However natural resources degradation is going on independently from the T&TC activities. It is necessary to monitor and mitigate environment degradation phenomena independently whatever are the underlying causes.

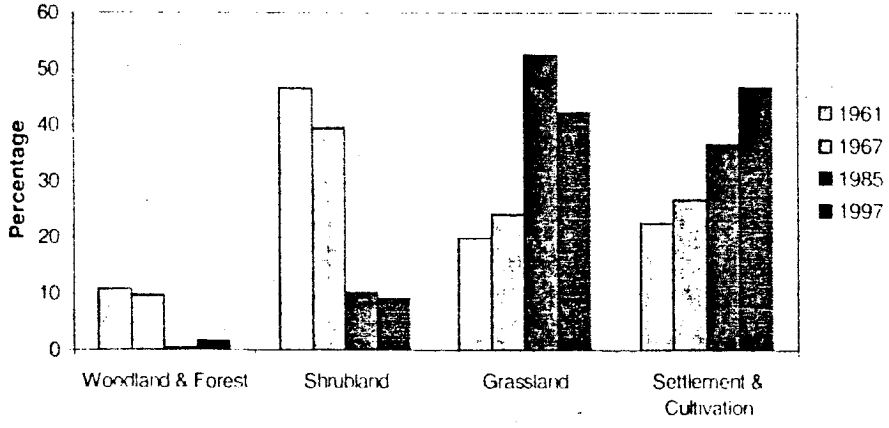
The FITCA Programme applies T&TC environmentally friendly techniques with no or minimal direct impacts. These techniques, include odor-baited traps and impregnated targets, insecticide-sprayed livestock, insecticide-impregnated nets, etc.

Nevertheless, as the theory goes, indirect impacts such as land use change as a consequence of T&TC, might contribute to land degradation. T&TC will allow an increase in cattle population through increased fertility, reduced mortality and re-stocking. This in turn will stimulate an increase in land use change from woody vegetation cover, mainly bush and shrubs, to settlement and cultivation, the latter being boosted by the increased availability of animal traction.

The densely populated, tsetse-infested mixed-farming areas of Western Kenya and South Eastern Uganda are exposed to the risks of degradation.

Nevertheless such trends have been going independently of T&TC and despite the presence of tsetse in the last four decades as shown by Bourn *et al.*, 2001 in Western Kenya and suggested by casual evidence in Uganda. Figure 1 shows the changes in land cover in Busia, one FITCA Kenya project areas over 36 years. Woodland and shrub-land have declined consistently while grassland, settlement and cultivation have risen significantly[8].

Figure 1: Land cover changes in Busia District (Kenya), 1961-1997



Source: Environmental Change and the Autonomous Control of Tsetse and Trypanosomosis in Sub-Saharan Africa (ERGO, 2001)

There is therefore no evidence T&TC will substantially accelerate the change in land use. Livestock (and particularly cattle) development, as recommended by the MTR, will probably contribute to the intensification of existing land use systems.

In Ethiopia, no environmental impact is expected in the present phase, being the project focused on

institution and capacity building. T&TC is presently restricted to the Dedessa valley and consists essentially in traps and targets.

Nevertheless there is concern that in the second phase T&TC will spur a process of spontaneous settlement and agricultural expansion in new areas previously infested by tsetse.

However such concern appears to be farfetched. Most probably, the process of spontaneous settlement and agricultural expansion occurs or will occur independently from T&TC.

From the few studies and experience available, it appears that the process of agricultural colonisation in western lowlands is already in motion and will probably continue and widen (Bourn *et al.*, 2001).

ANNEX 13

ITCA LOGICAL FRAMEWORK
terlocking

TCA Overall Programme	Regional Component	Kenya Component	Uganda Component	Ethiopia Component	Tanzania Component
[illegible]					
lfare of the rural people of the ion improved					
[illegible]	Overall objective				
reased household income in the ion	Increased household income in the region				
[illegible]	Component purpose	Component purpose			
Improved human health and livestock productivity		Increased livestock productivity	Improved human health & livestock productivity	Increased livestock productivity	Increased livestock productivity
Improved regional co-ordination and national co-operation	Improved regional co-ordination and national co-operation				
[illegible]	Results				
?T and support livestock production	T&T control techniques improved	1.Sustainable control of T&T in place in the project area	1.Strategies for sustainable SS control in place in the project area	1.Sustainable T&T control in place in the project pilot area	Adequate strategies for sustainable T&T control in place
pacity for sustainable T&T perations co-ordination and implementation created	2.Training and exchange of experience functioning 3.Regional coherence & components efficiency ensured	2.Efficient management and participants	2.Efficient management and participants at central, district and local levels	2.Capacity developed to plan, implement and monitor appropriate T&T control strategies at central, regional and local levels	Capacity developed to support appropriate T&T control strategies

Co-ordinate country projects in technical rs regarding T&T and livestock opment Assist the country projects with related ive research Ensure EMMC make environmental toring of the countries components within /IBAR	1.1. Complete all baseline surveys 1.2. Define strategy focusing on realistic and achievable aims 1.3. Implement participatory T&T control 1.4. Support SS emergency services 1.5. Improve T&T related laboratory services 1.6. Promote Integrated crop-cattle production systems 1.7. Promote private sector's animal health delivery services 1.8. Promote cattle breed and husbandry improvement 1.9. Improve operations by adaptive research 1.10. Participate in the environmental monitoring with EMMC	1.1. Complete baseline survey 1.2. Define strategy focusing on realistic and achievable aims 1.3. Implement SS surveillance-control as well as T&T control following strategy 1.4. Promote land use strategies linked to improved cattle production and husbandry 1.5. Improve operations by adaptive research 1.6. Participate in the environmental monitoring with EMMC	1.1. Complete baseline survey 1.2. Define strategy focusing on realistic and achievable aims 1.3. Implement T&T control in the pilot area 1.4. Promote sustainable agriculture linked to livestock development 1.5. Improve operations by adaptive research 1.6. Participate in the environmental monitoring with EMMC	1.1. Complete baseline survey 1.2. Devise adequate T&T control and surveillance strategies for each area 1.3. Support their integration in the local development plan 1.4. Support implementation through services providers and beneficiaries 1.5. Promote animal health delivery services through the private sector 1.6. Promote land use strategies linked to improved cattle production and husbandry 1.7. Participate in the environmental monitoring with EMMC

Assist the countries components with related training Organise exchange of expertise Assist national collaborating bodies	2.1. Empower Gok 2.2. Train management and stakeholders/beneficiaries following TNA 2.3. Use participatory approach in planning, implementing and monitoring 2.4. Standardise technical and administrative procedures and reports 2.5. Maintain communication with the RTCU 2.6. Utilise any available means for communication and information 2.7. Use EMMC opportunity for training in environmental monitoring 2.8 Facilitate services of ST specialists 2.9 network with private sector	2.1. Establish decentralised management units 2.2. Train management and participants/beneficiaries at central and district levels following TNA 2.3. Increase stakeholders' awareness about SS problem 2.4. Use participatory approach at central and district levels 2.5. Standardise technical and administrative procedures and reports 2.6. Maintain communication with the RTCU 2.7. Utilise any available means for communication and information 2.8. Use EMMC opportunity for training in environmental monitoring 2.9. Facilitate services of ST specialists	2.1. Train management and officers at central, regional and local levels following TNA 2.2. Co-ordinate and collaborate with the regions 2.3. Use participatory approach with all the regional actors 2.4. Standardise technical and administrative procedures and reports 2.5. Maintain communication with the E-A RTCU 2.6. Utilise any available means for communication and information 2.7. Use EMMC opportunity for training in environmental monitoring 2.8. Facilitate services of ST specialists	2.1. Establish central GoT liaison officer and areas' Consultant project manager 2.2. Train stakeholders and beneficiaries following TNA 2.3. Increase stakeholders' awareness about T&T strategies for control operations 2.4. Use participatory approach in planning, implementing and monitoring 2.5. Standardise technical and administrative procedures and reports 2.6. Maintain communication with the RTCU 2.7. Utilise any available means for communication and information 2.8. Use EMMC opportunity for training in environmental monitoring 2.9. Facilitate services of ST specialists with RTCU
mpower and establish strong OAU/IBAR inating unit & ensure political support nember countries ısure regional standardisation Liaise permanently with scientific titutions in the region **)isseminate** information on T&T and estock productions operations ıprove communication at regional level ıprove and demonstrate the use of any ans of information)nvene regular meetings				

ional Component

	OVI	SOV	Assumptions
sed household income in the ɔnents' areas			
ved regional co-ordination and al co-operation	- More than 80% of each components objectives are achieved after 4years	- M&E reports - Components reports	- Components' Governments follow OAU/IBAR recommendations
Γ control techniques improved	- T&T and SS controlled at >90% in all national components areas after 4 years - Adaptive research brought a min. 10% increase in technical/operational efficiency by year 3 - No negative impacts on the environment due to the programme during and after its implementation	- Components reports - RTCU reports - M&E reports - EMMC reports - Research reports	- Animal health is a major constraint to agricultural and livestock productivity in participating countries - Human sleeping sickness is a major constraint to agricultural and livestock productivity in Uganda Component - Week tsetse and trypanosomosis control capacity is a major constraint to agricultural and livestock productivity in Ethiopia - Health and veterinary services are functional in participating countries
ning and exchange of experience tioning	- Training timely organised and realised as per TNAs in each component (see TNAs and time schedules) - All trained people stay within the programme and participate directly in its implementation - Any project document and procedures (WP/CE, reports, MIS/GIS, procurements, financial administration, etc.) conformed with the recommended regional standards from year 2 on	- Components reports and documents - RTCU reports - M&E reports	
ured components efficiency	- All WP/CEs and reports passing timely through OAU/IBAR RTCU (see type of doc., No. and time schedule per country components) - Strategy for communication working from year 1 on - Active Website in year 2 - Min. 1 technical meeting/country/year - Min. 1 regional co-ordinating meeting/year	- Components reports and documents - RTCU reports - M&E reports - Minutes of workshops, meetings	

Advise national components in hnical matters regarding T&T and estock development sist the country components with ited adaptive research sure EMMC make environmental nitoring of the countries nponents			- Existing public institutional/legal structures and settings of components' Governments allow easy standardisation of programme procedures - FITCA-relevant research findings are made available to the Programme by collaborating scientific institutions
sist the countries components with ited training ganise exchange of expertise sist national collaborating bodies			
mpower and establish strong U/IBAR co-ordinating unit sure regional standardisation aise permanently with scientific itutions in the region sseminate information on T&T and stock productions operations prove communication at regional el prove and demonstrate the use of means of information nvene regular meetings			

ıya Component

	OVI	SOV	Assumptions
ısed household income in Kenya component area			
ısed livestock productivity	- 5% cattle productions increase (e.g. No of exotic breeds units, No. of draught oxen, calf/cow ratio, kg of milk/cow/day, etc.) in Kenya component's area by its end - 5% agricultural productiı n increase (e.g. total acreage tilled by draught oxen, yields, etc.) in Kenya component's area by its ends	- Kenya Government statistics of relevant ministries - Kenya component reports - M&E reports	- Increased demand for agriculture and livestock products in Kenya - Kenya Government is willing to pursue decentralisation policies and invest in rural infrastructure and marketing
inable control of T&T in place in the component ı	- Baseline surveys completed by end of year 1 - Intervention strategy defined & in use by end of year 1 - T&T and SS controlled at >95% in Kenya component's area after 3 years (e.g. fly/t/d, IR, etc.) - Systems for supporting crop/cattle production in place from year 2 (e.g. micro-financing, products' marketing strategy, etc.) - No negative impacts on the environment due to the component during and after its implementation - Adaptive research brought a min. 10% increase in technical/operational efficiency by year 3 (e.g. >trap catches/day) - 90% of the related lab. facilities in the area are adequately equipped and work from year 2 on - All cattle in the area are covered by private vets and their teams (e.g. min. 2500 cattle/vet) from year 3 on	- Kenya component reports - RTCU reports - M&E reports - EMMC reports - Research reports	- Animal health is a major constraint to agricultural and livestock productivity in Kenya component's area - Health and veterinary services are functional in Kenya
ent management and participants	- Gok representative chair PSC. Local administration part of decision-making & M&E - Strengthen Gok supervision capacity - Training timely organised and realised as per TNAs (see TNA and time schedules) and includes beneficiaries - All trained people stay within the component and participate directly to its implementation - Any project document and procedures (WP/CE, reports, MIS/GIS, procurements, financial administration, etc.) conformed with the recommended regional standards, and timely sent to OAU/IBAR RTCU from start of year 2 - 50% of the potential beneficiaries in the component area are well aware of its objectives, strategies and activities and participate actively from year 2 on	- Kenya component reports and documents - RTCU reports - M&E reports - Minutes of workshops, meetings	

Complete all baseline surveys Define strategy focusing on realistic and achievable aims Implement participatory T&T control Support SS emergency services Improve T&T related laboratory services Promote Integrated crop-cattle production systems Promote private sector's animal health delivery services Promote cattle breed and husbandry improvement Improve operations by adaptive research Participate in the environmental monitoring with EMMC			- Existing public institutional/legal structures and settings of Kenya Government allow easy standardisation of programme procedures - FITCA-relevant research findings are made available to the Kenya component by collaborating scientific institutions
Empower GoK Train management and stakeholders/beneficiaries following TNA Use participatory approach in planning, implementing and monitoring Standardise technical and administrative procedures and reports Maintain communication with the RTCU Utilise any available means for communication and information Use EMMC opportunity for training in environmental monitoring Facilitate services of ST specialists Network with private sector			

	OVI	SOV	Assumptions
sed household income in Uganda component area			
ved human health & livestock productivity	- Reduction of annual incidence of SS cases in affected districts to < 2 per parish from year 2 on - Increased cattle productivity	- Uganda Government statistics of ministry of health - Uganda component reports - M&E reports	- Uganda Government fulfils its recognised duties in ensuring itself the sustainability of the SS control
egies for sustainable SS control in place in the ect area	- Baseline surveys completed by end of year 1 - Intervention strategy defined & in use by end of year 1 - SS surveyed and controlled at >95%, as well as T&T controlled at >95% in Uganda component's priority area from year 3 on - 90% of SS related centres/lab. facilities in the priority area adequately equipped and work from year 2 on - Systems for supporting land-use strategies linked to cattle production in place from year 2 (e.g. micro-financing, marketing strategy, etc.) - 5% cattle productions increase (e.g. No of exotic breeds units, No. of draught oxen, calf/cow ratio, kg of milk/cow/day, etc.) in Uganda component's area by its end - 5% agricultural production increase (e.g. total acreage tilled by draught oxen, yields, etc.) in Uganda component's area by its ends - No negative impacts on the environment due to the component during and after its implementation - Adaptive research brought a min. 10% increase in technical/operational efficiency by year 3	- Uganda component reports - RTCU reports - M&E reports - EMMC reports - Research reports - Uganda Government statistics of relevant ministries	- SS and AAT are a major constraint to agricultural and livestock productivity in Uganda component's area - Districts health services are functional in Uganda - Good efficiency of GoU NAADS at district and local level - Continued availability of drugs and inputs at reasonable prices during the project lifetime and afterwards - Increased demand for agriculture and livestock products in Uganda - Uganda Government is willing to invest in rural infrastructure and marketing

;ient management and participants at central, ict and local levels	- PMU established and starts working during the first 6 months and DMUs during the 1st year - Training timely organised and realised as per TNA (see TNA and time schedules) and includes district/ local staff and beneficiaries - All trained people stay within the component and participate directly to its implementation - Any project document and procedures (WP/CE, reports, MIS/GIS, procurements, financial administration, etc.) conformed with the recommended regional standards, and timely sent to OAU/IBAR RTCU from start of year 2 - 50% of the potential beneficiaries in the component area are well aware of its objectives, strategies and activities and participate actively from year 2 on	- Uganda component reports and documents - RTCU reports - M&E reports - Minutes of workshops, meetings	
[redacted]			
omplete baseline survey efine strategy focusing on realistic and achievable ns nplement SS surveillance-control as well as T&T ntrol following strategy romote land use strategies linked to improved cattle oduction and husbandry nprove operations by adaptive research 'articipate in the environmental monitoring with MMC			- Existing public institutional/legal structures and settings of Uganda Government allow easy standardisation of programme procedures - FITCA-relevant research findings are made available to the Uganda component by collaborating scientific institutions
stablish decentralised management units 'rain management and participants/beneficiaries at ntral and district levels following TNA ıcrease stakeholders' awareness about SS problem Jse participatory approach at central and district vels tandardise technical and administrative procedures id reports laintain communication with the RTCU Jtilise any available means for communication and formation se EMMC opportunity for training in environmental onitoring acilitate services of ST specialists			[redacted]

iiopia Component

	OVI	SOV	Assumptions
household income in Ethiopia component area			
livestock productivity	- 5% cattle productions increase (e.g. No of exotic breeds units, No. of draught oxen, calf/cow ratio, kg of milk/cow/day, etc.) in Ethiopia component's area by its end - 5% agricultural production increase (e.g. total acreage tilled by draught oxen, yields, etc.) in Ethiopia component's area by its ends	- Ethiopia Government statistics of related ministries - Ethiopia component reports - M&E reports	- Increased demand for agr and livestock products in Ethi - Ethiopia Central and Governments are willing to i rural infrastructure and market - A bigger GoE T&T programme will follow component (seen only as the c building phase)
able T&T control in place in the project pilot area	*Remark:* considering a year 0 for preparation: - Baseline surveys completed by end of year 1 - Intervention strategy for a pilot area defined & in use by end of year 1 - T&T controlled at >95% in Ethiopia component's priority area from year 2 on - Systems for supporting agricultural practices linked to cattle production in place from year 2 (e.g. micro-financing, marketing strategy, etc.) - No negative impacts on the environment due to the component during and after its implementation - Adaptive research brought a min. 10% increase in technical/operational efficiency by year 3	- Ethiopia component reports - RTCU reports - M&E reports - EMMC reports - Research reports - Ethiopia Government statistics of relevant ministries	- T&T is a major constr agricultural and livestock prod in Ethiopia component's areas - Weak T&T control capa central and regional levels is constraint to agricultural livestock productivity in Ethio - Veterinary services are fu in Ethiopia - Continued availability of and inputs at reasonable price the project lifetime and afterw

developed to plan, implement and monitor appropriate rol strategies at central, regional and local levels	- Central PMU established and starts working during the first 6 months - Completion of stakeholders consultation (meeting/ workshop involving central, regional and local levels and private sector) for analysis and planning during the first 6 months. - For planning, implementation and monitoring, use also local project committees established in year 1 and meeting 2 times per year - One permanent field team established per region during year 1 - Training timely organised and realised as per TNA (see TNA and time schedules) and includes regional/ local staff and beneficiaries - All trained people stay within the component or within the related regional institutions and participate directly to T&T control implementation - Any project document and procedures (WP/CE, reports, MIS/GIS, procurements, financial administration, etc.) conformed with the recommended regional standards, and timely sent to OAU/IBAR RTCU from start of year 2 - 50% of the potential beneficiaries in the component pilot area are well aware of its objectives, strategies and activities and participate actively from year 2 on	- Ethiopia component reports and documents - RTCU reports - M&E reports - Minutes of workshops, meetings	
ete baseline survey strategy focusing on realistic and achievable aims ıent T&T control in the pilot area te sustainable agriculture linked to livestock development 'e operations by adaptive research ɔate in the environmental monitoring with EMMC			- Existing public institutional structures and settings of Et central and regional Govern allow easy standardisation programme procedures - FITCA-relevant research findin made available to the Et component by collaborating sci institutions
management and officers at central, regional and local ollowing TNA inate and collaborate with the regions rticipatory approach with all the regional actors rdise technical and administrative procedures and reports in communication with the E-A RTCU any available means for communication and information EMMC opportunity for training in environmental ring ıte services of ST specialists			
			- To establish a National Co-ordi Committee

zania Component

	OVI	SOV	Assumptions
sed household income in Tanzania ›nent area			
sed livestock productivity	- 5% cattle productions increase (e.g. No of exotic breeds units, No. of draught oxen, calf/cow ratio, kg of milk/cow/day, etc.) in Tanzania component's area by its end - 5% agricultural production increase (e.g. total acreage tilled by draught oxen, yields, etc.) in Tanzania component's area by its ends	- Tanzania Government statistics of related ministries - Tanzania component reports - M&E reports	- Increased demand for agriculture and livestock products in Tanzania - Tanzania Government is willing to invest in rural infrastructure and marketing
quate strategies for sustainable T&T rol in place in the 3 component's s	- Baseline surveys completed within 4 months - T&T control strategies defined for each area by middle of year 1 - Private services providers and beneficiaries implement the strategies from year 1 on - T&T controlled at >95% in Tanzania component's areas from year 2 on (e.g. fly/t/d, IR, etc.) - Systems for supporting yet existing agricultural practices linked to cattle production in place from year 2 - No negative impacts on the environment due to the component during and after its implementation - Adaptive research brought a min. 10% increase in technical/operational efficiency by year 3	- Tanzania component reports - RTCU reports - M&E reports - EMMC reports - Research reports - Tanzania Government statistics of relevant ministries	- T&T is a major constraint to agricultural and livestock productivity in Tanzania component's areas - Public and private veterinary services are functional in Tanzania - Continued availability of drugs and inputs at reasonable prices during the project lifetime and afterwards
acity developed to support opriate T&T control strategies in) component's areas	- GoT liaison officer and area PM established and starts working during the first 3 months - Training timely organised and realised as per TNA (see TNA and time schedules) and includes stakeholders and beneficiaries - All trained people stay within the component and participate directly to T&T control implementation - Any project document and procedures (WP/CE, reports, MIS/GIS, procurements, financial administration, etc.) conformed with the recommended regional standards, and timely sent to OAU/IBAR RTCU from start of year 2 - 60% of the potential beneficiaries in the component pilot area are well aware of its objectives, strategies and activities and participate actively from the middle of year 1	- Tanzania component reports and documents - RTCU reports - M&E reports - Minutes of workshops, meetings	

ɔmplete baseline survey)evise adequate T&T control and rveillance strategies for each area upport their integration in the local velopment plan Support implementation through rvices providers and beneficiaries Promote animal health delivery rvices through the private sector romote land use strategies linked to ıproved cattle production and ısbandry Participate in the environmental onitoring with EMMC			- Existing public institutional/legal structures and settings of Tanzania Government allow easy standardisation of programme procedures - FITCA-relevant research findings are made available to the Tanzania component by collaborating scientific institutions
stablish central GoT liaison officer d areas' Consultant project manager rain stakeholders and beneficiaries llowing TNA Increase stakeholders' awareness ıout T&T strategies for control ɔerations Use participatory approach in anning, implementing and onitoring Standardise technical and lministrative procedures and reports Maintain communication with the TCU Utilise any available means for ɔmmunication and information Jse EMMC opportunity for training ı environmental monitoring Facilitate services of ST specialists ith RTCU			

ANNEX 14

LIST OF CONSULTED DOCUMENTS

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ANNEX 15

REGIONAL COMPONENT

1. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

A. PROGRAMME PREPARATION AND DESIGN

1.1 Consistency of the Programme design and logical framework

The FITCA Regional Programme was designed to encompass six Eastern Africa countries (Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda) affected by T&T. OAU/IBAR's Regional Technical Co-ordination Unit (RTCU) was to co-ordinate the country projects. Sleeping Sickness (SS) is endemic in the Uganda project area and part of Tanzania and sporadic in the Kenyan project area. Animal Trypanosomosis affects livestock health and productivity.

The programme was to test the FITCA "concept" i.e. a strategy to tackle T&T problems including regional co-operation and integrated approach including vector control medical surveillance and treatment as well as farming activities identified to discourage tsetse re-invasion.

The Financing Agreement (FA) of the FITCA Programme was signed in March 1997, without execution of a proper feasibility study clearly establishing the regional strategy and relation with the national components. The FA deals indifferently with the Regional Programme and Regional component i.e. the Co-ordination Unit. The Regional vision and philosophy were not developed.

The PCM was poorly applied. The intervention logic included in the FA was not reflected correctly in the logframe that, among others, does not include any activity. The interlocking logical framework is confusing and presents some conceptual and structural weaknesses due to the co-existence of two intervention logics at the regional level: one for the FITCA Programme and one for the FITCA Regional Technical Coordination Unit (RTCU). Other weaknesses include confusion between activities and results, erroneous translation of regional programme elements into national intervention logic, programme purpose not translating correctly into the overall objectives of the various national projects. Finally the vertical logic between activities, results and purpose is not coherent.

As a consequence the programme lacks regional coherence. There are no regional vision/philosophy, objectives, strategy, intervention methods, etc. Country projects appear to reflect more national perceptions and interests. The RTCU failed to have a leading role and command the required respect. It has been bogged down in day-to-day activities without efforts to develop common vision, policies, strategies, etc.

B. RELEVANCE

1. 2 Institutional framework

The institutional framework is inadequate. The simple attachment of the RTCU to OAU/IBAR is insufficient to promote political support from member governments, regional coherence and effective co-ordination. OAU/IBAR acts as supervisor while the co-ordination is actually delegated to an Expatriate Technical Assistant. This arrangement is not fully satisfactory. First of all a regional approach is a "Political" endeavour requiring strong support from member countries. This can be assured only through a strong involvement of OAU/IBAR. Second, a TA, not being part of IBAR, may have not fully internalised IBAR philosophy, policy and strategy and may be unable to command the respect that this position requires. Moreover the TA is usually an excellent technical expert, but rarely

has the diplomatic capacity and experience to deal with high-level country leaders and government officials. Finally his presence is on fixed-term basis is not allowing the continuity necessary for the assignment.

1.3 Regional and national policies

The FITCA co-ordination for tsetse control is part of and consistent with the efforts of most African states to consider policy and strategy co-ordination as a means to promote the development of livestock resources and indirectly rural development and poverty alleviation. As matter of fact the importance and need of African (including regional) co-ordination have been emphasised by the 6th Conference of the African Ministers responsible for Animal Resources held in Addis Ababa on March 19-20, 2002. The co-ordination between African states include, in addition to trypanosomosis control and eradication, the harmonisation of livestock policies, rinderpest and epizootics control, etc. However effective co-ordination is possible only with strong and continuous political support from member countries at highest level.

However gender awareness is not in the RTCU agenda despite the fact that Kenya and Uganda have introduced gender analysis and women-income generating activities, although in a manner not always formalised.

As of environment FITCA as a whole is in line with the strategy common to the three countries and to the EU to pursue sustainable development through increased involvement of local communities, ensuring that environmental considerations are integrated in all major national and sectoral policies, plans and decision-making processes.

Unfortunately the Regional component failed to elaborate and formalise a common T&TC strategy. From the member countries it is possible some common trends such as the responsibility of the government for T&T surveillance and control in case of outbreaks. Particularly disturbing is the absence of policies on incentives, subsidies, cost-recovery, etc.

1.4 Project areas and rationale for the regional programme and its components

The regional programme appears to be relevant to the needs of the people of the project areas. Tsetse and Trypanosomosis continue to pose serious threat to people's health and livelihood. T&T do not recognise borders. Isolated control efforts have been and will be doomed to failure. The regional approach is therefore relevant whether some of the project areas are contiguous (Kenya and Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania[9]) or not (Ethiopia, Rwanda, Burundi). However a regional approach is justified more by the global benefits and synergies it can promote than by sharing of Trans-boundary problems. However the programme still lacks of a regional vision and coherence. Country projects appear to act as autonomous national projects. Horizontal and vertical links, collaboration and information - sharing are kept at minimum. At the roots of the problem is the lack of efforts to define common objectives, philosophy, strategy and policies supported by the highest political level in member countries. The low profile kept by OAU/IBAR and the delegation of the co-ordination to a unit headed by a sector expert further contribute to the lack of regional coherence.

1.5 Stakeholders and their role

The OAU/IBAR and the member governments are the primary stakeholders. The EC has also an important stake as donor. The Organisation of African Unity / Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources (OAU/IBAR) has the mandate to co-ordinate the overall programme and ensure the co-ordination through the Regional Technical Co-ordination Unit (RTCU). However it would have been expected that OAU/IBAR play an even more pro-active role in facilitating communication between stakeholders and in

[9] Kenya and Tanzania share the same problems since T&T are present along their borders. However the Tanzanian

eliciting the necessary political support to boost the regional approach and country projects implementation. OAU/IBAR plays also the role of Regional Authorising Officer (RAO) and National Authorising Officer (NAO) for Kenya. In these roles it contributes to quick administration and funds disbursements, contrary to the delay encountered where national administrations are in charge.

Member governments delegate most of the participation in the regional programme to bureaucrats. This is insufficient to push for a regional vision and effective harmonisation. OAU/IBAR must have the political leaders of member countries deeply involved.

Finally the EC Delegation in Kenya has been instrumental in facilitation of dialogue between various stakeholders in conflictual moments. Important decisions have been taken only after its interventions.

1.6 Research programme

The RTCU has been the most active in promoting research activities and to commit the available budget. However selected research topics do not appear to be directly relevant to Programme and country projects results. They lack of focus and do not respond to specific needs /problems. Contrary to what was required in the FA, their selection was far from demand driven. They were discussed during two co-ordination meetings in 1999 with representatives of Kenya and Uganda and the notable absence of field stakeholders. The selection of the research subjects within the topics was also top-down and not necessarily correlated to the programme results. Research institutions were asked to propose subjects.

The RTCU and member projects also failed to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication. However similar research topics/subjects are funded by the RTCU and country projects. For instance poultry development (considered by the MTR mission irrelevant for the FITCA strategy) is a research projects executed in Uganda with Regional funds and an activity (not qualified as research in this case!) in Kenya.[10] Researches on *G. fuscipes fuscipes* are executed both at regional and Kenyan level. Though these are not concerning the same technique (traps only and traps + sterilisation) they could have been combined. The information flow, consultation and co-ordination between RTCU and the country projects were also insufficient.

In some cases, the rationale for the research is also questionable, as the expected results are obvious. For instance the effect of Newcastle Disease vaccination is so obvious that one may wonder why a research is required.

One additional problem comes from having the ISCTR as means to disseminate information on research. This is clearly insufficient since this forum meets only every two years and it takes also months to publish the results.

Finally it is worth noting that research activities are not monitored and no information is available on their progress.

1.7 Training program

A training need assessment was launched in March 2000 when only the Kenya component was operational and the Uganda one was not yet started. Given this situation, the exercise was premature. Not all the topics identified within the regional training programme are relevant and/or timely. Training on data collection, analysis and management as well as on GIS should have been executed after the establishment of a MIS/GIS system. Fortunately no other training was executed. The course on farm management in a liberalised economy could be relevant only if tailored to the FITCA rural development strategy, once defined. There is a need to harmonise regional training programs versus national training programs to avoid duplication. Finally it is worth noting that crosscutting issues are not considered.

1.8 Environmental issues

The approach retained by the FITCA Regional Component takes into specific consideration the direct and indirect impacts of tsetse control on the environment, with a special attention to the indirect ones, the ones linked to land use change as a consequence of tsetse control. To this end, an environmental monitoring system is being organised by the FITCA Regional Programme in various pilot areas in the three countries involved under the aegis of the Environmental Monitoring and Management of Change (EMMC) component. Although relevant, the FITCA EMMC Component appears too big in relation to the needs of the Programme and country projects.

1.9 Other operations linked to the programme

Existing or possible links with the FITCA programme are the following:

Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC): This is a new programme aiming at eliminating that problem from the African continent, in which OAU/IBAR is playing a major role. Other principal actors involved are IAEA, FAO and PAAT. Its strategy is first to eradicate tsetse fly from carefully chosen and limited zones of infestation, then expand from there to free all the infested areas

East African Network for Trypanosomosis (EANETT): This programme is aiming at reducing poverty through reducing HSS mortality, morbidity and risk of infection. It is working in Uganda, Kenya, Sudan and Tanzania.

Programme Against African Trypanosomosis (PAAT): It involves OAU/IBAR, FAO, IAEA and WHO. It is more an international alliance to promote integrated tsetse/Trypanosomosis control through co-ordinated international action. They consider the tsetse/Trypanosomosis problem as an integral part of development and poverty alleviation strategy.

Pan African Control of Epizootics (PACE): This programme aims at strengthening the livestock services in 32 countries of Africa and is financed mainly from the EU. More specifically, its targets are: (i) to strengthen the national and regional capacity to study the technical and economical aspects of the animal diseases and to elaborate appropriate programme for their control, (ii) to protect the livestock in Africa against the most important animal diseases. The co-ordinating body is the OAU/IBAR.

International Scientific Council for Trypanosomosis Research and Control (ISCTRC): It is an international forum, organised every 2 years, for exchange and dissemination of scientific information concerning tsetse fly and Trypanosomosis. The secretariat is ensured by the OAU/IBAR, and it is also supported by FAO, WHO and different donors mainly through projects/programmes like FITCA.

Integrated Control of Pathogenic Trypanosomes and their Vectors (ICPTV): It is a component of PAAT financed by the EU for 4 years.

1.10 Relevance and use of the equipment purchased

FITCA Regional equipment for the PMU office is relevant and in general it appears to be appropriately used. However the GIS equipment, purchased by the Kenya project and thereafter transferred to the RTCU is still not in use.

C. EFFICIENCY

1.11 Budget and its use

The inadequacy of the accounting and financial management system does not allow assessing with accuracy the situation of commitments and disbursements per components as stated in the FA. In general the pace appears to be slow. Total commitments amount to 55% of allocations. Disbursements are about 17% of allocations. Technical Assistance, research and training are the components totally committed.

1. 12 Unit cost Analysis

As RTCU is not responsible for implementation of FITCA activities apart from co-ordination, unit cost analysis is unnecessary. All the costs are already mentioned in the contractual documents. RTCU should co-ordinate and standardise methodology among member country projects and disseminate the outcomes.

1. 13 Programme schedule, timeframe and effective start of operations

The FITCA Regional Component started in March 1999 with the arrival of the TA, two years after the signature of the FA in March 1997. Since the original logframe does not indicate detailed OVIs, deadlines and milestones, it is difficult to assess the pace of implementation. The installation of the RTCU office in the OAU/IBAR was completed in time. The procurement of the material and equipment went on according to schedule and rules. The environmental monitoring and management was contracted to the EMMC/ SEMG (ILRI) component. Unfortunately this was really done with great delays (contract signed in March 2001 and funds available by September 2001.

All FICTA Components experienced delays and have different implementation pace. This negatively affected the RTCU mission, which will be unable to achieve its objectives with the present timeframe. Delays in the country projects created enormous problems to RTCU that often felt compelled to start activities despite not all the country projects were on board.

1.14 Regional Technical Co-ordination Unit

The performance of RTCU is far from satisfactory. Its contribution to the implementation of the national projects and to the development of a regional strategy is limited. However, at the origin of the poor performance was the lack of a clear vision on meaning of a regional programme and the role and mandate of RTCU.

Since FITCA was supposed to test an integrated approach, the role of the RTCU and of the country co-ordination units should have been different. The planners overlooked the importance of diversifying the expertise including not only tsetse control experts, but also other experts such as rural development, livestock development, community development, accounting and financial management. Moreover, technical expertise alone is not sufficient, but needs to be complemented with leadership, management, communication, administration skills, etc. It would have been expected that FITCA Programme would have been seen *as global* with national e regional components all contributing to a regional strategy/implementation.

Unfortunately, no such considerations were made. All TA and most of national staff are T&TC people. This has been instrumental to the de facto implementation of separate (and sometimes competing) national projects with the RTCU seen as provider of services.

The composition of the RTCU[11], different from what was agreed in the FA and the staff insufficient to contribute to its mandate. It is therefore not surprising that the RTCU has mostly been involved in T&TC issues. Policy issues, integrated approach, standardisation of accounting and financial management, MIS/GIS, M&E, reporting etc. received only limited attention.

1.15 Performance of the Technical Assistance (TA)

The Regional TA is an excellent tsetse control expert. However He paid little attention PCM as planning, management and monitoring tool, the organisation of the office, administration and financial management as well as monitoring and evaluation.

1.16 Administrative and financial management

The administrative and financial management is unsatisfactory. Financial reports are incomplete. Meaningful financial planning is impossible since comparison between allocations and commitments per component as stated in the FA is impossible. The peculiar administrative set-up, EU Imprest Account managed by the RAO, and Administrative Order account managed by the TA would have required the establishment of a standard computer-aided system and the presence of a qualified financial manager to be used by all member countries. [12]

1.17 Intervention methods

In line with its guiding principles, RTCU should include communication, training and research, EMMC, M&E, border harmonisation.

The main tools utilised are visits and meetings:

- 2 RTCU visits/Y/Country, plus on request of Components, EU, Ministries, etc.
- Visit of the CLPO in case of specific technical issues
- Visit of the Director OAU/IBAR in case of political issues
- Special visits or additional meetings in case of emergency
- Co-ordination or Ministers meeting, 1/Y, for political or strategic matters
- Border Harmonisation meetings, 1/Y
- Technical meetings, 1/Y/country (also confusedly called planning/co-ordination meetings!)
- Research Co-ordination meetings, 1 every 2 Y
- ISCTRC meeting, 1 every 2 Y

The execution of visits and meetings were not as regular as planned. The RTCU was producing back-to-office reports after each country's visit. Unfortunately, these were not following any previous LogFrame matrix. It is therefore difficult to properly monitor activity progress. Moreover it seems that these reports were only sent to the EC Delegation, without any feedback to the country projects. It is worth mentioning that there is no follow-up to make sure that decisions taken during the visits/meeting be actually implemented.

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[11] The mandate of the Regional Co-ordinator includes: (a) co-ordination of the three country programmes; (b) Kenya-Uganda border harmonisation; (c) co-ordination of environmental monitoring; (d) co-ordination of training programmes; (e) co-ordination of research; (f) organisation of M&E in the three countries. An expatriate Technical Assistant supported by a secretary, a part-time accountant and a driver heads it. The OAU/IBAR Chief Livestock Projects Officer supervises the Co-ordination Unit.

1.18 Reporting, monitoring and review

1.18.1 Reporting

The reporting system of the RTCU and the country projects has several weaknesses. They are too activity-oriented with no information on the progressive concretisation of results as well as achievement of the project purpose[13]. They have limited information on benefits and use of results by beneficiaries. No comparison with the OVIs appears in the reports, and there are no milestones to follow up progress and completion of activities. Report formats are not standardised. This makes difficult any monitoring and comparison. Moreover, the reports are often untimely. No information is given on the progress of the research activities.

1.18.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

No standardisation exists between the different FITCA components. There is no standardised system to collect analyse, collate and summarise information. The Management Information System (MIS) is not in place, both at national and regional level, even though the equipment has been bought. The OVIs are not sufficiently defined (PCM, QQTP).

1.19. Relationships between RTCU and country projects

The RTCU has faced difficulties in ensuring adequate coordination and communication. Institutionalised horizontal and vertical channels of information are yet to be defined. There exists a difficulty to access information and documentation at all levels. The opening of a FITCA website was not considered. Despite visits and meetings country projects appear to resent the lack of standardised report formats, M&E, MIS/GIS and accounting and financial management systems.

1.20 Environmental Monitoring

1.20.1 Capacity of the EMMC component to respond to its purpose

As acknowledged by ILRI, four years are barely sufficient for setting up an environmental monitoring system to be able to get meaningful indirect impacts[14] [15], assuming successful tsetse control. The EMMC overall objective – increased sustainability of natural resources and agricultural systems through environmental monitoring and management in participating FITCA countries – and purpose – increase the level of information and awareness of environmental change and increase the capacity to respond proactively to these changes among stakeholders in participating FITCA countries – are not achievable.

1.20.2 Suitability of the timeframe required to achieve the EMMC purpose

EMMC implementation phase started late and funding of 1.4 millions Euro was approved for four years duration (global budget). The attainment of EMMC purpose is limited by several factors:

- Important problems of data harmonisation and communication existing between the different countries[16] making difficult setting up of the GIS for environmental monitoring

[13] These are repeated as they have been formulated in the FA from one annual report to the following one.

[14] Experience has shown that it takes a minimum of 2-3 years for impacts of disease control on land use change to appear.

[15] The biodiversity indicator is the only environmental indicator common to the four countries involved in FITCA so far.

[16]

- Lack of historical environmental data trends (e.g. land use change, soil fertility, etc.) in the FITCA areas in the three countries
- Lack of socio-economic data (demographic, social, economic, infrastructure, poverty, etc.)
- Community participation specialists not yet recruited and deployed since their respective national institutions are still discussing the terms of the proposed contract.

1.20.3 Capacity of the different actors (OAU/IBAR, SEMG, ILRI) to implement EMMC

All the actors involved in EMMC are certainly suitable to implement adequately this component. Most of them have the experience, an important amount of relevant databases from other ongoing research programmes and the necessary skills and human resources to complete successfully EMMC implementation.

1.21 External Monitoring

The EC Delegation closely monitors the implementation of the FITCA Programme, trying to solve problems between conflicting institutions involved and better coordination. The Mid-Term Review (MTR) mission, although late, is taking place as per FA.

1.22 Internal and external auditing

No direct auditing exists for FITCA Regional, which reports for the financial component directly to the EU Delegation in Kenya.

D. EFFECTIVENESS

1.23 Purpose, results

The unclear structure of the interlocking framework makes it difficult the assessment of programme effects. Comparison between plans and achievements, whenever possible, are shown in Annex 11.

1.24 Perception of different stakeholders about RTCU

The general perception of most stakeholders is that the Regional component is unable to command respect and provide services that country projects consider crucial for implementation.

E. IMPACT

1.25 Overall objectives, purpose

We cannot provide any satisfactory impact assessment at this stage: in all the three national components most of the activities are not sufficiently advanced. The impact evaluation with respect to the overall objective is likely to be better analysed by the future final evaluation.

F. SUSTAINABILITY

1.26 Policy support

The project design is in accordance with the development policies and strategies of both the European Union and the OAU/IBAR. It is also in line with the policies and strategies of the different national implementing Ministries, who identified tsetse and trypanosomosis control as priority areas for intervention.

Since public funds allocation for animal health services are declining in most African countries, the strategy usually adopted includes the privatisation of services not considered as public goods. FITCA, with its rural development approach encompassing community and private sector participation is therefore well in line with these strategies.

If proven to be sustainable, the approach could complement the Governments of the region to improve T&TC. The compliance with the policies is however a condition, necessary but not sufficient, to ensure sustainability.

1.27 Environment

It is not clear who is going to takeover the EMMC component once it will come to an end. Results, methodology, trained staff risk to disperse.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

A. PROGRAMME PREPARATION AND DESIGN

2.1 Consistency of the Programme design and logical framework

The RTCU and the Country projects agreed to prepare a realistic plan of activities from July 2002 to the end the programme (December 2003) with qualified OVIs, milestones and deadlines. Subject to satisfactory implementation of the revised plan under preparation, further no cost extension of the Programme until December 2004 and a second phase are recommended. The extension until December 2004 shall be utilised to formulate the second phase of the Programme, shall this be agreed. The Technical assistance contracts shall be extended until end of December 2003.

The Programme shall better define the FITCA "concept" and utilise the remaining programme lifespan until December 2003 to test its relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability. The essential points of the concept are: (a) Regional co-operation; (b) Integrated T&TC approach including vector control, sleeping sickness surveillance and treatment (where necessary) as well as farming activities to discourage tsetse re-invasion; (c) Environment Protection and Management; (d) Participation of local populations and private sector; (e) Collaboration between public and private sector for sustainable T&TC and economic development; and (f) Gender.

OAU/IBAR shall work closely with national governments to create awareness of benefits derived being part of a regional programme and enlist their backing. Elaboration of common policies, strategies, intervention methods and sharing of expertise and services can enhance the ownership and interest to be part of a regional effort. OAU/IBAR shall lead the process.

In order to enhance regional coherence, OAU/IBAR shall lead a process of identification of activities that can more advantageously be implemented in a regional context as well as benefits that member countries can derive.

The process of revision of objectives, strategy and priorities until December 2003 as proposed by the MTR mission, shall go hand in hand with the reformulation of the interlocking and national logical frameworks. The reformulation of the LFs shall be executed in participatory manner with the assistance of a specialist to avoid the previous shortcomings. The poor use of the PCM shall be investigated. An evaluation of PCM utilising its own criteria (relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability) is therefore recommended.

The interlocking LF shall be reformulated utilising only one intervention logic and adopt one common purpose for the four country projects. Attention shall be paid to ensure coherence in the vertical logic and avoid repetition of results in the activity section of the logframe. The interlocking LF proposed by the MTR mission is shown in see Annex 13.

B. RELEVANCE

2.2 Institutional framework

The OAU/IBAR shall play a more prominent role to ensure political support from member governments and promote regional vision, philosophy and policies. The Regional Technical Co-ordination Unit shall be mainstreamed into OAU/IBAR and develop capacities relevant not only to FITCA but also to other OAU/IBAR regional programmes (PACE, PARC, PANVAC, etc.). A high-level OAU/IBAR official shall the full time program co-ordinator with the support of a technical assistant. It is believed that an OAU/IBAR official has better knowledge of corporate philosophy, policies and strategies and is therefore in better conditions to command the respect that the position requires. The internal capacities to be developed include policy and strategy formulation (poverty reduction, rural development, tsetse and Trypanosomosis control, gender, environment, privatisation, community participation and development, etc.), intervention strategy and methods, dissemination of technological developments, etc. OAU/IBAR/RTCU shall also promote standardisation of such services as MIS/GIS, procurement and fund administration, contract management, computer-aided accounting and financial management procedures, M&E, reporting, research and training methodology.

2.3 Regional and member countries policies

2.3.1 *Gender*

Gender awareness and gender mainstreaming shall be part of the FITCA Programme. OAU/IBAR and the RTCU shall ensure that all country projects start to take into consideration a gender sensitive approach with attention to existing disparities. Efforts shall be made to desegregate data by gender, promote gender analysis, and identify gender sensitive indicators. Staff training on gender issues is also recommended.

2.4 Stakeholders and their role

Political leaders shall be more involved in support of the regional vision. In long run member country executing agencies shall consider delegating the role of NAO for administrative, financial and procurement matters to OAU/IBAR for the sake of efficiency. They will however maintain the full ownership of the country projects.

2.5 Research financed by the regional component

No new research shall be undertaken. The RTCU shall monitor the researches in progress, see what can be of use for country projects and disseminate the findings.

2.6 Training program

The training budget seems to be already committed. Funds shall be made available from other components to a revised the training programme considering the integrated approach and on going process of scaling down and focusing the activities. Training of interest at regional level shall include policies, PCM and logical framework[17], participatory planning, gender, etc. MIS/GIS, M&E, accounting and financial

management training shall be done as soon as the related systems be studied and in place.

2.7 Importance given to environmental issues

The component shall be re-oriented to monitor environmental change in progress because of or independently from tsetse control and focus more on mitigation measures. It shall also contribute to create an environmental advocacy and analysis capacity within the OAU/IBAR and at country level. Activities shall focus on few key issues in the environmental monitoring function and try to exploit relevant research already carried out. The overall objective and purpose shall be updated to be realistically achievable in the EMMC timeframe. It shall ensure harmonisation and improved communication with country projects. Where environmental data are lacking the component shall use qualitative proxy indicators (e.g. test plants in the case of soil fertility or erosion).

2.8 Other operations linked to the programme

The RTCU shall better related and whenever possible share services with other OAU/IBAR-managed regional programmes and in particular with PACE. It shall also follow-up activities of other T&T forums and organisations and shall disseminate their findings to country projects.

2.9 Relevance and use of the equipment purchased by the project

The RTCU and country projects shall procure relevant equipment. Tender documents shall be prepared with the assistance of short-term consultants knowledgeable of EC procedures.

C. EFFICIENCY

2.10 Budget and its use

A meaningful financial planning is impossible with available data. The uncommitted funds (about EURO 1.4 million) shall be utilised to strengthen the OAU/IBAR/RTCU to ensure a regional coherence and provide to country projects standard MIS/GIS, M&E, Report formats, computer-aided accounting and financial management and related training.

2.11 Unit cost Analysis

The RTCU shall oversee the calculation made by country projects and disseminate information. Data shall be used to formulate a common policy on incentives and subsidies.

2.12 Regional Technical Co-ordination Unit

The RTCU shall have a leading role in promoting regional coherence. Leadership, policy, advocacy, management, communication aspects shall be more important than mere technical matters that can be handled by country projects.

2.13 Technical Assistance (TA)

In the event of a second phase permanent TAs and short term consultants shall blended and distributed among RTCU and country projects so as to cover all spectrum of expertise required. T&TC being just one of expertise required. Accounting and Financial Management, Rural Development, Community Development are badly needed. Leadership and management experience shall complement technical expertise. Since overhauling of the Technical Assistance is not feasible at this stage, it is recommended that the Regional Technical Advisor, who is to replace the incumbent who is retiring, shall have a rural development expertise and considerable leadership and managerial experience. Short-term consultants shall be employed to complement permanent TAs. Under this assumption it is recommended that TA contracts be extended until the end of the programme life, i.e. December 31, 2003.

2.14 Administrative and financial management

The RTCU shall promote the establishment of standardised computer-aided accounting and financial system compatible with EC procedures with the assistance of short-term consultants. In long run a financial management expert shall be part of the TA team.

2.15 Intervention methods

The RTCU shall strengthen its communication capacity. This includes MIS/GIS, M&E, Reporting, establishment of a web site.

2.16 Reporting, monitoring and review

The RTCU shall co-ordinate the elaboration of common PCM-compatible reporting formats. It shall also promote the establishment of standard M&E and MIS/GIS system and elaborate a communication strategy (including web site) between member countries and with the outside world. As for environmental monitoring, the EMMC shall be mainstreamed into the OAU/IBAR/RTCU and the country projects to create a capacity to be used not only to FITCA but also to other OAU/IBAR-managed regional programmes. ILRI and SEMG shall continue to provide their services focusing, inter-alia, on capacity building.

2.17 Relationships between the regional programme co-ordination and the different country projects

The RTCU and the country projects shall work to build-up a team spirit. Information on experience, issues, problems shall be widely circulated.

2.18 Environmental Monitoring

The EMMC's overall objective and purpose shall be revised to reflect the limited time available. The communication with member countries shall be improved. In Ethiopia the EMMC shall take stock of the experience of the Ghibe valley where data over 20 years is available. Where environmental data are lacking it shall use qualitative proxy indicators (e.g. test plants in the case of soil fertility or erosion). Socio-economic data shall also be collected. Finally the community participation specialists shall be recruited. Finally the EMMC shall be instrumental to create an environmental advocacy and analysis capacity within OAU/IBAR.

ANNEX 16

ETHIOPIA PROJECT

1. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Ethiopia project is well behind schedule. Apart from few activities in the Didessa valley not much has been done. The project still lacks of clear objectives, focus, priorities, intervention methods and implementation procedures. The integrated approach is still to be internalised. No results to show. Efficiency is poor. Technical, financial and social sustainability is still to be proved.

A. PROJECT PREPARATION AND DESIGN

1.1 Consistency of the project design and logical framework

The FITCA Ethiopia underwent throughout several formulation exercises going back to 1995 without proper feasibility studies. The present project document and related logframe is contained in the Addendum to the Financing Agreement signed in 1999. The project design included in this Addendum contains some weaknesses and contradictions.

FITCA Ethiopia is essentially a capacity and institution building pilot project operating at various levels, from the national to the regional one. The present 4 years project phase[18] is supposed to be followed-on by a fully-fledged Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Control (T&TC) project. While this strategic approach might be retained, there is a risk of failure linked to the non-consideration of other requirements for a holistic approach to food security / rural development.

It is generally assumed that tsetse is preventing the settlement and cultivation of fertile river valleys in a region of 150-200,000 km². This is far from proven! The experience of the Didessa valley that is intensely cultivated despite the presence of tsetse runs against that theory. Potentially powerful spontaneous trends of settlement and agricultural expansion by bush-clearing and slash-and-burn practices seem to be happening. The area actually infested by tsetse is also unknown although its identification is part of the baseline studies to be conducted once people are trained. The role of Didessa valley is also unclear since it does not fit with the overall strategy of capacity building unless utilised a pilot/training ground/exercise.

The project document also assumes that T&T causing loss of cattle and oxen draught power is the main cause of food insecurity. However, tsetse is only one of the problems affecting rural populations. Other factors leading to food insecurity such as socio-economic conditions, market, lack of infrastructure, etc. have not been internalised in the project design. T&TC may not automatically contribute to food security. The addendum contains cost/benefit analysis of proposed intervention absolutely unrealistic.

The logframe also contains several weaknesses such as confusing purpose wording, the excessive number of results and activities, inconsistencies between results and activities as well as between results and their respective indicators.

Following the suggestions made by the external monitoring mission from the EC Brussels, an internal

review exercise is being conducted by the Technical Assistance (TA) company and the Ethiopian project partners. This exercise is supposed to propose a project and logframe reformulation. However the are no clear objectives, sense of direction and strategy to be followed in the reformulation.

1.2 Problems to be addressed and strategy proposed

The project assumes that tsetse presence is a major constraint to land utilisation and agricultural development in South, West and Northwest river valleys of Ethiopia over an area estimated to be 150 – 200,000 km². The real area affected by T&T and its agricultural potential are unknown, although recent estimates put it at about 90,000 km². The lack of adequate information restricts the capacity of decision-makers to take informed decisions and to technicians and practitioners to propose appropriate priorities and strategy. Finally the lack of trained personnel, particularly in the integrated T&TC/rural development approach, hinders the planning and implementation capacity.

The strategy adopted to tackle the problems appears to be sensible: capacity and institution building, data collection and analysis, training, awareness – creation, participation, etc. However its initial implementation fails to see the holistic dimension of the problems and appears to be concentrated almost exclusively in the technical aspects of T&TC. The concept of tsetse control as part of rural development is not internalised. The strategy of rural development is not clearly spelled out although the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) appears to give great importance to land settlement and mixed farming development.

This bias is evident in the first operations conducted in the Didessa Valley as well as in the training activities, all of them focused on T&TC aspects. Moreover the Project seems not to have clear vision of what is the strategy to be followed in the Didessa valley. Should it be pursue just routine tsetse control activities or should it utilise it as pilot centre where to test strategy, techniques, institutional arrangements, participatory approach and where to train on-the-job staff from the different regions?

B. RELEVANCE

1.3 Institutional framework

Although some efforts have been made during the project design to ensure that all stakeholders be involved in the decision-making implementation and monitoring process, the institutional framework still appears top-down, incomplete and not fully representative.

Regional as well as local governments (Zones, Woredas and PA) appear to be little involved in planning, decision-making and monitoring.

1.4 Regional and national policies

1.4.1 Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)/ Food Security and Rural Development

FITCA Ethiopia is in line with the ongoing PRSP that includes capacity building, local empowerment, increased productivity of small farm-holdings, agricultural commercialisation, agro-processing, are all included. The MTR mission was also informed that a newly developed Rural Development policy emphasises the importance of T&TC, particularly in the South and Western parts of the country.

1.4.2 Gender

Insofar FITCA Ethiopia has not addressed gender issues. However, the 1995 Ethiopian Constitution unequivocally guarantees gender equality. Any discrimination is therefore unconstitutional. However, development of enabling regional policies has been slow and women, burdened by productive and reproductive roles, are still discriminated despite the ongoing efforts made.

1.4.3 Environment

FITCA Ethiopia is in line with the GoE strategy to pursue sustainable development. Environmental concerns are to be integrated in all major national and sectoral policies, plans and decision-making processes.

1.4.4 Tsetse and trypanosomosis control

The MTR mission was informed that the new Rural Development policy (available only in Amharic) emphasised the importance of T&TC particularly in the South and Western parts of Ethiopia. It is worth noting that the GoE finances with its own funds a SIT experience.

1.5 Project areas and rationale for the (East Africa) FITCA Regional Programme

Although having the Regional programme is justified mostly by the cost sharing and synergies that can be reaped, the Ethiopia project appears to see itself and behave like a stand alone national project. The concept of being part of a regional programme has yet to be internalised. The area under consideration includes large part of four national regional states bordering with Sudan but not with any of other FITCA countries.

However the core (pilot) area includes the upper reaches of Didessa and Wama valleys, in South western part of the country, selected because of previous FAO T&TC projects and the vicinity with Bedelle where the NTTICC has its headquarters. However there is no economic and financial data justifying the selection of such an area where Trypanosomosis prevalence rate and apparent fly density are low (at least from what it appears in Aweyitu). The original control area was extended from 3000km^2 to 5500km^2, in order to exploit a geographical feature theoretically enabling the prevention of re-invasion of tsetse once controlled. The extension is technically justifiable since control will be likely easier to sustain. Nevertheless there are some concerns about possible gaps in the natural barriers against re-infestation due to some low altitude spots.

1.6 Stakeholders and their role at national and local level

The stakeholders listed in the Addendum to the FA have not been identified through stakeholder analysis. Only mandates of Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and NTTICC are clearly defined. Important institutions such as the National regional governments as well as local administrations (Zones, Woredas and PA) appear to receive scanty attention. The private sector and research institutions are left out. Who are the primary beneficiaries is not defined.

1.7 Consistency of FITCA Ethiopia techniques and measures in relation with the FA

As previously stated the main objectives of the Ethiopia project are capacity building and institution strengthening. However strategy and intervention methods are unclear. It is not clear whether the Didessa valley is considered a pilot area or just a routine T&TC area. In both cases the integrated approach T&TC/rural development has received little attention. A crucial training need assessment was never done.

The T&TC measures are similar to the ones practised in all FITCA countries. However in the visited site (Aweyitu), the MTR mission detected several technical weaknesses related to standard operational set-up with the traps survey, Trypanosomosis survey sampling methodology, odour dispensers system, cloth fading and supply and insecticide supply (expired), etc. There are also problems related to the difference between survey and surveillance results (prevalence Vs incidence), the standardisation of operations to get comparable results, the control over the associated animal treatments, the absence of statistical approach for planning the sampling, etc. Different control techniques (i.e. spot-on and target/traps) are used in the same areas, without any consideration to the cost effectiveness.

T&TC operations are not associated to all the other aspects (socio-economic, land-use, natural resources conservation, livestock production development, farmers' ownership of operations, private sector's involvement, etc.) of the integrated approach.

No stock is taken of the knowledge developed in other parts of Africa. There is lack of co-ordination and communication with the East African RTCU, on standardisation of techniques and approaches.

People's participation consists of having farmers providing free manpower. The PA designates the "participants". They have never been involved in planning and monitoring. No real consultation has taken place, whether at grass root or local/regional levels.

1.9 Contribution of ongoing/planned research to the project objectives

Due to the delays in implementation, there are currently neither planned nor on going research activities. In general there is a propensity to focus on T&T. There has been an informal discussion on research between the FITCA Ethiopia and the RTCU in December 2001. With the present T&TC bias of the Ethiopia project it is not surprising that the unique topics discussed and agreed upon concerned odours attractants and their release, tsetse movement and dispersal, tsetse behaviour vis-à-vis traps and targets or attractiveness of different design of traps. Their testing will be irrelevant since there is a crop of previous research results obtained in Africa on the same subjects. In addition one might wonders whether expensive research in adapting well known technology to Ethiopian conditions is worth. Probably the cost of research is higher than the expected benefits.

As elsewhere there is confusion between study and research. For instance, the TA is mentioning in his report under the paragraph Research that he "...will carry out a limited number of short-term studies...". Finally there is no consultation on research needs with beneficiaries, government and research institutions, such as EARO, Universities, ILRI and ICIPE.

1.10 Training

Being capacity building the FITCA Ethiopia project purpose, training should have been given more importance. However up to now no training needs assessment was carried out and no effort was done to develop a consistent strategy.

The few training activities in progress are not part of an overall strategy and their relevance for the attainment of the project results is questionable (GIS, pharmacology, epidemiology, pest management training). A large amount of the budget was spent to send people abroad without a clear understanding of their role in the frame of the project. In general the selection criteria are also not evident. Moreover no follow up is reported.

Farmers' training appears to be relevant. Around 200 were selected on the basis of age, education, willingness to participate in tsetse operations, and participated in training on T&TC, targets and traps. Here again there seems to be no follow up.

In line with the recent trends in the international debate about taking into consideration the environmental implications of T&TC, FITCA Ethiopia has been designed to implement environmentally friendly disease control measures and techniques (e.g. traps, targets). The environmental concerns are to be taken care by the EMMC component. It is assumed that T&TC will cause extensive change settlement and change in land use pattern. This is to be proven. However it is possible to observe in the Didessa valley that soil erosion and natural resources degradation are occurring despite the presence (although limited) of T&T. Natural resources conservation and management becomes therefore a must independently from T&TC operations.

1.12 Other operations linked to the project

The GoE is financing a Tsetse Eradication Initiative utilising the Sterile Insect Techniques (SIT). The National Science and Technology Commission (NSTC) implements the project in SNNP Regional State. Although the approach to T&TC is similar there is no much collaboration between the two projects. The project has yet to establish collaboration with other national and regional public and private institutions relevant to the integrated approach such as extension, micro-finance, etc.

1.13 Assumptions and risks at different levels

Not all the assumptions indicated in the Addendum to the FA were correctly posed. For example the FA assumes that credit be supplied by NGOs and/or other projects. This is contrary to the Ethiopian legislation that restricts credit and savings to duly licensed financing institutions. The project has yet to develop a strategy on how to support farmers and how to deliver credit services. The assumption that communities will participate with no compensation is also ill defined. The activities-related assumption that veterinary services be privatised did not materialise and appears to be irrelevant at this point. The "risk" that regional governments would not participate seems to be odd since without their participation there is no project and they should have been consulted before project formulation.

1.14 Relevance of baseline data

In Ethiopia baseline data collection and analysis are just started. However the focus until now is on T&TC. Information on the T&T situation on most of the project areas is scanty, with the exception of Didessa valley, despite the fact that the NTTICC reports having made some surveys between July 2000 and July 2001. There is a lot of baseline data, although not comprehensive. In particular information on tsetse (different species) and disease dynamics in relation to their different environments is insufficient.

1.15 Relevance and use of equipment purchased by the project

FITCA Ethiopia has suffered and is still suffering from important delays in procurement of goods. For instance, vehicles as well as laboratory as well as office and camping equipment are not yet available. In general the equipment purchased is functional to T&TC needs. However the proposed acquisition of a mobile workshop and a bus appears to be irrelevant.

1.16 Relevance of the concept of rural development through private sector participation

Ethiopia is essentially a T&TC project. No strategy has been devised to test the FITCA integrated approach.

C. EFFICIENCY

1.17 Budget and its use

Accounts and reporting do not allow any accurate assessment of the financial situation [illegible]

disbursements about 14%.

1.18 Unit cost analysis

The Addendum to the FA contains cost/benefit analysis absolutely unrealistic. No analysis was later carried out due to the delay in implementation.

1.19 Project schedule and timeframe

The project is largely behind schedule. The first FA was signed in January 1997. Subsequent revisions brought to the signature of the Addendum to the FA in November 1999. A year zero was foreseen for the procurement procedure and the organisation of the National Project Co-ordination Office (NPCO). Unfortunately one year was not enough and procurement of essential equipment is still in progress. The TA arrived in Ethiopia in April 2001.

Although the main delays are due to procurement process, many activities not necessitating equipment are also not executed. The creation of the PSC was late. The NCC was never created. The training need assessment was never carried out, etc.

1.20 Effective start of field operations

Due to the peculiar set-up of the Component, with the year zero for preparation and to the previous and continuous activities of the NTTICC, it is very difficult to assess with precision when the field activities really started. It is therefore assumed that it effectively started with the 1st WP/CE in July 2000, as the NTTICC report for the period July 2000 to July 2001 mentioned already surveys activities related to FITCA Ethiopia.

1.21 Organisation and management

1.21.1 Decision-making/monitoring bodies

The National Co-ordination Committee, whose establishment is part of the Special Conditions attached to the Addendum to the Financial Agreement (FA), was never established. The consequence seems to be a lack of general awareness of the importance of the project and the lack of a unitary approach to the problem.

The Project Steering Committee, responsible for directing the project, only met once since the beginning of the project instead of the statutory three months interval. Moreover the Steering Committee appears to be too Animal Resources and National level-centred.

The Regional Steering Committees that are crucial to ensure the participation of the National regional governments have yet to be created. The Regional governments appear not to have a policy on the matter and to be fully committed to the project.

In the opinion of the MTR mission, the institutional framework fails to include the local institutions and particularly the PA, the Woreda and the Zonal Administrations. In particular, the absence of the PAs, which play a crucial role in land management, may undermine the feasibility of the project.

1.21.2 Implementation bodies

There is no evidence that the Regional Governments have created the permanent Regional Field Teams appointing proper staff and allocating infrastructure, equipment and budget. Unless these conditions are met there are doubts on their commitment.

It is difficult to assess the performance of FITCA-Ethiopia staff at this stage. The activities have been far below the expected pace due to the lack of crucial equipment. However there is the sensation that much more could have been done to sensitise regional and local governments. The National Project Co-ordination Office appears to be weak with limited autonomy. The local staffs appear not to be that proactive. They are mostly T&T experts. Expertise in economics, rural development etc. is missing.

1.23 Performance of the Technical Assistant (TA)

The TA has not been fully utilised in identifying and proposing strategies, plans, training needs and methods, etc. He has often been sidelined. However a more proactive stand could have been more profitable for the project. Imperfections on T&TC technology noted by the MTR mission should have been detected pointed out and promptly corrected. Since his duty was apparently restricted *to organise* the training courses, he could have been more proactive in promoting a training need assessment.

However He has also been working under difficult conditions, without adequate office and transport equipment. There are also apparently problems in relating with the Ethiopian counterpart. Clearly He is also suffering because of contradictions in the selection process. His candidature was accepted despite the fact that his profile did not fully match the required profile: "TA required skills would be broad and general, facilitating and promoting capacity building, instead of focusing on technical implementation". On the positive side the TA is very experienced in using the PCM and the LogFrame approach, capacity that will certainly useful in preparing, planning and monitoring.

His job description is confuse and has no specific duties with the exception of " Monitoring and Evaluation system", that He should "*develop and apply*".

Other factors hampering the tasks of the TA were:

- delays in implementing some of the RTCU activities like the MIS, GIS, M&E and the standardisation process;
- Documents (e.g. WP&CEs, budgets, tenders) are first done in Ahmaric, without translation and most of the time without him being involved in their preparation. Moreover, it appears that the Planning and Programming section (P&P) of the MoA is the one taking decisions on WP&CE and not the Project Co-ordination Office. he mission has also to acknowledge the fact that

1.24 Short term consultancies undertaken in FITCA-Ethiopia

The strategy followed on short term consultancies appears to be confused. Objectives, strategy and sequence are unclear. Consultancies are mostly concentrated in the Didessa valley and on land resources management. Economic, agricultural, livestock and institutional aspects are left out.

The FA emphasises that the project will focus on (tsetse-affected) areas that have high potential for mixed farming. Some efforts seem to have been done in that direction but they seem too theoretical and of little help. Up to now there are not clearly defined tsetse areas with high farming where to start operations (baseline studies, tsetse and trips survey, etc) in Gambella, Amhara, Beningshangul and SNNP regions. Since the total project area is of about 90,000 km^2, the help of local authorities, veterinary and agricultural extension services should have been enlisted to narrow down to the areas of possible interest, where execute further studies to assess the tsetse risk and the farming potential.

It is widely accepted that T&TC should be a part of rural development/food security strategy, therefore fine-tuning to the specific conditions of Ethiopia should be pursued. The experience of other FITCA countries should be considered, whenever applicable.

1.25 Administrative and financial management

is responsibility of the MOA Procurement and Property Division.

A permanent accountant is employed to manage accounts in conformity with MOA accounting practices and procedures. There is no reporting of commitments compared to allocations as stated in the Addendum to the FA. The computerised accounting system is not yet available. The inventory system in NTTICC needs to be improved.

It is our understanding that the MOA Procurement and Property Division is understaffed to manage regulatory as well as project activities. The need to comply with the requirements and procedures of different donors is a further burden to the staff and cause of misunderstandings and delays. The FITCA vehicles are not yet acquired due to inappropriate technical specifications. The lack of vehicles is one of the main causes of delays suffered until now and may further hinder the project implementation in the future.

1.26 Intervention methods

1.26.1 Guiding principles

The Ethiopia project is regarded as a capacity and institution building exercise to create the prior conditions for T&TC. The integrated approach is yet to be internalised. The step by step approach to tsetse control, training and baseline data collection along river drainage lines are the objectives of this phase. Even though gender issues are mentioned in Addendum to the FA they have not been translated into policies or activities. The role of activities of the Didessa valley is not clarified.

1.26.2 Project methods

FITCA Ethiopia is a typical government-run T&TC operation. The only implemented T&TC activities in the Didessa valley are done by the NTTICC. It is also too Animal Resources centred with no contacts/collaboration with other public institutions (extension, credit, etc.). Stakeholders and beneficiaries participation was never pursued. On the same token, no effort was made to involve the private sector and/or NGOs. Farmers/beneficiaries are involved in the operations as free manpower upon indication of the Peasant Associations. There is neither training need assessment nor planning for baseline data collection.

1.27 Reporting, monitoring and review

1.27.1 Reporting

FITCA Ethiopia reports contain synoptical information of progress of the project with respect to the logframe. As field activities are still limited and implementation started one year ago, there is still no information on purpose. Results monitoring and comparison with the OVIs appears in the reports. Activities are monitored correctly. Care is noted in the TA annual report concerning the improvement of the reporting system and updating of the logframe from one Work Plan and Cost Estimate (WP&CE) to the other[19]. The only weakness noted concerns the lack of systematic check on the possible occurrence of the project assumptions and risks. The channels of communication between the NPCO and the field appear appropriate.

1.27.2 Monitoring and evaluation

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[19] In § 5.2 of the 6-monthly progress report of the TA consulting company it is stated "The main (East African) FITCA stakeholders should contribute to the production of a document that details the reporting required by the project. At present there appears to be some confusion about the responsible parties, and the timing of reports.

M&E and MIS responsibility was given to the TA, who started to set up a system following adequately the logframe. However in absence of a process of standardisation promoted and co-ordinated by the RTCU, this will further enhance the tendency of FITCA Ethiopia of considering itself as a national project and not as part of a regional programme (see FITCA Regional Aide Memoire). Fortunately not much has been done until now and future efforts can be directed toward studying a standard regional system.

1.27.3 Relationships between the regional programme coordination and the different country components

There is a lack of effective communication and standardisation on vision, policies, reporting, exchange of information, MIS/GIS, M&E, etc.

1.27.4 Environmental monitoring

The EMMC component appears too big with respect to the needs and threats posed by the project. Its implementation phase started late. As acknowledged also by ILRI, the implementing agency, the foreseen and agreed four years duration is not sufficient for setting up an environmental monitoring system allowing to get meaningful impacts on the environment and biodiversity[20] (See the FITCA Regional Aide Memoire for more details). The level of implementation of the three existing national components is hugely different in the three countries. Within this general situation, the implementation of the EMMC FITCA Ethiopia component is behind schedule. The preparation of the environmental monitoring documents is yet to be completed.

The FITCA Ethiopia NPCO seems not to be much informed about FITCA-EMMC component mission and implementation. It is considered a responsibility of the EMMC component and the role of FITCA Ethiopia is not fully internalised.

1.27.5 External monitoring

The EC Delegation closely monitors the implementation of the FITCA-Ethiopia. Several monitoring missions were executed on demand of the Delegation to analyse perceived shortcomings. Finally, the MTR mission, although late, is taking place.

1.27.6 Internal and external auditing

The GoE administrative and audit regulations and procedures apply. The EC Delegation agreed that no external audit was necessary.

D. EFFECTIVENESS

1.28 Purpose, results

It is not yet possible to assess effectiveness at this stage: project activities have started since too a short time to allow reaching of most of the project results. Two out of three purpose Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs) are good in assessing results use by beneficiaries and benefits obtained.

1.29 Perception of the different stakeholders about FITCA Ethiopia

FITCA Ethiopia is still little known. Relationships among the different stakeholders have yet to be mainstreamed, especially at the regional and local level. The project institutional sustainability depends

mostly on clear interaction and definition of roles between stakeholders. The populations of Didessa valley know NTTICC, not FITCA Ethiopia. This is not surprising since NTTICC is active since 1986 promoting the first real T&TC in Ethiopia utilising environmentally friendly techniques. 83 PAs benefit from T&TC operations conducted by NTTICC. The Regional and local administrations are not yet involved directly in project planning, implementation and monitoring. Unfortunately it was not possible to get their perception[21]. OAU/IBAR considers FITCA Ethiopia as a pilot venture necessary to define strategies, best practices and lessons from experience, etc.

E. IMPACT

1.30 Overall objectives, purpose

We cannot provide any satisfactory impact assessment, as most of the activities are not sufficiently advanced.

F. SUSTAINABILITY

1.31 Policy support

In general the policy environment is conducive for the FITCA project. MOA officials informed the MTR mission that formulation of the T&TC and eradication policy is on process. The interest of the GoE is confirmed by the fact that it its financing an eradication initiative managed by the National Science and Technology Commission. It is worth noting that the public sector is still largely dominating all aspects of life and economy.

1.32 Economic and financial sustainability

Under the present strategy there is no project sustainability without GoE financing. No efforts are deployed to introduce and test technologies and measures to enhance the probability that project activities will become sustainable. The GoE policy to focus on facilitation and regulation is not considered. Involvement of the private sector, PAs and communities in tsetse control is not tested.

1.33 Appropriate technology

FITCA Ethiopia promotes simple techniques of tsetse and tryps control, in particular traps and targets, which are easily adoptable by beneficiaries after a short training and follow up. However their sustainability appears to be dubious without public funding.

1.34 Institutional and management capacity

Prior conditions to ensure sustainability are not in place. Most of the decision-making and monitoring bodies at national and regional level have to be created. The Regional Project Field Units appear not to be operational and in any case its staff are to be trained. Local institutions, the PAs and the private sector are not fully on board.

1.35 Socio-cultural aspects/women in development

Community involvement as pursued by the project in Didessa valley is not sustainable. The Peasant Associations designate "volunteers" who assist free of charge FITCA Ethiopia. Socio cultural aspects of livestock management, animal health service delivery, livestock marketing, farmers coping mechanism, livelihood strategies, etc. have not yet been explored. The productive and reproductive roles of women, labour division, etc. have not been considered.

1.36 Environmental conservation, protection and management

The disease control measures promoted by FITCA Ethiopia so far (traps and targets) have minimal or no direct impacts of the environment in the short term. Potential indirect impacts on environmental change are irrelevant, as FITCA Ethiopia is essentially a capacity and institution building project rather than a fully-fledged T&TC one. The anticipated follow-on project may have serious implications on T&TC and consequently on land use change. However there is no information to make an educated judgement at this stage, although the experience of Didessa valley shows that the process of land use change (and related degradation of natural resources) in South, West and North West Ethiopia occurs independently from T&TC and despite the presence of T&T (Bourn *et al.*, 2001).

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

Ethiopia, together with the RTCU and the other country projects agreed to prepare a realistic plan of activities from July 2002 to the end the programme (December 2003) with qualified OVIs, milestones and deadlines. Subject to satisfactory implementation of the revised plan under preparation, further no cost extension of the Programme until December 2004 and a second phase are recommended. The extension until December 2004 shall be utilised to formulate the second phase of the Programme, shall this be agreed. The Technical assistance contracts shall be extended until end of December 2003.

A. PROJECT PREPARATION AND DESIGN

2.1 Consistency of the project design and logical framework

The Ethiopia project in collaboration with the RTCU and the other country projects shall revise its objectives, strategy and focus to take into consideration the limited time available before the end of the project. FITCA Ethiopia shall emphasise its pilot role to develop capacity, awareness and knowledge combining T&TC and rural development. It shall also be used for on-the-job training of government officers and other stakeholders. Training and baseline studies shall the core of its strategy. The Didessa valley operations shall be utilised as pilot ground to test innovative technical, economic, and institutional initiatives and used as stakeholders' on-the-job training. Baseline surveys shall focus on agriculturally fertile areas with higher tsetse challenge and Trypanosomosis prevalence. Since baseline studies on 90,000 km² i.e. the area estimated to be T&T affected are unfeasible in the remaining life of the project, regional governments, local authorities and practitioners shall be consulted to scale the area down to manageable size.

The logframe shall also be revised. It is strongly recommended to conduct such review involving all the stakeholders, especially those at regional and local level (regional administration, Zone, Woreda, PA). Such effort will put the grounds for a proper reformulation of the project results, purpose and objectives and fulfil the preconditions needed for the expected follow-on project, which should adopt a more holistic approach. Cattle development seems having better chance, but an assessment of economic and market conditions and farming systems is necessary. Networking with public and public partners appears crucial in a scenario that foresees a diminishing role of the state and a limitation in public

2.2 Institutional framework

The NCC shall be created as stated in the addendum to the FA. Regional and local authorities shall be more involved. The role of the PAs shall be enhanced.

Stakeholders and their role at national and local level

It is recommended that a stakeholder analysis be executed through participatory planning workshops starting from the bottom (PAs, Woredas, Zones) and going up to the regional and finally national level. This will enable, inter alias, to clearly define each and everybody's mandates, responsibilities and contributions to the project.

2.4 Appropriateness of the various technologies and measures taken in implementing each component

Techniques and methodologies shall be standardised. FITCA Ethiopia shall better network with the RTCU and other country projects as well as other scientists and practitioners working in the same field. The communication/information system shall be strengthened both within Ethiopia and with the RTCU and other country projects. T&T survey and surveillance systems shall be improved in order to monitor the changes occurring during and after the control operations. T&T surveys shall be integrated with other surveys (socio-economy, land use, market and farming systems). Integrated T&TC and rural development operations shall be devised and tested in the Didessa pilot area.

2.5 Applied research

Research shall be cancelled since no relevant information is expected to be produced in the remaining project lifespan.

2.6 Training

FITCA shall develop a training strategy and plans at different levels (field, Woreda, Region, National). Training is essential and shall include management and field levels. It shall be extended to the private sector and NGOs in case they will be in the position to positively contribute to the project. A training need assessment is required taking into consideration current re-organization and decentralisation of regional and zonal offices and the trend to strengthen Woredas and PAs. It shall make sure that people, one trained, will continue to be involved in FITCA activities. In addition to T&TC participatory methodologies, local planning, gender awareness, are some of the topics that shall be considered.

2.7 Other operations linked to the project

FITCA Ethiopia shall collaborate with the NSTC-managed T&T eradication activities, sharing services and experience. It shall also network with relevant governmental and non-governmental organisations involved in T&TC and rural development, research institutions and universities at federal and regional level. It has to increase the collaboration with RTCU and other country projects. Networking with international organisations is also recommended.

2.8 Assumptions and risks at different levels

In the recommended reformulation process attention shall be paid to identify relevant and realistic assumptions and follow-up to assess their possible occurrence during implementation. Involve proactively concerned regional and local administrations.

2.9 Baseline data

Baseline data collection and analysis are an essential part of the Ethiopia project. However they shall be carefully planned, standardised and focused in areas of high agricultural potential and high T&T threat. The RTCU shall help in standardising survey methodologies and MIS/GIS. PRA shall be used as tools to collect quality information on rural livelihoods, household coping mechanism, access to resources.

2.10 Relevance and use of equipment purchased by the project

The proposed acquisition of a mobile workshop and a bus shall be cancelled since it appears to be irrelevant. Efforts shall be made to speed up all the procurement of vehicles and other equipment.

2.11 Relevance of the concept of rural development through private sector participation

An integrated T&TC/rural development strategy in compliance with national policies and suitable to the socio-economic and agro-ecological conditions of the Ethiopian projects areas shall be developed.

C. EFFICIENCY

2.12 Budget and its use

The uncommitted balance shall be spent to complete, consolidate and expand the activities retained as priority for the completion of the present phase of the project. In particular training at all levels and baseline studies shall have priority.

2.13 Unit cost analysis

Unit cost, cost/benefit and cost/effectiveness analysis of planned and on going activities shall be part of the routine activities of the NPCO. If necessary an economist shall be hired.

2.14 Project schedule and timeframe

Efforts shall be made to establish a realistic plan from now until the end of the project life in December 2003 and make all necessary arrangements for its implementation.

2.15 Organisation and management

The institutional framework shall be completed by creating Local Project Committees (LPC) involving the PAs, the Woreda and Zone Development Committees. The National Co-ordination Committee and the Regional Steering Committees shall be promptly established. The Committees shall include representatives of different institutions involved in food security/rural development. All the Committees shall meet regularly and their decisions widely disseminated. Regional governments shall create permanent Field teams.

2.16 The National Project Co-ordination Office (NPCO) and NTTICC staff

The National Project Co-ordination Office shall enjoy more autonomy in planning and decision making. Its staff shall be more proactive.

2.17 Technical Assistant (TA)

The TA shall work more closely with the Ethiopian counterpart. He shall be more proactive and focus not only on T&TC but also on the different aspects of the project. However his work shall concentrate on objectives and strategies rather than on day-by-day activities. He shall liase with the RTCU and other country projects to promote standardisation of techniques, measures, survey methodologies, MIS/GIS, M&E, Reporting, Accounting and financial management, etc. He shall be ready to share his knowledge and experience. He shall prepare quarterly and monthly work plans to be agreed with the NPC.

2.18 Short term consultancies undertaken in FITCA-Ethiopia

Objectives, strategy and sequence of short-term consultancies shall be better defined. They shall be used in priority to identify the areas of intervention and clarify the ojectives strategy and priorities of the integrated approach taking into consideration the specific conditions of Ethiopia. Moreover they shall be used to identify training needs and if necessary be training resources.

2.19 Administrative and financial management

The accounting system shall be standardised at East Africa Regional level and computerised. Measures shall be taken to ensure timely procurement. Should the strengthening of the MoA's Procurement and Property Division not occur within the present phase of the project and a second phase be agreed, the GoE shall delegate the execution of the procurement to the OAU/IBAR as part of the East African Regional Co-ordination. The NTTIC inventory system shall be improved.

2.20 Intervention methods

The Didessa valley shall be considered in this phase as pilot project where to test the integrated T&TC/rural development approach. Design and strategy shall be revised using a bottom-up approach involving stakeholders and beneficiaries, private sector and other actors in planning, implementation and monitoring. Public institutions such as extension, environment conservation and management, EARO as well as private sector and NGOs shall involved.

2.21 Reporting, monitoring and review

In collaboration and under the supervision of the regional office, Ethiopia shall develop a standardised data management information system including standard report formats, M&E, etc.

2.22 Relationships with the RTCU

Ethiopia shall collaborate to promote a regional vision and promote the establishment of standard policies, procedures, intervention methods etc.

2.23 Environmental monitoring

FITCA Ethiopia shall collaborate more closely with FITCA-EMMC and facilitate liasing with the Ethiopian institutions to be involved (probably EARO).

D. EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACT

2.24 Perception of the different stakeholders about FITCA Ethiopia

Stakeholders shall be consulted in such a way that they know what are FITCA objectives and activities and the role they are called to play. An information campaign on FITCA shall be made among local communities prior to surveys and implementation. FITCA shall give a more prominent role in FITCA to regional and local administrations involving them in project planning implementation and monitoring. Stakeholder/Beneficiary assessments shall be undertaken at regular time intervals (e.g. six months) to assess changing perceptions.

E. SUSTAINABILITY

2.25 Policy support

Although the GoE appears to back the T&TC integrated approach activities shall not create additional burden unsustainable for the present and projected government budget.

2.26 Economic and financial sustainability

The present project phase is clearly unsustainable without public and donor's funding. However this phase shall be utilised to introduce and test measures and technologies as well as T&TC-related income-generating activities meant to contribute to the sustainability of the second phase (if granted) project. Cost/effectiveness and cost/benefit analyses shall be conducted on planned and on going activities to assess their viability.

2.27 Socio-cultural aspects/women in development

FITCA Ethiopia needs to better involve farmers and their PAs in the planning implementation and monitoring of activities. Gender perspectives must be mainstreamed into all activities. Measures shall be taken to involve women in the decision making process and avoid discrimination.

2.28 Environmental conservation, protection and management

Although FITCA Ethiopia contribution to land use change is estimated to be minimal in the present phase, the likelihood of environmental negative impacts in a possible second phase shall be carefully studied. The Didessa valley shall be used to start studies on community-based watershed management[22].

[22] Some techniques are already widely practised in Ethiopia; these include stone and soil bunds, diversion ditches, micro-basin, trash-lines, mulching, mixed cropping, contour ploughing and agro-forestry (Michael, 1998).

ANNEX 17

KENYA PROJECT

1. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Kenya project is well behind schedule. However it is the only FITCA project that has been able to start field activities. Although the project still lacks of clear objectives, focus, priorities, intervention methods and implementation procedures, it will be the only project testing the integrated T&TC/rural development approach. Albeit no results are available until now it is expected that its experience will be a useful test of the FITCA concept. Efficiency is poor although not as bad as other country projects. Technical, financial and social sustainability is still to be proved.

A. PROGRAMME PREPARATION AND DESIGN

1.1 Consistency of the project design and logical framework

The project aims at containing Trypanosomoses through an integrated and sustainable approach including vector control and rural development/farming activities identified to prevent tsetse re-invasion. It is worth noting that control of animal Trypanosomosis is also essential to minimise the risk of spreading of Sleeping Sickness that is rare in the Kenyan project area but is endemic across the border in Uganda.

The Financing Agreement (FA) was signed in 1997 on the basis of several preparatory studies and documents going back to 1992, none of which correctly applying the Project Cycle Management. No appropriate feasibility study was conducted prior to the FA. As a consequence, the unclear logic resulted in flaws and confusion during implementation.

Rural development is the innovative and therefore the less tested part of the integrated strategy. As the theory GoKs, rural development would contribute to tsetse control and prevent re-invasion. Unfortunately the preparatory studies as well as the FA did not further elaborate on three crucial aspects:

- Was rural development to be restricted to the productive sector or to include the social sector and infrastructures as well?
- Which farming/livestock activities were suitable viable and cost-effective to control tsetse?
- What is the critical mass to be reached to ensure control and prevent tsetse re-invasion?
- Are the economic conditions, market and farming systems favourable to the integrated strategy?

Kenya was the first FITCA project applying this strategy. Since no previous experience to learn from was available, FITCA-Kenya had to act as pilot and learn by doing. Although without conceptualisation, the strategy adopted was to focus on farming and livestock development. However some points were overlooked: the correlation between livestock/farming activities and T&TC as well as the critical mass. Not all farming and livestock activities have the same effect on T&TC. For instance cattle used as live bait or bush clearing have a more important role on T&TC than poultry or crop intensification. The second aspect overlooked is that preventing tsetse re-invasion would require a huge expansion and intensification of farming activities which are unlikely, at least with prevailing economic conditions and

with the limited budget and timeframe can effectively control tsetse re-invasion in an area of more than 6,500 sq. km.

The PCM is poorly mastered and utilised as planning, management and monitoring tool. Most of Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI) lack of Quality, Quantity Time and Place. There are no milestones and deadlines. Assumptions are often irrelevant, incomplete, or erroneous. Attempts to update and improve the LFs were unsuccessful.

B. RELEVANCE

1.2 Institutional framework

The institutional framework is still considered unsatisfactory by the Kenyan side despite the efforts made to address the problem and the progress achieved. The project is not perceived as owned by the Government, but as an external structure pursuing its own mission through the utilisation of Government of Kenya (GoK) services and officials. Contradictions in the FA, lack of clear definition of role and responsibilities of the GoK in the different stages of project implementation and insufficient communication are at the origin of the situation. The GoK also considers the structure and composition of Project Steering Committee (PSC) and the Technical Committee (TC) insufficient to ensure its participation in the decision-making and monitoring process. Finally provincial and district authorities are not fully involved in planning and supervision.

1.3 Regional and national policies

1.3.1 Poverty Reduction and Rural Development

Targeting livestock owners and the rural communities the Kenya project is indirectly relevant to the Poverty Reduction Strategy elaborated by the Government of Kenya. Livestock development has been mentioned as poverty fighting measures in the project area. It is worth mentioning that livestock (cattle) owners are not the poorest of poor.

The project is also in line with the National Livestock Development Policy (NLDP) as quoted in the National Development Plan 2002/08. In particular the policy aims at promoting regional collaboration in the control and eradication of epizootic and transboundary livestock diseases, rehabilitation of marketing infrastructures and promotion of the participation of the private sector and of the promotion of the production of animal feeds.

1.3.2 Environment

FITCA Kenya is in line with the GoK strategy to pursue sustainable development through increased involvement of local communities, ensuring that environmental considerations are integrated in all major national and sectoral policies, plans and decision-making processes.

1.3.3 Gender Issues

There is in Kenya and in GoK an increasing awareness on inequalities and injustice of the women condition. Unfortunately there are no clear policies to address this problem.

However FITCA Kenya is carrying out, even if not systematically, gender analysis and that has launched some women-oriented initiatives. It should finally noted that gender dimension was not part of the project strategy as of FA.

1.3.4 T&TC

Although specific national policies on T&TC are yet to be produced, it appears that the GoK shares the concept developed and tested by FITCA.[23] Surveillance, emergency interventions and research remain in principle the domain of the public sector. Kenya has also favourable policies on privatisation of veterinary services. In July 1995 the DVS has issued a circular withdrawing public veterinary clinical services in areas where private practitioners are established. Unfortunately the enforcement of this circular is not strong enough. KVAPS is also supporting the installation of private veterinary services. The official policy on tick control in Kenya recommends that non-synthetic and synthetic pyrethrins be kept in reserve in case of resistance to formulations currently in use. This policy was acting as a barrier to T&TC until this restriction was waived. Kenya has favourable policies on supply of insecticides and veterinary drugs. Veterinary drugs, including trypanocidal drugs, are widely available thanks to liberal policy.

1.4 Project areas and rationale for the Regional Programme

The Regional approach is justified, inter alias, by the existence of a common and cross-border problem affecting the FITCA project areas of Kenya and Uganda. FITCA Kenya area is mostly affected by Animal African Trypanosomosis (AAT) with sporadic cases of Sleeping Sickness (SS). On the Ugandan side, the principal problem was and still is Sleeping Sickness (SS).

The FITCA Kenya project area includes five districts i.e. Bondo and Siaya (with the exception of Yala Division) in Nyanza Province and Busia, Teso and Bungoma (Sirisia, Malakili and Bumula Divisions) in Western Province. The total area is of about 6500 km^2. It is worth noting that circumstantial evidence indicates that tsetse might also infest districts adjacent to the project area.

Due to the interactions between the vector, the main reservoir hosts for the trypanosomes (the livestock present in all of these areas) and the affected people, the T&T problem is common to Kenya and Uganda, even though priorities are obviously different. Kenya is more interested in fighting Animal Trypanosomosis although SS is an impending threat requiring T&TC and surveillance. SS and AAT affect the Uganda side of the border. It is worth mentioning that T&T also affect border areas between Kenya and Tanzania. However they are not part of the FITCA project.

1.5 Stakeholders and beneficiaries at national and local level

The unclear definition of stakeholders and their respective roles in the technical and administrative provisions for implementation of the FA andsubsequent project documents as well as the peculiarity of the OAU/IBAR operating as executing agency have caused major delays for the project. Central and local government authorities are not fully involved in project planning and monitoring. Moreover the lack of focus and criteria in the identification of beneficiaries (farmers, livestock breeders/owners, rural communities, local associations) have permeated project activities.

District and national workshops have been organised in September 2000 to address this concern. However there is still a need to better define and focus local stakeholders, particularly different sub-categories of farmers with different stakes in the project: individual livestock breeders/owners, progressive farmers, rural communities, local associations, etc. Although cattle owners appear to emerge as a priority target, the project is still interacting with a broad number of parties without a clear strategy and understanding on their role on T&TC.

Unless strategy and beneficiaries are defined, the overall integrated approach promoted by FITCA is confused and doomed to failure. The definition of beneficiaries should be restricted to groups effectively contributing to the FITCA integrated approach. Since cattle owners seem to have better

chance to ensure T&TC they should be the primary beneficiaries.

1.6. Consistency of the techniques and measures in relation with the FA

The integrated T&TC and "rural development" strategy was not appropriately developed during project formulation. Therefore the project lacks of priorities and focus. Agricultural and livestock activities are not always correlated with their expected effect on T&TC. For instance the effect of poultry activities and cassava bulking in preventing tsetse re-invasion is disputable. Intervention strategy and methods to implement project activities and provide services to the intended beneficiaries (extension, input supply, credit, etc.) are not spelled out. Measures to strengthen the supervision and surveillance capacity of the Government as stated in the FA went unattended. Involvment of the government services in planning is minimal.

Participation is part of the intervention methods but the way is conducted is inappropriate.

1.7 Appropriateness of the various technologies and measures

T&T survey, surveillance and control techniques are adequate, simple, low-cost (although not necessary cost effective) and up-to-date (odour-baited traps and impregnated targets, livestock spray with pyrethroids, nets impregnated with pyrethroids, blood samples of livestock, etc.). All of them are also environmentally friendly. Users' training was done properly and on time. Different training systems were employed (direct training, exchange visit, demonstration, manuals, field days, etc.). However there were inconsistencies since users seem not to know what is expected from them next. Finally there is a lack of follow-up.

The same cannot be said for "rural development" activities. There is lack of priorities and area focus. Some of activities (e.g. poultry development, cassava bulking) appear to be irrelevant to prevent tsetse re-invasion. The critical mass i.e. the density of interventions necessary to prevent tsetse re-invasion is not considered. Finally there is no cost/benefit analysis to assure the techniques are financially viable.

1.8 Contribution of ongoing/planned research to project objectives

The need of research at this stage of the programme is questionable. The project has yet to implement any research activity. Attempts to define priority topics appear to have been top-down. Most of the research topics listed on the Third Annual Report appear to have limited relevance to the FITCA Kenya results[24]. There is also confusion between research and study. The stakeholders' priorities were discussed during the district and national workshops but not specifically identified as research topics. The topics were subsequently ranked and three were proposed by the PMU.

One of the topics was subsequently dropped since the PMU is considering to conduct it in collaboration with and financed by a private pharmaceutical firm.

1.9 Importance given to environmental issues

FITCA-Kenya has been designed to implement environmentally friendly T&TC measures and techniques. Although no Environmental Impact Assessment was undertaken before signing of the FA, FITCA – Kenya takes into specific consideration the direct and indirect impacts of T&TC techniques with particular attention to the effect of land use change. To this end, an environmental monitoring system is being organised by the FITCA Regional/EMMC in three pilot areas (Angurai, Natayos and Budalangi). As also discussed at Regional level, the EMMC is disproportionate for the expected limited effects of the project on environment. Its timeframe also does not allow the collection of any meaningful data.

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1. The three topics are: (a) channels for the delivery of extension messages to the farming communities; (b) Studies into socio-cultural practices that may constrain the implementation of activities; and (c) Optimisation of

As matter of fact T&TC measures will have minimal or no direct and indirect impact of the environment. The five districts are already densely populated and cultivated. Land use change has been occurring during the last four decades independently from FITCA (Bourn et al., 2001). Agricultural and livestock development part of the integrated strategy should actually contribute to stabilise the present land use pattern.

1.10 Other operations linked to the project

The project correctly collaborates with other institutions and operations, to avoid duplications and promote synergies. In particular it co-finances the support to private veterinary practitioners with the Kenya Veterinary Association Private Services (KEVAPS). It also collaborates with the Kenya Finland Livestock Programme (KFLP), and the National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) financed by SIDA. The project links also with micro-finance institutions and suppliers of veterinary and livestock equipment and consumable materials. Finally linkages have also been established with the Uganda side and Kenyan farmers had the opportunity to visit crush pens and other activities.

1.11 Relevance of baseline surveys

Several surveys have been carried out although the schedule, sequencing and use of data were not optimal. For instance the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercise was conducted in five villages deemed to be representative of agro-ecological zones but the results were never utilised. The "Socio-economic and livestock production survey", initiated in year 2000 but finalised only in October 2001, is relevant for a cattle-focused development strategy. It should be mentioned that the baseline fails to mainstream gender and consider access and control of resources at household level. However gender issues were absent in the FA. Other studies such as the entomological and epidemiological surveys in focal areas of Teso and Bondo, the "Cross-sectional disease survey" and The Livestock Census" represent a benchmark for all livestock initiatives in the area.

1.12 Relevance and use of equipment purchased by the project

Equipment for the PMU office is relevant and in general it appears to be appropriately used. Some of the PMU staff benefited of computer training and of on the job training by other Project staff in Busia. The Geographic Information System (GIS) equipment was acquired before a database system and a work programme was prepared. Since it was felt that MIS/GIS was better done at Regional level, the equipment was transferred to the RTCU that is supposed to organise/standardise a MIS/GIS system for all member countries.

1.13 Relevance of the concept of rural development

FITCA has yet to develop a proper rural development strategy consistent with tsetse control as well as market, socio-economic conditions and farming systems. Crucial questions on priority activities, correlation with T&TC, financial viability, integration with farming systems, critical mass to be achieved are yet to be addressed. Agricultural activities up to now implemented only in Kenya are popular with local populations but their effect on T&TC and their sustainability are arguable. The term community-based is catchword. Interest groups as well as geographical, social and administrative entities are assumed as community as long as are engaged in T&TC. Communities are seen more as a means rather than an end. No strategy exists to actually ensure participatory decision-making, planning, implementation, as well as monitoring and evaluation. It is worth noting that FITCA seems not to have taken stock of the failure of previous community-based T&TC experiences in other parts of Africa. No effort was done to analyse past experience and lessons learnt.

1.14 The planning workshop and short term consultancies undertaken

Planning workshops held in September 2000 have been instrumental to open up a dialogue between the FITCA project and national stakeholders. Despite the undeniable positive outcomes, the scope of the stakeholders' workshops lacked of focus. Primary stakeholders were not properly identified. Whether invited farmers were really representing interests and perceptions of the majority and were in position to influence the direction of the project is to be ascertained. Gender and community development issues have not been treated properly Finally the organisation of workshop was one time event and not a process.

Short-term consultancies by and large appear to be relevant to the project implementation strategy, with the exception of the consultancy provided to assist KETRI in the Tsetse Survey. Since KETRI has sufficient know how and expertise, the need of such consultancy is not evident. Short-term consultancies undertaken were:

1999 Jul-Aug	PRA
1999 August	Investigation into vector born disease of cattle and other causes of mortality in Busia district
2000 January	SS surveillance in Kwangamor area (Teso)
2000 Feb-Apr	Tsetse survey in Busia and Teso, and some areas of Bungoma and Siaya
2000 Feb-Apr	Consultancy to help set-up the above mentioned tsetse survey
2000 May	Use of animal traction, situation and role assessment for the 5 districts
2000 Jul-Aug	Socio-economic and Livestock production data, household survey for the 5 districts
2000, 2002	Livestock census in Teso, Bungoma, Busia and Bondo
2001 Feb	Longitudinal study in Teso district of the impacts of tsetse transmitted trypanosomosis
2001 Nov	Bungoma cattle disease survey
2001	Leveraging microfinance for Agriculture in Western Kenya
2001-2002	Cross-sectional disease survey, Busia district
2002 January	Animal health delivery system and economics of livestock production and disease management in the FITCA Kenya area
2002 March	Budalangi, trypanosomosis surveillance (and tsetse survey)

C. EFFICIENCY

1.15 Means, Costs and timeframe

Lack of appropriate feasibility studies, confuse intervention strategy, delays and poor spending capacity overshadow the inconsistency between objectives and approach on the one side, and the timeframe and resources allocated, on the other side. The size of the areas considered requires larger investments and more time than allowed by the present programme. Inter-institutional infighting and technical assistants' turnover are at the roots of the delays. This forced to extend the programme life to December 31, 2003.

1.16 Budget and its use

The financial reporting does not allow accurate assessment of the financial situation by component as stated on FA. Any meaningful financial planning is impossible. From available data it appears that commitments represent about 96% and disbursements 39%of allocations (EURO 4.6 million). However data on commitments does not represent the true situation since WP&CE are considered as commitments although their actual utilisation is far from assured. It is estimated that the actual uncommitted balance is around EURO 2 million i.e. 43% of allocations.

in conformity with the FA and the EU/EDF administrative and financial rules and procedures.

1.17 Unit cost analysis

Unfortunately, due to the late start in field operations and the late employment of an agricultural economist (1st quarter of 2002), no unit cost, cost/benefit and cost/effectiveness analyses are available. This would give the project and the farmers indications on which operations would be probably profitable and therefore sustainable.

Some preliminary calculations such as the ones concerning zero grazing unit [25]stating that the cost of investment can be recovered in 2 months or less are poorly supported. It is worth mentioning that all activities are subsidised.

1.18 Project schedule, timeframe and effective starting date of operations

The delays occurred from signature of FA and effective start of operations (more than 3 years) overshadow that the 4-year timeframe is insufficient to implement a programme of such size and complexity.

The FA was signed in January 1997. The official start was two years later in February 1999 with the arrival of the 1st TA. The launching of the project was done in Busia on 12th August 1999, during the 15th FITCA Border Harmonisation Meeting. Not much occurred before April 2000 with the arrival of the second TA apart from few baseline studies.

The activities conducted between the arrival of the first TA on February 1999 and his replacement in April 2000 were:

- Installation of local staff in Busia in July 1999;
- PRA study (July-August 1999);
- Investigation into vector borne disease of cattle and other causes of mortality in Busia district" (August 1999);
- Assistance given to KETRI-Alupe in SS surveillance in Kwangamor (Teso); and
- KETRI tsetse survey in Busia, Teso and some areas of Bungoma and Siaya (February 2000).

The project gained momentum after April 2000 with the arrival of the new TA. The procurement of vehicles was completed in August 2000. District and national workshops were executed in September 2000.

Since the end of 2000 project implementation gained momentum due to improved relationships between all the stakeholders, better understanding of the project aims and operational framework as well as the visibility of its achievements.

Many causes may be quoted for the delays: insufficient preparation and design, confuse and contradictory FA, lack of clear definition in the responsibilities and roles of each actor, lack of proper chain of command, TA turnover, lack of clear operational plan, etc. A further cause specific of Kenya was the failure to properly ensuring GoK ownership.

1.19 Government agencies and level and nature of political support

Despite frictions and misunderstandings, the GoK, particularly through its province and district offices, has plaid an important role in project implementation. It has made offices available to the project in Busia, provided logistical support and assigned the necessary field staff. The GoK has also supported the establishment and development of private veterinary services, which have proved that private and

public services are complementary and not mutually exclusive. Finally the GoK has allowed the use of deltamethrine that is crucial in the control of tsetse flies.

However the Drugs and Poison Act (DPA) which allows only qualified pharmacists to stock veterinary drugs is not consistently enforced. Finally the GoK, at some point took the presence of FITCA as pretext to divert funds to other districts and activities. This situation was corrected after the intervention of the EC Delegation in Nairobi.

1.20 Private sector development and micro-finance

In times of dwindling public budgets, FITCA Kenya has resorted to networking private sector institutions and operators to foster development potential.FITCA Kenya is the only FITCA project promoting private veterinary services. They are often seen as panacea although they cannot replace the public sector in T&TC. Their very existence and development depend on government policies and favourable socio-economic conditions. In Kenya they benefit from project financing and from contract services.

FITCA Kenya is also promoting the involvement of international and national suppliers to ensure that technologies are improved, appropriate and affordable.

FITCA Kenya also plans to support micro-finance institutions in providing credit and savings services to the agricultural sector. Financial services are deemed to be necessary to stimulate rural smallholder development. Micro-finance institutions are usually considered the most appropriate to respond to such needs. However micro-finance is not suited to all situations. Poorly designed micro-finance can actually be disruptive of poor people's livelihood. Micro-finance institutions appear to effective in providing short-term loans to the informal sector and the economically active poor i.e. self-employed persons, on-farm and off-farm activities and poor households with some sort of income. They are unsuited for destitute as well as for small and medium enterprises and farmers requiring medium-term loans.

Kenya has commanded a study on the subject that has emphasised the lack of experience of local micro-finance institutions on agricultural loans. In absence of a FITCA Kenya strategy on agricultural and livestock development the study assumes that short-term loans are the missing link and that micro-finance can be the solution once financial packages tailored to local needs are devised. It may happen that micro-finance is only part of the solution and that other types of financial institutions need to be involved. However considering the situation FITCA Kenya objective of testing pilot activities to assess potentials, constraints and design interventions is substantially correct. Nevertheless, its strategy to support only one micro-finance institution by financing capacity building as well as revolving funds is open to dispute. It would be better to open the access to several micro-finance institutions available to test different strategies, outreach and able to share risk providing the seed money.

1.21 Performance of the TA

After an initial inconclusive period of more than one year in which the first TA had to be replaced, the current TA has greatly contributed to have the various stakeholders on board and several activities performed. He has been quick and innovative to adjust to changing conditions and opportunities. His commitment to the success of the project is genuine and commendable. However the management style is too centralised. Not enough attention is paid to the utilisation of the logframe as planning, management and monitoring tool and to effective involvement of his staff and the government offices. Little attention is paid to the organisation of the office, to administration and monitoring and evaluation. Moreover little effort is done to define a strategy and assess the economic and financial viability and the suitability of some of the interventions prior to their implementation. Finally no appropriate follow-up seems to be assured for all the activities promoted.

1.22 Staff performance

Young fixed-term professionals with limited experience staff the PMU. The PMU includes also a

is difficult to assess their performance since, as also noted by the Management Review, there is no proper organisational structure and job description. The project strategy is not clear and staffers have not a clear understanding of the objectives of the project. The use of fixed-term employees is disputable since there won't be continuation after the end of the project. Secondment of government employees would probably have contributed more to capacity building and sustainability.

Government employees are implementing the project. Although their contribution is essential they usually resent what is a lack of consideration of their contribution and lack of participation to planning.

1.23 Administrative and financial management

Accounting and financial management are very poor. The project is still unable to produce regular and timely accounting reports. The last audited accounting reports are those of July-September 2001. The inventory system is not yet fully operational, although the stock manager was hired in November 2001. The financial management and reporting do not allow comparing commitments and disbursements versus allocations as stated in the FA. Any meaningful financial planning is impossible.

Audit reports from April 1999 to June 2001 pointed out several irregularities and deviations from established accounting practices. The project also lacked adequate staff and proper internal control system. Substantial improvements occurred for the accounts related to the period July-September 2001, the last audited. However it remains that the project is still unable to produce regular, timely and comprehensive accounting and financial reports.

The co-existence of a TA framework contract under Administrative Order and normal EC Imprest Account is also responsible for the absence of an appropriate financial management. The TA framework contract and its liability clauses have also been causes of frictions and interference of the consulting firm in project management.

1.24 Intervention methods

1.24.1 Guiding principles

There not clear strategy on how to implement the project apart from T&TC where the project mostly supports, although relutantcly, the public sector. Efforts are made to involve the private sector. The role of services such as extension, credit, market and marketing is still to be defined. Capacity building, community participation privatisation and cost sharing are also part of the guiding principles although not always correctly applied. Unfortunately gender issues are not yet part of the guiding principles.

1.24.2 Project methods

Even though not always successful FITCA Kenya tried to put the guiding principles into practice. Stakeholders and beneficiaries are yet to be fully identified. Community participation as practised is disputable and unsustainable. The capacity of the GoK to monitor the project as stated in the FA was not developed. Government departments are always sidelined in important decisions. However lab equipment in the 5 districts offices and for the KETRI laboratory in Alupe was acquired. Allowances are paid to DVS officers involved in project implementation. Some DVS vehicles were repaired and some running costs were paid for activities linked to FITCA.

The private veterinary services are still dependent on project support. Agricultural and livestock activities lack of strategy priorities and area focus. Training to GoK officers was not properly implemented. The project made continuous efforts to involve as many as possible the private sector actors, the NGOs, the other projects or interventions, the associations or any other actors linked (directly or indirectly) to the project's results and activities. Communication and awareness about the project aims as well as M&E are still insufficient.

1.25 Reporting, monitoring and review

In general reports are not in formats compatible with PCM. There is no standardised M&E system and MIS/GIS. External auditors control the accounts. The EC sends regular monitoring missions. Finally the EC Delegations in Nairobi and other member countries closely supervise the progress of the program.

1.25.1 Reporting

The reporting system has several weaknesses. FITCA Kenya reports are not structured according to the logframe, are too activity-oriented with no information on results and limited information on beneficiaries as well as on locations. No comparison with the OVIs appears in the reports, and there are no milestones to follow up progress and completion of activities. Channels of reporting from the field to the Project Management Unit (PMU) are neither defined nor standardised. Moreover, the reports are sometimes untimely.

1.25.2 Monitoring and evaluation

The M&E system is unsatisfactory. There is no standardisation between the different country projects. Data collection, analysis, collation and summarising of the information is not institutionalised. There is no Management Information System (MIS) is in place both at national and regional level. The OVIs have QQTP criteria.

1.25.3 Relationships between the regional programme coordination and the Kenya project

There has not been a process of standardisation of policies intervention methods and services among the different country projects. The communication and collaboration between the RTCU and FITCA Kenya are insufficient and difficult. The Kenya seems to resent the "interference" of the RTCU.

1.25.4 Environmental monitoring

The EMMC component appears to be disproportionate for the needs of the project. Its implementation just started for an initial duration of two years. As acknowledged by ILRI, four years are insufficient for setting up an environmental monitoring system and be able to measure any meaningful impacts on the environment and biodiversity[26].

1.25.5 External monitoring

The EC Delegation in Nairobi as well as the EC headquarters closely monitors the implementation of the FITCA Kenya. Following a monitoring mission, the RTCU commissioned in the last part of 2001 a management review of the project, which has been instrumental in identifying and addressing several problems. Finally, the Mid-Term Review (MTR) mission, although late, is taking place as per FA.

1.25.6 Internal and external auditing

Internal control has been insufficient, particularly at the beginning of the project. The situation appears now to have been improved. External auditing has been conducted quarterly from April 1999 to September 2001 identifying problem areas and prompting corrective measures. However no audits were conducted since September 2001.

D. EFFECTIVENESS

1.27 Purpose, results

It is impossible to assess effectiveness at this stage since field activities started only recently and no results are available. Moreover, the few logframe effectiveness indicators are yet to be measured/collected.

Nevertheless, according to the farmers attending the meeting of April 25 in Busia and those interviewed during the field visits, tsetse control appears to have benefited substantially (Teso, Bungoma, but also Bondo and Syaya). Positive effects include livestock re-stocking, improvement of the health status of cattle, increase of milk production, increased willingness of livestock keepers to treat their cattle[27], increased capacity of beneficiaries to recognise the fly and increased income.

1.28 Progress of agricultural development activities

Although it is too early to have data on the productivity of the agricultural crops promoted by FITCA Kenya it is undeniable that they respond to urgent needs of the people and greatly contribute to the present popularity of the project. However there are reasons to question the rationale and opportunity of such interventions in the frame of FITCA Kenya. There is no evidence that such activities have a real impact in preventing tsetse re-invasion. Moreover it is dubious that income generated outside the cattle sector will in any way reinvested in cattle development and tsetse control. Finally FITCA Kenya is venturing into activities were it has no comparative advantages and expertise without a clear strategy.

E. IMPACT

1.29 Overall objectives, purpose

It is impossible to make any impact assessment as most of the activities are not sufficiently advanced. The impact evaluation with respect to the overall objective is likely to be better analysed by the future final evaluation.

F. SUSTAINABILITY

1.30 Policy support

Although T&TC is part of government responsibilities, there are doubts that the Kenya governments will be able to comply with the commitments once the Programme will be over. Budget restrictions and declining human resources make the assumptions of firm commitments very difficult. The current policy of FITCA Kenya to use incentives to implement the activities might make sustainability problematic. The compliance with the Government policies is a condition, necessary but not sufficient, to ensure sustainability. On the positive side is that the Kenya government has accepted to consider FITCA funds as complement and not a substitution of its own allocations. As matter of fact it has recently allocated new funds to T&TC services in the project area.

1.31 Perception of the different stakeholders about FITCA Kenya

There is a general consensus that improvements have been registered in the project in the last year. Previously the general opinion was rather negative. However the standing is yet to be consolidated and opinions might switch quickly depending on the progress on the ground. The phasing out of subsisdies or the non-materialisation of expected benefits could cause a sudden switch of opinion.

The Household Survey (HS) carried out in October 2001 contains an assessment of the perception of livestock owners of the role of FITCA and the major problems they usually face. This assessment took place before any serious involvement of the project in the five districts. The results show that FITCA was well publicised, especially by GoK extension workers, but very few farmers (1.6 %) received services and declared they were helpful. In general, the feeling was that FITCA had not been very helpful up to that point in time. This situation is changed today thanks to the take off of several activities as confirmed by farmers to the MTR mission during the meeting in Busia and the field interviews, but this needs to be qualified and quantified.

Government officers involved in the project still have reservations on the project role and management style although they acknowledge the efforts being made in the field. Members of the Project Steering Committee feel that this institution is a rubber stamp.

1.32 Economic and financial sustainability

Economic and financial sustainability is yet to be proven. Whether economic and market conditions will allow activities promoted by FITCA Kenya to reach the critical mass to prevent tsetse re-invasion is still to be ascertained. Deployment and maintenance of traps appear to be unsustainable without public funding. Live baits, netting, agricultural activities etc. appear promising but the lack of cost/benefit and cost/effectiveness analysis does not permit any judgement on their sustainability. Subsidies that have been instrumental to the take off of the project, create a dependence-syndrome that might prevent the development of viable private sector and micro-finance institutions.

The economic and financial sustainability of the Kenya project is based on several assumptions to be proven:

- Cattle owners are willing to execute and finance tsetse control thanks to the increased income derived from higher productivity and reduced mortality;
- Increased income actually materialises and is sufficient not to be diverted toward more compelling needs and priorities;
- Agricultural activities contribute to prevent tsetse re-invasion;
- Local "communities" that have been promoted to make up for the weaknesses of the individuals become permanent and autonomous structures not contingent to external assistance and subsidies;
- Technologies promoted are appropriate and affordable. Unfortunately no prior studies were conducted to assess the cost/benefit ratio and willingness and capacity to pay of individuals and communities; and
- Government assistance will continue in the future both in the form of extension and in T&T surveillance and control in case of outbreaks.

1.33 Intervention strategy

The sustainability depends in the financial viability of the activities promoted as well as in the attainment of a critical mass, i.e. of a number and density of interventions to prevent tsetse re-invasion.

The situation of Kenya is particular since it is promoting several activities utilising different intervention methods without previous studies. Too many questions affecting project sustainability remain unanswered. Which of the different activities promoted (cattle, poultry, cassava bulking) are financially viable and preventing tsetse re-invasion? Are the promoted communities viable without external

support? Is livestock development promoted by FITCA Kenya sufficient to sustain private veterinary services? Will the subsidy syndrome hinder the establishment of viable micro-finance institutions?

1.34 Appropriate technology

FITCA promotes simple techniques, suitable to local conditions and people after a short training and follow up. Non income-generating activities proved to be unsustainable in other parts of Africa. The financial viability of T&TC related income-generating activities as well as the capacity and willingness to pay is yet to be proven.

1.35 Private sector and micro-finance

Their sustainability depends on the existence of favourable market and economic conditions. Subsidies distort the market and might prevent the development of viable private sector and micro-finance institutions.

The privatisation of veterinary services is a sound policy allowing the government to focus scarce resources on public goods such as T&T surveillance and control in case of outbreaks. Private veterinary services can complement government services in T&T surveillance and control. Their viability depends on favourable economic conditions that have yet to be created in the project area. The competition of government employees and the poor economic conditions might drive private veterinary services out once the project is over.

Micro-finance institutions could contribute to provide financial services to the rural producers. Their suitability to the needs of the project and sustainability must be tested. The policy of subsidies might have created unfavourable conditions to their establishment.

1.36 Institutional and management capacity

In general both public and private sector have the technical capacity to implement activities although refresher courses could be needed to keep people up-to-date. Budget restrictions and lack of equipment are the main constraints and might hinder the capacity of the public sector to ensure sustainability. Adverse economic conditions and market distortions might hinder private sector activities.

1.37 Socio-cultural aspects/women in development

FITCA Kenya stresses on its role to fight poverty that is widespread in the project area. However the primary stakeholders, i.e. cattle owners are not the poorest of the poor. Targeting the poorest as done by FITCA Kenya, might not have any impact on preventing tsetse re-invasion. On the other end, targeting cattle owners as suggested by this MTR mission, might increase the likelihood of sustainability but have limited impact on poverty reduction.

The social fabric of the project area is under stress and this can affect project sustainability. As a consequence of male migration to urban areas and the effect of HIV/AIDS epidemics, women head an estimated 40% of farming households and are on the rise. Women have a great potential in ensuring sustainability but are discriminated. The change of their position in the society is a long term endeavour of the civil society to which the programme can give its contribution by advocacy and gender sensitisation, promotion of women income generating activities, etc.

The community-based approach as promoted at present has little chance to be sustainable. The project has still to build a culture of participatory development taking in consideration socio-cultural aspects and social dynamics. Understanding the role of the livestock in the household and local economy is also fundamental.

at informal level, gender analysis and some measures have been taken to encourage women participation, especially in cassava bulking and participation of crush pen committees, poultry vaccination. Unfortunately it is in no conditions to address the constraints faced by women in access and control of resources, especially in relation to land inheritance and livestock. This is a long-term endeavour of the civil society to which the project can give its contribution involving women in project activities.

1.38 Environmental conservation, protection and management

The project is not causing any major adverse environmental effects due T&TC and rural development activities. However natural resources degradation in the project area is going on independently from the T&TC activities. The institutional sustainability of EMMC is not assured. T&TC is expected to increase cattle population and agricultural intensification which is consistent with stabilisation of the present land use pattern. Whether this will also translate into land use change from woody vegetation cover, mainly bush/shrubland, to settlement and cultivation is highly unlikely. Nevertheless, this trend is already on going in FITCA Kenya area during the last four decades independently from FITCA (Bourn et al., 2001).

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

Kenya together with the RTCU and the other country projects agreed to prepare a realistic plan of activities from July 2002 to the end the programme (December 2003) with qualified OVIs, milestones and deadlines. Subject to satisfactory implementation of the revised plan under preparation, further no cost extension of the Programme until December 2004 and a second phase are recommended. The extension until December 2004 shall be utilised to formulate the second phase of the Programme, shall this be agreed. The Technical assistance contracts shall be extended until end of December 2003.

A. PROGRAMME PREPARATION AND DESIGN

2.1 Project design, strategy and logical framework

The integrated T&TC/rural development strategy shall focus on having in place an efficient and effective public surveillance and control system in case of outbreaks associated with cattle activities aimed at preventing tsetse re-invasion. Activities shall focus on high risk areas and where outbreaks occur. The logframe shall be reformulated to reflect the above strategy. The financial viability of activities shall be studied before being promoted. The project shall also define its operational manner and act as facilitator and not as an executor. Its activities shall not be restricted to production but consider also market, processing, etc. Micro-finance activities and partnership with the private sector shall be promoted. Finally gender shall be mainstreamed.

B. RELEVANCE

2.2 Institutional framework

The project shall revise the institutional framework to ensure GoK ownership and its full participation in decision-making and supervision. The recommendations of the MTR mission are as follows:

- A representative from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MOARD) shall chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC);
- The Director of Veterinary Services (DVS) shall chair the Technical Sub-Committee) (TSC). In his absence it shall be chaired by the National Project Co-ordinator;

Agricultural Committee (DAC) shall be part of the planning and supervision process. Bi-annual meetings or workshops shall be organised to have them fully on board. The project shall improve its communication with provincial and district authorities; and

- The PMU shall include staff seconded from the GoK to liase with Provincial and District authorities.

2.3 Regional and national policies

2.3.1 Gender perspective.

Gender awareness and gender mainstreaming shall be part of the Kenya project. Efforts shall be made to desegregate data by gender, promote gender analysis, and identify gender sensitive indicators. Staff training on gender issues is also recommended.

2.4 Project areas and rationale for the Regional Programme

T&T surveys shall be conducted in the districts adjacent to the project area since AAT & SS are still a threat and circumstantial evidence indicates their possible infestations. The existence of tsetse in adjacent districts, if confirmed and not properly tackled, might damage the efforts presently done in the project areas.

2.5 Stakeholders and beneficiaries

Stakeholders' ownership is the key to effective implementation. The project shall better identify its stakeholders (particularly at local level) and ensuring their participation in the decision making, implementation and monitoring of the project. A major effort shall be made so that participation mechanisms will be in place to allow farmers to influence the decision making process since they are the key stakeholders.

The definition of beneficiaries shall exclude "free riders" (such as for instance inhabitants of SS-affected areas) and focus on ones positively contributing to the FITCA integrated approach. Since cattle owners seem to have better chance to ensure T&TC they should be the primary beneficiaries.

The FITCA community-based strategy shall be better defined reflecting the situation on the ground and the primary beneficiaries. Groups, associations, co-operatives and other forms of aggregations might have still a role to play as long as there are common interests and economic and financial benefits to keep people together. The community-based approach shall be improved taking into account perception of the tsetse threat, economy of the tsetse control (who will benefit in the community), opportunity cost to the community and the community capacity and willingness to pay. Moreover it will also be necessary to identify and promote leadership and group dynamics as well as effective participation.

2.6 Techniques and measures

The GoK shall be strengthened to play a proper role in planning and supervision. Provincial and district administrations shall be put in condition to ensure surveillance and prompt T&TC in case of outbreak.

2.7 Applied Research

The research component at this stage appears irrelevant and shall be cancelled. Collaboration with private pharmaceutical companies on T&TC research is positive. However FITCA Kenya shall devise criteria to ensure equal access to all potential partners as well as transparency and accountability. A Memorandum of Understanding shall be signed between FITCA Kenya and the company after approval from the Project Steering Committee.

2.8 Environmental issues

The component shall be re-oriented to monitor environmental change in progress because of or independently from tsetse control and focus more on mitigation measures. It shall also contribute to create an environmental advocacy and analysis capacity within the OAU/IBAR and at Kenya project level. Activities shall focus on few key issues in the environmental monitoring function and try to exploit relevant research already carried out. The overall objective and purpose shall be updated to be realistically achievable in the EMMC timeframe. It shall ensure harmonisation and improved communication with country projects. Where environmental data are lacking the component shall use qualitative proxy indicators (e.g. test plants in the case of soil fertility or erosion).

2.9 Baseline surveys

Data collection and analysis shall be focused in areas having most likely higher prevalence of tsetse. Socio-economic surveys shall target primary stakeholders. Surveys shall be carefully planned and executed to collect and analyse only significant data. Data shall also be validated. Attention shall be paid not to create excessive expectations on the populations involved in the exercise. T&T surveys shall be conducted in the districts adjacent to the project area since AAT & SS are still a threat and circumstantial evidence indicates their possible infestations.

2.10 Relevance of the concept of rural development

A holistic "rural development approach" is not feasible. The most sensible strategy appears to focus on cattle development and have cattle owners to indirectly pay for tsetse control. The "rural development strategy" shall therefore be intended as "cattle development strategy" and include breeding, management, disease control, nutrition, marketing, processing, etc. However the feasibility of the strategy and whether it can be pushed to really contribute T&TC depends on economic (including market) conditions and farming systems.

2.11 The planning workshops and short term consultancies

Workshops shall be repeated annually to monitor achievements and changing perceptions and plan for subsequent year. However workshops shall be area focused and include only primary stakeholders. Criteria shall be devised to ensure that delegates really represent different stakeholder groups. Gender and "community development"[28] issues shall be appropriately treated.

Planning workshops shall be preceded by preliminary exercises ensuring that primary beneficiaries gender and areas are represented. The project shall define strategies and target groups to avoid the creation of undue expectations. Finally it has to devise a communication strategy to keep stakeholders informed on the implementation progress and to have the beneficiaries internalise objectives and activities of the project and to keep them informed on progress.

Short term consultants shall be utilised in specific areas of interest of the project such as training need

assessment, livestock(cattle) market and marketing, feasibility studies, gender mainstreaming.

2.12 Training

The training strategy shall be devised focusing on local government officers, primary stakeholders/beneficiaries and private sector. Training need assessments shall be conducted by short-term experts and include an analysis of organisations and tasks to be performed. Kenya project management staff and government staff shall be trained in PCM and logical framework[29], participatory planning, financial management, gender, etc.

C. EFFICIENCY

2.13 Budget and its use

Although the accounting and financial management system is unhelpful to allow any meaningful planning, it is estimated that there are sufficient resources to implement a realistic program until end of 2003 and probably 2004. A complete reorganisation of the accounting and financial management system is required to have a meaningful financing planning. Training shall be one of the priority topics in the reallocation of funds.

2.14 Unit cost analysis

All FITCA Kenya promoted activities shall undergo unit cost and either cost/benefit or cost/effectiveness analyses depending on their nature (private or public good).

2.15 Project schedule and timeframe

In case of similar programmes starting from the scratch, two years shall be allowed before effective starting of field operations for setting up the organisation, establishing accounting and financial management procedures, procurement of equipment and vehicles, establishment of common MIS/GIS and M&E systems.

2.16 Government support

The GoK shall support to FITCA in terms of human resources and shall provide the funds to cover the running costs necessary to carry out its functions. Government staff expertise shall be built and maintained and resources allocated. Moreover the GoK shall enforce existing laws and regulations. It shall make sure that qualified professionals handle drugs ensuring quality control and appropriate delivery.

2.17 Private sector development and micro-finance

FITCA Kenya shall promote private sector involvement in all aspects of interest. However it shall devise criteria to ensure equal access to all potential partners as well as transparency and accountability. It shall promote the involvement of existing MFIs having the capacity, experience, credibility, network and willingness to be considered for agricultural-related financial services. It shall restrict its intervention to institutional support/capacity building that may include training, installation, market study, development and testing financial products suited to the local conditions. Since experience with micro-finance institutions in rural areas for agricultural and livestock development is limited, FITCA Kenya shall first start on pilot basis. Since previous experience have proved that MFI' s are unsuitable for medium and long term loans, it shall devise different strategy and contact different institutions in case that the lack of such type of credit is hindering livestock (cattle) development.

Promotion of private veterinary services shall continue. However it shall take into consideration that private services can be sustainable only in favourable policy and economic conditions. It shall therefore test innovative forms of privatisation of the veterinary services including, whenever deemed appropriate/feasible, part-time,[30] livestock/veterinary-related business, etc.

2.18 Technical Assistance

The TA shall modify his style and rely more on collaborators and government staff. The strategy to revitalise the project at any cost has up to now paid off. However it may be short-lived unless efforts are made to ensure proper follow-up and expansion of activities. For this a more decentralised management style is necessary. The TA shall act as adviser than manager. Staff and collaborators need have their responsibilities clearly defined and be empowered. GoK staff must be considered as part of the team and not only executors. Capacity building and motivation of human resources shall be priorities. Liaisons with the RTCU shall be improved particularly in creating a common regional vision, elaborating regional policies and strategies, and standardising accounting and financial management systems as well as MIS/GIS, M&E, Environmental monitoring, etc.

2.19 Local (including government) staff

It is important to create and maintain team spirit and devise a system of responsibility delegation and accountability. T&TC staff shall be complemented with other expertise. Short-term consultants shall be employed to supply the missing expertise. Training shall be a priority.

2.20 Administrative and financial management

The accounting and financial management system shall be overhauled in collaboration with the RTCU utilising short- term consultants.[31] In long run a financial management expert shall be part of the regional TA team. Quarterly accounts shall be closed on time and audited without delay. Internal control and backstopping to assist the project manager are absolutely necessary.

2.21 Intervention methods

The strenghtening of government services in T&T surveillance and emergency intervention as well as agricultural extension is the best chance of sustainability. The private sector and communities have a role to play whenever it has comparative advantages and activities are financially viable.

2.22 Reporting, monitoring and review

FITCA Kenya shall collaborate with the RTCU to the elaboration of common PCM-compatible reporting formats[32], M&E system and MIS/GIS and communication strategy (including web site). It shall also collaborate with EMMC in environmental monitoring.

D. EFFECTIVENESS

2.23 Purpose, results

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[30] The promotion of government employees as part time private practicioners is recommended only where the economic conditions are not conducive to the installation of private practitioners. Part time practictioners might be helpful to provide clinical services otherwise unavailable. It may also be a first risk-free step toward leaving the public service should conditions finally be favourable.

31 The EC Delegation in Uganda has developed a model that can be the starting point.

T&TC under public sector responsibility will however depend on public or external funding. Cost/benefit analysis shall be made for private sector activities and cost/effectiveness analysis for public sector activities.

2.31 Private sector and micro-finance

The project shall promote the execution of market and feasibility studies to identify development opportunities. It shall promote networking between different operators. Subsidies shall be phased out since they are undermining the chance of a viable private sector and micro-finance development.

2.32 Institutional and management capacity

Capacity building and institution strengthening shall be continued, keeping in mind that T&TC is of public responsibility.

2.33 Socio-cultural aspects/women in development

Community-based shall be defined in broad terms including any groups and even individuals having an interest to contribute to tsetse control. Identification and understanding of leadership and group dynamics are crucial to promote effective participation and sustainability. Women have great potential in ensuring sustainability. The project shall adopt guidelines on gender analysis and a clear project strategy for the overcoming of barriers that are harnessing women participation. Networking with successful women GoK/CBO/NGOs/organizations operating in the two provinces may facilitate this task. The project shall promote networks and sharing of experience among women groups and provide leadership training, facilitate women access to credit and resources. Awareness creation on gender among farmers has to be considered in an effort to promote change of customary practices.

2.34 Environmental conservation, protection and management

The project shall collaborate with EMMC component to create and environmental analysis capacity and assess the actual environmental threats in the project area.

ANNEX 18

THE UGANDA PROJECT

1. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Uganda project is well behind schedule. Apart from on going baseline studies and applied research not much has been done. The project still lacks of clear objectives, focus, priorities, intervention methods and implementation procedures. The integrated approach is still to be internalised. No results to show. Efficiency is poor. Technical, financial and social sustainability is still to be proved.

A. PROJECT PREPARATION AND DESIGN

1.1 Consistency of the project design and logical framework

1.1.1 Background

Sleeping sickness (SS) or Human African Trypanosomosis (HAT) and African Animal Trypanosomoses (AAT) have been historically prevalent in Uganda. These diseases still represent today a major burden to the health and livelihood of the rural population. Since the early 1900 epidemics of HAT have been recurrent in the country and particularly severe in the southeastern part of the country, i.e. in the FITCA project area. Since SS is deadly and epidemics do not curb naturally over time it is a source of fear and insecurity. The first and worst recorded epidemic observed in south eastern Uganda (Busoga region on the shores of Lake Victoria) occurred during the first part of the 20th century killing from 200,000 to 250,000 individuals.

A second epidemic took place in the early forties and lasted more than 5 years. As a consequence of this epidemic the first control actions in Uganda were organized. Since the treatment of *T.b. rhodesiense,* that was the cause of the epidemic, was unsatisfactory and since animals were recognized as the major parasite reservoir, vector control was also introduced. Extensive surveys were implemented in Acholi, Karamoja, Busoga and Mengo regions. Survey results were fed to a « Tsetse Committee » under the responsibility of Medical Services. Due to the persisting endemicity a permanent « Tsetse Survey Unit » was created in 1947 for tsetse surveillance and control. By the early fifties, transmission was successfully interrupted and only sporadic sleeping sickness cases were reported. At the same time it was reported that the number of cattle had increased by some 30%.

Surveillance operations weakened in the following years and another SS epidemic started in 1976 in Southeastern Uganda reaching a peak in 1980 with more than 8,640 new cases. The capacity of national health services to diagnose and treat the disease was almost non-existent due to a shortage of human resources, weak financial means and lack of experience to handle the problem. This epidemic persisted for more than 10 years. Because of the sustained transmission, in 1987, a control programme entitled the National Sleeping Sickness Control Programme (NSSCP) was established with the assistance of the Overseas Development Agency (ODA) of the United Kingdom (now DFID). That year, 6,674 new cases were diagnosed and treated and undoubtedly large numbers of individuals died having no access to health care facilities. At that time it was felt that without any measures to interrupt transmission, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to overcome the epidemic. Several aerial and ground insecticides

As a consequence a French entomologist, Janick Lancien, started in 1987 a tsetse trapping campaign against *G. fuscipes fuscipes*, the insect vector of sleeping sickness, with the support of the French Government and the World Health Organization. Lancien believed that only an integrated action could overcome the rapidly spreading transmission of the disease. The programme therefore grew to combine the on going sleeping sickness medical control operations with the deployment of traps, the reinforcement of veterinary services for the treatment of infected animals and the implementation of the recently developed live bait technology. In a few years transmission was substantially reduced.

Each of these successive epidemics undoubtedly killed thousands of individuals, destroying families and communities. They had a major negative impact on the demography of Uganda in general and on the Busoga area in particular. These epidemics dramatically affected the development of economic sectors such as agriculture, commerce and local industry.

History shows that epidemics in southeastern Uganda reoccur approximately every 30-35 years and last from 5 to 10 years. During the period between epidemics local expertise, surveillance and vector control must be maintained. Unfortunately this was not the case. Control structures were abandoned or dismantled, staff affected to other tasks and training interrupted. This led to a complete loss of expertise and lack of facilities in case of outbreaks.

Lancien's strategy in facing the last Ugandan epidemic of sleeping sickness (1980s) was to adopt an integrated medical, veterinary and vector control campaign in which the reduction in vector density was essential. While the Ministry of Health handled diagnosis and treatment of patients, the Ministry of Agriculture would ensure drug availability to treat domestic animals and implement a preventive campaign consisting in animal dipping or spraying and application of pour-on or spot-on. Simultaneously the Department of Entomology of the Ministry elaborated and implemented an extensive control programme to fight the vector. Obviously such integrated approach required extensive coordination. For this reason the Uganda Trypanosomiasis Control Commission (UTCC) and the Coordination Office for the Control of Trypanosomiasis in Uganda (COCTU) were created. Their role was to enhance communications between stakeholders and ensure a strong link between all those actively involved in the fight against the disease and the fly. The efforts were complemented by applied research, implemented by the Uganda Trypanosomiasis Research Organization (UTRO) in Tororo (now the Livestock Research Institute, LIRI).

Beyond the concept of an integrated approach, community participation was considered an essential part of the programme if it was to be successful. Sustainability of control operations remained the major question mark. It was unclear as to how such an integrated medical, veterinary and vector control programme involving communities could be maintained operational for any length of time.

While the health services implemented medical surveillance and control with external support for equipment, material, reagents and drugs, a vector control programme, using Lancien's pyramidal traps, started in February 1988 in Namugongo sub-county[33] with the support of the French Government and WHO. By October 1992, with further financial contributions from the European Union, the vector control activities covered 29 sub-counties in southeastern Uganda. The sub-counties chosen for trapping operations were those where outbreaks of sleeping sickness were occurring or had recently occurred. The full coverage of the Busoga region districts was the initial objective. An extension to Tororo district was planned. Traps were set out at the rate of 10 traps per km2. The human disease surveillance results were fed to the vector control programme to ensure that trap deployment took place in the most affected sub-counties. The vector control programme systematically targeted the most affected parishes within these sub counties and in a few years some 16,000 traps were deployed and maintained. By then Lancien had realized that community participation had its limits. As the disease curbed it became more and more difficult to get the assistance of the population to contribute on a voluntary basis to the surveillance and control activities. The people had to face other priorities. This led to the establishment of a remunerated system in which individuals selected by village elders contributed to the activities of

the programme receiving in kind support. This consisted in some equipment such as rubber boots, coveralls bicycles and, on a monthly basis, some basic foodstuff and essential materials such as salt, rice and soap.

Unfortunately, external financial support was slowly eroding. France pulled out, WHO lacked financial means to pursue its support and the EU was not able to extend its assistance under the existing context and, despite the commitment of the Uganda government, it seemed evident that the programme would slowly come to a halt. In the light of such degrading situation Lancien lobbied for a stronger and sustained support of the EU based on a long-term commitment. Over the years, the idea matured into a broader base programme to incorporate the concept of development, improved agriculture and economic growth. Since the T&T was a cross-border problem involving also other countries it was thought it important to confront the problem regionally rather than nationally.

Having already an ongoing programme aiming at the elimination of sleeping sickness Uganda was first to prepare the project proposal. Kenya and Ethiopia followed. Tanzania was able to join much later, in 2002. A Regional Technical Co-ordination Unit to be attached to OAU/IBAR was considered crucial. The Farming in Tsetse Controlled [34]Areas (FITCA) programme was born.

1.1.2 Coherence of objectives and strategy

South Eastern Uganda is identified as the "attic of Uganda" with intense land use and agricultural activities. It has been the theater of several sleeping sickness epidemics. Animal and human Trypanosomoses are prevalent in the whole region. The Uganda project T&TC strategy is based on interruption of disease transmission including the elimination of the human reservoir through medical surveillance of the population at risk, the reduction of the animal reservoir through drug and insecticide treatment of animals and the reduction of tsetse fly density to the extent where transmission would no longer take place.

The rural development part of the integrated strategy appears to be confused and out of focus. Farming development may indeed contribute to control tsetse re-invasion. However it will require a huge expansion of farming activities which are rather unlikely, at least with prevailing economic conditions and resource allocations. It is unrealistic to assume that few interventions, scattered in a large territory (around 50,000 sq.km) can effectively contribute to control tsetse re-invasion. Although cattle development is accepted as priority development activity, this strategy is not internalised and communicated to stakeholders. Moreover there is no strategy on how to promote cattle development and FITCA role. This may confuse stakeholders, create irrational expectations and ultimately damage the credibility of the project.

1.1.3 Project Preparation

The Uganda project stems from a previously program that aimed at the elimination of sleeping sickness through medical surveillance, treatment of patients and vector control. However the strategy set forth by the Financial Agreement and the LF was to integrate T&TC with rural development aiming at improved welfare of the people in Southeastern Uganda. Research and institution building are also part of the project.

Unfortunately the PCM was and is poorly understood. The LF was too confusing to be a valuable planning, management and monitoring tool. Overall objectives, purpose, results and activities were used inconsistently and without appropriate OVIs, milestones and deadlines. Attempts to improve the LF in the subsequent years further worsen the situation.

B. RELEVANCE

1.2 Institutional framework

The Project has undergone a major institutional change. As of FA the project was to be implemented through the UTCC and its secretariat the Coordinating Office for the Control of Trypanosomiasis in Uganda (COCTU). However due to problems encountered during implementation, the Project Management Unit under the direct supervision of the PS of the MAAIF and the guidance of a Project Steering Committee replaced COCTU in 2001. COCTU (and therefore the UTCC) continued to have a role to play as member of the Project Steering Committee but is no longer involved in project implementation. The Ministry of Health is responsible for all SS-related activities.

The present institutional framework fails to take fully into consideration the on-going decentralisation process. Although the NCU works with and through district authorities, no representative of the Ministry of Local Government is part of the Project Steering Committee and no institutional forum exists to take into account the positions and interests of the various districts whose involvement and active participation is crucial to the smooth and effective implementation of the project.

1.3 National policies

The project objectives and strategy are consistent with and embraces the national policies on decentralisation, poverty eradication, agricultural development, T&TC, environment, etc. The decentralisation policy is outlined in the 1997 Local Government Act. The project works now closely with the different districts. The Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) was adopted in 1997 and was complemented in year 2000 by the Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture (PMA). The PMA envisages a transformation/reorientation from subsistence to market-oriented agriculture and a substantial transfer of service delivery from the public to the private sector with the exception of "public good" services. The National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) Programmes is one of the five Key Programs under PMA and is oriented to the development of a demand driven agricultural service delivery system. To develop the livestock sub-sector the GoU has just completed the formulation of the National Meat Policy.

T&TC and SS control measures are still considered duty of the Government. The GoU has developed a National Policy for Delivery of Veterinary Services defining the role of private and public sectors in the privatisation process, as well as the tsetse control policy and strategy. T&TC is under the responsibility of local government and communities. However in high tsetse challenge areas tsetse surveillance and monitoring remain under the responsibility of the central government, while both central and local governments are responsible for surveys and control. The National Plan of Actions on Sleeping Sickness is still in a draft form since 1999.

The tools to be used for the control and elimination of the vector are not considered a threat to the environment and in compliance with government environmental policy.

It is acknowledged that Uganda has mainstreamed gender perspective in all recent policies and affirmative actions are visibly promoted to balance gender disparities. The project has yet to formulate any strategy on the matter but it is expected to comply with national policies.

1.4 Project areas and rationale for the (East Africa) FITCA Regional Programme

AAT and SS are trans-boundary problem involving twelve (12) districts in the south-eastern part of Uganda and five (5) districts in the western part of Kenya. South Eastern Uganda is prone to sleeping sickness epidemics, with dense population, intensive land use and agricultural activities justifying the development and establishment of the project. Tsetse control would simultaneously remove SS and AAT, availing human resources and agricultural potential in the area. The Kenya side is more affected by AAT with sporadic cases of sleeping sickness.

The Uganda project included initially 8 districts. Because of SS cases and administrative reorganisation it now includes 12 districts with a total area of approximately 50,000 sq.Km. The 12 Districts are Bugiri, Busia, Iganga, Jinja, Kamuli, Kayunga, Mayuge, Mbale, Mukono, Pallisa, Soroti and Tororo.

1.5 Stakeholders and their role at national and local level

Stakeholders and beneficiaries at different levels are yet to be clearly defined and identified. In Uganda local governments are not fully on board. Primary beneficiaries have yet to be fully identified, although cattle owners appear to emerge as a priority target. Uganda considers all inhabitants of SS- affected areas as beneficiaries.

The integrated approach, including rural development, involves multiple aspects above and beyond the surveillance and control of human and animal diseases and the elimination of the vector. The MAAIF, MOH, District Health, Entomological, Veterinary and Agricultural Services and the EC, are primary stakeholders. COCTU is to be revitalised after the paralysis followed to the change of management. The central role given to the MAAIF if consistent with the integrated approach (including rural development) of the project but has in a way been detrimental to a more assertive role of the MOH. The role of UTCC, local communities, private sector and beneficiaries is not sufficiently emphasised.

1.6 Consistency of the techniques and measures taken in relation with FA

Even though there are only few activities in the field apart from surveys and research, the T&TC approach to be followed by the project is in general consistent with the FA. The project is to pursue an integrated medical and vector control campaign in which the reduction in vector density is essential. This is to be followed information and sensitization campaign.

FITCA Uganda has yet to develop a rural development strategy consistent with tsetse control as well as market, socio-economic conditions and farming systems. Crucial questions on priority activities, correlation with T&TC, financial viability, integration with farming systems, critical mass to be achieved are yet to be addressed.

The term community-based is catchword. For the moment individuals from local villages/communities are utilised to and compensated for deploying and maintaining traps. Communities are seen more as a means rather than an end. No strategy exists to actually ensure participatory decision-making, planning, implementation, as well as monitoring and evaluation. It is worth noting that FITCA Uganda seems not to have taken stock of the failure of previous community-based T&TC experiences. No effort was done to analyse past experience and lessons learnt. Promotion of private veterinary services and micro-finance institutions has yet to be considered.

1.7 Appropriateness of the various technologies

The project utilises adequate, simple, latest developed and environmentally friendly T&TC technologies. User training is incomplete since users have no information on their role. No rural development activities are promoted at the moment.

The relevance of on going research activities funded both by the RIF and NIF is questionable. The research activities under discussion or implementation in Uganda do not significantly contribute to the programme and project results. Research topics were selected from the top and reflect more the perceptions of researchers than the needs of the programme. Finally there is no clear distinction between research and studies.

The Research activities selected and supported by the regional component are:

1. Testing of Locally Available materials for Tsetse Targets and Traps in terms of Cost-effectiveness (J.O. Okoth, LIRI, Tororo).
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1. Comparison of the cost effectiveness of prophylactic treatment of domestic reservoir hosts with no treatment at all – This research project is designed to compare the efficacy of sleeping sickness control through prophylactic treatment of potential domestic animal reservoir hosts such as cattle, with no drug treatment at all. It also seeks to assess the potential impact on cattle health and production.
2. Household integrated tsetse & trypanosomiasis control - this research proposal is based on the premise that the integration of tsetse and trypanosomiasis control at the level of the farmer is a more sustainable approach to containment of the constraint. The objective is the intervention of trypanosomiasis control at the individual farmer level through advocacy of private good methods.
3. Integration of cheap local materials into sustainable tsetse control programmes - Traps and targets are a more acceptable means of controlling tsetse than ground or aerial spraying. However, they require a considerable amount of maintenance and most of the materials used can be very costly. This project looks at the available cheap local materials to produce traps and screens.

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Training activities lack of strategy and are mostly focused on T&T. The training budget has been largely utilised to support four MSc. (two in entomology and one in epidemiology at the LSHTM) and one at the Makerere University. The importance of such training for the project is not evident. Further FITCA Uganda training activities will be extremely limited. Training for the medical component appears limited to 2 days. The usefulness of the Geographical Information System (GIS) training is disputable without a prior definition of the MIS/GIS system. A sensitisation campaign is foreseen to promote awareness/health education at Parish level, however it usefulness appears to be limited. Training for Livestock development is limited to Animal Insemination (A.I.), other training for field extension workers has to be identified.

1.10 Importance given to environmental issues

Environmentally friendly disease control measures/techniques adopted by the project as well as the limited scale of interventions scattered in a large area ensure that NO major negative effect on

As a consequence a French entomologist, Janick Lancien, started in 1987 a tsetse trapping campaign against *G. fuscipes fuscipes*, the insect vector of sleeping sickness, with the support of the French Government and the World Health Organization. Lancien believed that only an integrated action could overcome the rapidly spreading transmission of the disease. The programme therefore grew to combine the on going sleeping sickness medical control operations with the deployment of traps, the reinforcement of veterinary services for the treatment of infected animals and the implementation of the recently developed live bait technology. In a few years transmission was substantially reduced.

Each of these successive epidemics undoubtedly killed thousands of individuals, destroying families and communities. They had a major negative impact on the demography of Uganda in general and on the Busoga area in particular. These epidemics dramatically affected the development of economic sectors such as agriculture, commerce and local industry.

History shows that epidemics in southeastern Uganda reoccur approximately every 30-35 years and last from 5 to 10 years. During the period between epidemics local expertise, surveillance and vector control must be maintained. Unfortunately this was not the case. Control structures were abandoned or dismantled, staff affected to other tasks and training interrupted. This led to a complete loss of expertise and lack of facilities in case of outbreaks.

Lancien's strategy in facing the last Ugandan epidemic of sleeping sickness (1980s) was to adopt an integrated medical, veterinary and vector control campaign in which the reduction in vector density was essential. While the Ministry of Health handled diagnosis and treatment of patients, the Ministry of Agriculture would ensure drug availability to treat domestic animals and implement a preventive campaign consisting in animal dipping or spraying and application of pour-on or spot-on. Simultaneously the Department of Entomology of the Ministry elaborated and implemented an extensive control programme to fight the vector. Obviously such integrated approach required extensive coordination. For this reason the Uganda Trypanosomiasis Control Commission (UTCC) and the Coordination Office for the Control of Trypanosomiasis in Uganda (COCTU) were created. Their role was to enhance communications between stakeholders and ensure a strong link between all those actively involved in the fight against the disease and the fly. The efforts were complemented by applied research, implemented by the Uganda Trypanosomiasis Research Organization (UTRO) in Tororo (now the Livestock Research Institute, LIRI).

Beyond the concept of an integrated approach, community participation was considered an essential part of the programme if it was to be successful. Sustainability of control operations remained the major question mark. It was unclear as to how such an integrated medical, veterinary and vector control programme involving communities could be maintained operational for any length of time.

While the health services implemented medical surveillance and control with external support for equipment, material, reagents and drugs, a vector control programme, using Lancien's pyramidal traps, started in February 1988 in Namugongo sub-county[33] with the support of the French Government and WHO. By October 1992, with further financial contributions from the European Union, the vector control activities covered 29 sub-counties in southeastern Uganda. The sub-counties chosen for trapping operations were those where outbreaks of sleeping sickness were occurring or had recently occurred. The full coverage of the Busoga region districts was the initial objective. An extension to Tororo district was planned. Traps were set out at the rate of 10 traps per km2. The human disease surveillance results were fed to the vector control programme to ensure that trap deployment took place in the most affected sub-counties. The vector control programme systematically targeted the most affected parishes within these sub counties and in a few years some 16,000 traps were deployed and maintained. By then Lancien had realized that community participation had its limits. As the disease curbed it became more and more difficult to get the assistance of the population to contribute on a voluntary basis to the surveillance and control activities. The people had to face other priorities. This led to the establishment of a remunerated system in which individuals, selected by village elders, contributed to the activities of

the programme receiving in kind support. This consisted in some equipment such as rubber boots, coveralls bicycles and, on a monthly basis, some basic foodstuff and essential materials such as salt, rice and soap.

Unfortunately, external financial support was slowly eroding. France pulled out, WHO lacked financial means to pursue its support and the EU was not able to extend its assistance under the existing context and, despite the commitment of the Uganda government, it seemed evident that the programme would slowly come to a halt. In the light of such degrading situation Lancien lobbied for a stronger and sustained support of the EU based on a long-term commitment. Over the years, the idea matured into a broader base programme to incorporate the concept of development, improved agriculture and economic growth. Since the T&T was a cross-border problem involving also other countries it was thought it important to confront the problem regionally rather than nationally.

Having already an ongoing programme aiming at the elimination of sleeping sickness Uganda was first to prepare the project proposal. Kenya and Ethiopia followed. Tanzania was able to join much later, in 2002. A Regional Technical Co-ordination Unit to be attached to OAU/IBAR was considered crucial. The Farming in Tsetse Controlled [34]Areas (FITCA) programme was born.

1.1.2 Coherence of objectives and strategy

South Eastern Uganda is identified as the "attic of Uganda" with intense land use and agricultural activities. It has been the theater of several sleeping sickness epidemics. Animal and human Trypanosomoses are prevalent in the whole region. The Uganda project T&TC strategy is based on interruption of disease transmission including the elimination of the human reservoir through medical surveillance of the population at risk, the reduction of the animal reservoir through drug and insecticide treatment of animals and the reduction of tsetse fly density to the extent where transmission would no longer take place.

The rural development part of the integrated strategy appears to be confused and out of focus. Farming development may indeed contribute to control tsetse re-invasion. However it will require a huge expansion of farming activities which are rather unlikely, at least with prevailing economic conditions and resource allocations. It is unrealistic to assume that few interventions, scattered in a large territory (around 50,000 sq.km) can effectively contribute to control tsetse re-invasion. Although cattle development is accepted as priority development activity, this strategy is not internalised and communicated to stakeholders. Moreover there is no strategy on how to promote cattle development and FITCA role. This may confuse stakeholders, create irrational expectations and ultimately damage the credibility of the project.

1.1.3 Project Preparation

The Uganda project stems from a previously program that aimed at the elimination of sleeping sickness through medical surveillance, treatment of patients and vector control. However the strategy set forth by the Financial Agreement and the LF was to integrate T&TC with rural development aiming at improved welfare of the people in Southeastern Uganda. Research and institution building are also part of the project.

Unfortunately the PCM was and is poorly understood. The LF was too confusing to be a valuable planning, management and monitoring tool. Overall objectives, purpose, results and activities were used inconsistently and without appropriate OVIs, milestones and deadlines. Attempts to improve the LF in the subsequent years further worsen the situation.

B. RELEVANCE

1.2 Institutional framework

The Project has undergone a major institutional change. As of FA the project was to be implemented through the UTCC and its secretariat the Coordinating Office for the Control of Trypanosomiasis in Uganda (COCTU). However due to problems encountered during implementation, the Project Management Unit under the direct supervision of the PS of the MAAIF and the guidance of a Project Steering Committee replaced COCTU in 2001. COCTU (and therefore the UTCC) continued to have a role to play as member of the Project Steering Committee but is no longer involved in project implementation. The Ministry of Health is responsible for all SS-related activities.

The present institutional framework fails to take fully into consideration the on-going decentralisation process. Although the NCU works with and through district authorities, no representative of the Ministry of Local Government is part of the Project Steering Committee and no institutional forum exists to take into account the positions and interests of the various districts whose involvement and active participation is crucial to the smooth and effective implementation of the project.

1.3 National policies

The project objectives and strategy are consistent with and embraces the national policies on decentralisation, poverty eradication, agricultural development, T&TC, environment, etc. The decentralisation policy is outlined in the 1997 Local Government Act. The project works now closely with the different districts. The Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) was adopted in 1997 and was complemented in year 2000 by the Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture (PMA). The PMA envisages a transformation/reorientation from subsistence to market-oriented agriculture and a substantial transfer of service delivery from the public to the private sector with the exception of "public good" services. The National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) Programmes is one of the five Key Programs under PMA and is oriented to the development of a demand driven agricultural service delivery system. To develop the livestock sub-sector the GoU has just completed the formulation of the National Meat Policy.

T&TC and SS control measures are still considered duty of the Government. The GoU has developed a National Policy for Delivery of Veterinary Services defining the role of private and public sectors in the privatisation process, as well as the tsetse control policy and strategy. T&TC is under the responsibility of local government and communities. However in high tsetse challenge areas tsetse surveillance and monitoring remain under the responsibility of the central government, while both central and local governments are responsible for surveys and control. The National Plan of Actions on Sleeping Sickness is still in a draft form since 1999.

The tools to be used for the control and elimination of the vector are not considered a threat to the environment and in compliance with government environmental policy.

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1.10 Importance given to environmental issues

Environmentally friendly disease control measures/techniques adopted by the project as well as the

1.11 Assumptions and risks at different levels

Assumptions and risks were by and large correctly assessed in the FA. The only notable exception was the assumption that the privatisation of the veterinary services was essential to the project purpose. It appears that privatisation is not a prior condition to effective animal health control. Successive modifications of the LF were confusing and incorrect. OVIs were sometimes used as assumptions.

1.12 Private Sector Development and Micro-finance

Although the GoU has a policy to promote private veterinary services, no activitiy in this sense is promoted by FITCA Uganda. Micro-finance institutions are also buoying in Uganda but no contacts were established to see if and how they could be partners in promoting agricultural and livestock development activities. The project has however contacts with the private company which has been instrumental in promoting the development of community crush pens.

1.13 Relevance of baseline data

The lack of project strategy, priorities and focus impacts on baseline data collection. There is a sense of lack of direction and reliance on them to answer to all questions. The on going surveys include: (1)Tsetse Survey, (2) Trypanosomosis Survey, (3) Review of 5 years Medical Records for Sleeping Sickness (4) Animal census, (5) Household Baseline data in 165 focal points to be completed with Village Survey and PRA.

The MTR questions the extent of the surveys well beyond the implementation capacity, the sampling criteria, the excessive details of questionnaires, the lack of gender information and the apparent absence of validation of data. The expectations created among the local populations are also cause of concern.

Finally, given the lack of vehicles it is expected that the data collection and analysis will not be completed until the beginning of 2003. This leaves very limited time to start any meaningful activity on the ground.

1.14 Relevance and use of equipment purchased by the project

FITCA

Uganda has suffered and is still suffering from important delays in procurement of goods. For instance the major part of badly needed vehicles is not yet available. The MTR mission had the occasion to verify the goods procured and see the list of goods to be procured. All equipment and material appear to be relevant to T&TC activities.

The Uganda project rehabilitated and equipped the Jinja Veterinary office (formerly for central government services) without ensuring the ownership of the premises. The district authorities already claimed them although no decision has yet been taken by the central government.

1.15 Other operations linked to the programme

The project lacks of cooperative and collaborative agreements with specialized institutions concerned with the different aspects of the project objective, i.e. International Organization such as WHO, FAO, IAEA, NGOs, etc. However collaboration has been activated with ILRI in Nairobi, LIRI in Tororo, KETRI in Kenya. The decentralisation process has implied institutionalisation of Tsetse control activity and FITCA in the most Districts. Contacts have been established with active communities that have adopted or interested to adopt the crush pens (originally promoted by Cooper, an input supplier).

1.16 Planning workshops and short term consultancies:

The Workshop held in Mukono on 4th – 6th December 2000 has been instrumental to open up a dialogue between the project and national stakeholders. Despite the undeniable positive outcomes, the scope of the workshop lacked of focus. Primary stakeholders were not properly identified. Whether invited farmers were really representing interests and perceptions of the majority and were in the position to influence the direction of the program is to be ascertained. Gender and community participation issues have not been properly treated. Lack of education and illiteracy have been quoted as major obstacle. Finally the organisation of workshop was one time event and not a process.

The Uganda project failed to utilise the problem-solving possibility offered by short-term consultants to confront issues of interest like rural development strategy, identification of priority areas of intervention, traning need assessment, etc.

C. EFFICIENCY

1.17 Means, Costs and timeframe

Lack of appropriate feasibility studies, confuse intervention strategy, delays and poor spending capacity overshadow the inconsistency between objectives and approach on the one side, and the timeframe and resources allocated, on the other side. The size of the areas considered requires larger investments and more time than allowed by the present programme. Inappropriate institutional framework, lengthy administrative procedures, long and mismanaged procurement process, inter-institutional infighting and technical assistants' turnover, are at the roots of the delays. This forced to extend the programme life to December 31, 2003.

The FA was signed in November 1996. The project started in June 1999 but not much occurred until April 2001 when the GoU decided to change the institutional set-up. The TA was also replaced.

1.18 Budget and its use

Although the EC Delegation in Uganda is trying to promote a standard accounting and financial management system, it is impossible assessing with accuracy financial situation by component as stated on FAs. Any meaningful financial planning is impossible.

Uganda has apparently committed 89% of allocations and disbursed 33%. In reality funds might be freed by reallocating CE&WP funds. It is impossible to calculate commitments and disbursements by component although there is casual evidence that Project Management/Technical assistance and salaries took the lion's share of commitments and disbursements.

1.19 Unit cost analysis

Due to the delay accumulated none of the country projects executed either cost/benefit or cost/effectiveness analysis of activities and intervention measures adopted or proposed. However an agricultural economist is now part of the NCU and should be able to correct this deficiency.

1.20 Programme schedule, timeframe and effective start of operations

The delays occurred from signature of FAs and effective start of operations (4.5 years) overshadow that the 4-year timeframe is insufficient to implement a project of such size and complexity. The financing agreement for the Uganda project was signed in November 1996. The project officially started in June 1999[35], more than two and half years later. Almost two more year more passed with limited activities until

COCTU and the TA were replaced in April 2001.

Since April 2001 things started moving although the lack of a clear strategy and vehicles still hamper project implementation.

1.21 Organisation and management

The NCU seems to have the staff and the capacity to co-ordinate the project. The staffs appear to be competent and motivated. District staffs are also by and large motivated and ready to collaborate although training is required.

1.22 Government agencies and level and nature of political support provided to the project, and its translation into measures taken by the public services

Due to the history of SS epidemics in the country and the resurgence of cases, attention to Tsetse control is high. Difficulties faced in the initial level of FITCA have been addressed at the highest levels and a new management structure has been put in place to facilitate implementation. The FITCA National Co-ordinator is accountable directly to the MAAIF's Permanent Secretary and critical issues can be addressed in the Project Steering Committee and if necessary UTCC meetings. The National Policy for the Delivery of Veterinary Services incorporates Tsetse Control which "in high challenge areas, shall be funded by the affected Local Governments in conjunction with Central Government (MAAIF)".

Capacity building/sensitisation of Local Governments (districts) mandated to implement interventions concerning Tsetse and Trypanosomosis is included in FITCA. However effective contribution and involvement of local governments to SS and T&T control under competing claims are far from ensured.

The GoU has recently allocated 800 M. USh to the MoH for control operations and surveillance systems. A Task Force has been established in August 2001 with the aim of revitalising the SS Program in the new decentralised set up. Activities are also initiated in more pro-active Districts (e.g.Bugiri). Negotiations have been carried out at District Level to ensure that SS assistants are included in District payrolls. Problems of red tape in disbursement of funds are also been discussed.

1.23 Performance of the technical assistance

After an initial inconclusive period which ended with the transfer of the management responsibilities from COCTU to the National Co-ordination Unit (NCU) and the departure of the first Technical Assistant, the NCU and the new TA have been able to work smoothly and establish a genuine team spirit. However the team as well as the TA seems to be bogged down by day to day activities disregarding vision, strategy, priority and focus. The excessive reliance on baseline studies as answer to all questions and concerns illustrates this attitude.

1.24 Local Staff

National experts staff the Uganda Project Co-ordination Unit. Most of them are T&TC people with the exception of an agricultural economist and a sociologist. Team spirit and good relations with TA have been developed. Government employees are implementing the project. They are usually poorly paid and motivated. Their response of the large majority of them to project activities has been positive. Incentives and the re-establishment of personal and professional self-esteem might be the causes.

1.25 Administrative and financial management

Despite the efforts of the EC Delegation there is no accounting and financial management system capable of reporting commitments and disbursements by component as stated in the FA. The complexity

requirements and procedures, make the management of the project cumbersome and time consuming. There is no clear understanding of EU/EDF Imprest Account and Procurement procedures. Despite the clauses of the FA and subsequent WP&CE the Imprest Account holders have no authorising powers. In addition the NCU has no petty cash fund to cover small items of expenditures.

The Audit Report (August 2000 – April 2001) has identified a number of minor internal control problems, which appear to have been corrected since, thanks to the recruitment of an Accountant, and the introduction of a computer-based accounting system developed by the NAO.

1.26 Intervention methods

There is not clear strategy on how to implement the project apart from T&TC. The project is still government-run. Private sector involvement is yet to be considered. Community participation is a means rather than an end.

1.27 Reporting, monitoring and review

1.27.1 Reporting and M&E

The formats of the reporting/monitoring documents are standardised since April 2001 thanks to efforts of the NAO Adviser. Unfortunately reports are giving information only on activities and not results. There is no standardised FITCA M&E system and MIS/GIS. External auditors control the accounts. The EC sends regular monitoring missions. Finally the EC Delegations in Kampala closely supervises the progress of the project. Due to the persistent inconsistency in the LF design and the lack of proper and quantifiable indicators (OVIs) and milestones, effective monitoring of project activities cannot be carried out. The NCU and the TA have already initiated a revision of the LF but further assistance may be needed. A Data Manager has been recently hired and is devising a MIS. The system should be put in place both at national and District level and should take into account needs of different clients. The Uganda project should collaborate with the Regional component to formulate a standard MIS for all FITCA member countries.

1.27.2 Relationships with the RTCU

In general, as in the other national projects, there is a lack of effective communication with the RTCU. Standardisation processes have been initiated but not formalised, and sharing of information, workplans, research protocols, etc. is minimal, etc.

1.27.3 Environmental monitoring

Environmental monitoring is responsibility of the EMMC, which appears to be too big with respect to the needs of the project. As matter of fact no adverse environmental impact is expected by the project implementation. Moreover the EMMC has yet to start. This combined to the late start of project field activities makes the EMMC rather irrelevant.

The FITCA Uganda NCU has shown to be not very much informed about FITCA-EMMC component mission and implementation. The general feeling is that it's FITCA Regional responsibility and the role of FITCA Uganda is not fully internalised.

1.27.4 External monitoring

The EC Delegation in Kampala closely monitors the project. The EC Delegation has been instrumental in promoting the adoption of common reporting, accounting and audit formats for all EC-funded projects in Uganda. EC Brussels also send monitoring missions. Finally the MTR mission, late but taking place as per FA.

further to be audited by external auditors recruited by the EC Delegation. The EC Delegation is finalising the procedures for the audit of the accounts from April 2001 to present.

D. EFFECTIVENESS

1.28 Purpose, results

It is not yet possible to assess effectiveness at this stage since activities have yet to start. Baseline data is still being collected. Structuring surveillance systems and implementing control operations have not yet started. Rural development activities are at the beginning. Should the intervention strategy defined and the activities started it is expected that the surveillance system be in place by the end of the project life and that interruption of transmission of the human disease be achieved.

1.29 Progress of measures taken to improve agricultural productivity through improved animal husbandry practices and increased crop yields

No activity has been promoted up to now with the exception of the promotion of few crush pens.

F. IMPACT

1.30 Overall objectives, purpose

We cannot provide any satisfactory impact assessment, as most of the activities are not yet started. The impact evaluation with respect to the overall objective is likely to be better analysed by the future final evaluation of FITCA.

F. SUSTAINABILITY

1.31 Policy support

Although T&TC is part of government responsibilities, there are doubts that GoU will be able to comply with the commitments once the Project will be over. Budget restrictions and the decentralisation make the assumptions of firm commitments very difficult. There is the risk that routine survillance and T&TC activities be disregarded to intervene only in case of SS outbreaks. The current policy of the project to use incentives to implement the activities might make sustainability problematic.

Capacity building/sensitisation of Local Governments (districts) mandated to implement interventions concerning Tsetse and Trypanosomosis is included in FITCA. However effective contribution and involvement of local governments to SS and T&T control under competing claims are far from ensured.

The FITCA project is also in line with the National Policy for Delivery of Veterinary Services and the Meat Policy. The UTTC (Uganda Trypanosomiasis Control Council) established in 1992 and its segretariat COCTU, currently being re-activated, allow consistent interventions at interministerial level. A national strategy for tsetse and tryps control is being prepared by the Ministry of Health (MoH).

1.32 Perception of the different stakeholders about FITCA UGANDA

The efforts of the newly appointed NCU team and the TA have been acknowledged by the different government stakeholders and the potential of FITCA Uganda is highly appreciated. However, the project has yet to formalise its intervention strategies. It is a concern of the MTR mission that too high expectations have been created at local level in terms of agricultural development. Private sector

1.33 Economic and financial sustainability

T&T control, surveillance and emergency intervention is clear responsibility of the GoU. Uganda is implementing a decentralisation form of governance whereby the responsibility for sleeping sickness surveillance and tsetse control lies on District Governments. However, as noted by recent reports of the MoH Task Force on the Revitalisation of Sleeping Sickness Control, most of districts have not the staff and the resources to discharge such responsibility. Community involvement in deploying and maintaining traps is highly unlikely without incentives and support. People have neither the interest nor the means to pay for mateials and services largely perceived as public goods.

As for rural development activities the project has yet to identify objectives, strategy and type of intervention. Crush pens and cattle development may contribute to partially control tsetse but no cost/benefit analysis has been conducted yet.

1.34 Intervention strategy

The present T&TC-centred strategy is not sustainable unless the GoU clearly identify sources of funds and earmark them to the project. To improve the likelihood of sustainability, the Government and private sector must work closely to promote tsetse, sleeping sickness control and cattle development. Communities and individuals will likely collaborate only if they benefit in financial terms to control tsetse.

1.35 Private sector and micro-finance

Although limited activities are on going, it is evident that their sustainability will depend on the existence of favourable market and economic conditions. Subsidies distort the market and might prevent the development of viable private sector and micro-finance institutions.

1.36 Appropriate technology

The project utilises adequate, simple, low-cost (but not necessary affordable), latest developed and environmentally friendly technologies. However some of the equipment and materials are imported and may represent a burden to the country in the future. Moreover most of the technologies are not affordable by local communities and individuals without financial benefits flowing from their utilisation.

1.37 Institutional and management capacity

The project is expected to further develop the capacity of the Central Government as well as the district governments to control tsetse and sleeping sickness. It is expected that they will be able, provided that financial resources be available, to control effectively the vector and the disease. The private sector involvement may require capacity building, training and favourable economic and market conditions.

1.38 Socio-cultural aspects/women in development

Poverty is widespread in the project areas of all member countries. However the primary stakeholders, i.e. cattle owners are not the poorest of the poor. Targeting cattle owners might increase the likelihood of sustainability but have no meaningful impact on poverty reduction. Women are discriminated but have a great potential to ensure sustainability. However the change of their position in the society is a long term endeavour of the civil society to which the programme can give its contribution by advocacy and gender sensitisation, promotion of women income generating activities, etc. The community-based approach, as intended present appears not to be sustainable.

1.39 Environmental conservation, protection and management

The programme expects no major adverse environmental effects due T&TC and rural development activities. However natural resources degradation is going on independently from the T&TC activities. The institutional sustainability of EMMC is not assured.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

The RTCU and the Country projects agreed to prepare a realistic plan of activities from July 2002 to the end the programme (December 2003) with qualified OVIs, milestones and deadlines. Subject to satisfactory implementation of the revised plan under preparation, further no cost extension of the Programme until December 2004 and a second phase are recommended. The extension until December 2004 shall be utilised to formulate the second phase of the Programme, shall this be agreed. The Technical assistance contracts shall be extended until end of December 2003.

A. PROJECT PREPARATION AND DESIGN

2.1 Consistency of the project design and logical framework

Activities shall focus in areas with higher tsetse challenge and Trypanosomosis prevalence. "Rural development" activities shall prioritise activities that have higher impact on T&TC. Cattle development seems having better chance, but an assessment of economic and market conditions and farming systems is necessary. Networking of public and public partners appears crucial in a scenario that foresees a diminishing role of the state and a limitation in public resources. T&TC shall remain in the public sector domain.

The project shall define type of intervention, geographical priorities, modalities of intervention, partners to be involved. To promote sustainability conditions and modalities of subsidies shall be clearly defined and as far as possible minimised. Micro-finance activities and partnership with the private sector shall be promoted.

However it shall strive to achieve at least the intermediate objective included in the original project purpose i.e. the interruption disease transmission and the reduction of fly densities.

The process of revision of objectives, strategy and priorities until December 2003 as proposed by the MTR mission, shall go hand in hand with the reformulation of the interlocking and national logical frameworks. The reformulation of the LFs shall be executed in participatory manner with the assistance of a specialist to avoid the previous shortcomings. The poor use of the PCM shall be investigated. An evaluation of PCM utilising its own criteria (relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability) is therefore recommended.

B. RELEVANCE

2.2 Institutional framework

A representative of the Ministry of Local Government shall be part of the Project Steering Committee. It is also important to create a forum such as a District Steering Committee where representatives of the different districts can discuss on a common intervention strategy.

2.3 Stakeholders and their role at national and local level

Stakeholders' ownership is the key to effective implementation. National and local governments as well as primary stakeholders shall be active part of the project cycle from identification to formulation, implementation and M&E. Stakeholders shall be better defined to involve only those that have real stakes and can contribute to project implementation. The definition of beneficiaries shall exclude "free riders" (such as for instance inhabitants of SS-affected areas) and focus on ones positively contributing to the FITCA integrated approach. Since cattle owners seem to have better chance to ensure T&TC they should be the primary beneficiaries.

2.4 Rural Development, Agricultural Activities and Community-based T&TC Techniques

A holistic "rural development approach" is neither feasible nor advisable. The most sensible strategy appears to focus on cattle development and have cattle owners to indirectly pay for tsetse control. The "rural development strategy" shall therefore be intended as "cattle development strategy" and include breeding, management, disease control, nutrition, marketing, processing, etc. However the feasibility of the strategy and whether it can be pushed to really contribute T&TC depends on economic (including market) conditions and farming systems. The FITCA community-based T&TC, as presently implemented, is inconsistent with the reality on the ground. This is not to completely dismiss a priori the validity and viability of the community-based approach in FITCA countries. The term "Community" shall include groups, associations, co-operatives and other forms of aggregations as well as individual cattle owners having interests to participate in T&TC. Although appealing the term "community" does not represent the complexity of the situation and the differences passing through social, economic and gender lines. Community-based strategy can also be called with other names such as "group based" or "people-focused". The selection and inclusion of "communities" or "groups" in the Program shall be preceded by the analysis of their perception of the tsetse threat, of the economics of the tsetse control, who will benefit within the community, opportunity cost to the community and the community capacity and willingness to pay. Moreover it will also be necessary to identify and promote leadership and group dynamics as well as effective participation. Needless to say the outcome of such exercise could be the lack of interest.

2.5 Gender Issues

Gender awareness and gender mainstreaming shall be part of the project. Efforts shall be made to desegregate data by gender, promote gender analysis, and identify gender sensitive indicators. Staff training on gender issues is also recommended.

2.6 Applied Research

No new research activities shall be started. On going activities shall be monitored and completed. Efforts shall be done to see whether some of the outcomes can be of use to the Uganda project or to other member country projects.

2.7 Training Programme

The training strategy shall be revised focusing on local government officers, primary stakeholders/beneficiaries and private sector. Training needs assessments shall be conducted by short-term experts and include an analysis of organisations and tasks to be performed. Country project management staff shall be trained in PCM and logical framework[36], participatory planning, and gender.

2.8 Environmental issues

The component shall be re-oriented to monitor environmental change in progress because of or independently from tsetse control and focus more on mitigation measures. It shall also contribute to create an environmental advocacy and analysis capacity within the OAU/IBAR and at country level. Activities shall focus on few key issues in the environmental monitoring function and try to exploit relevant research already carried out. The overall objective and purpose shall be updated to be realistically achievable in the EMMC timeframe. It shall ensure harmonisation and improved communication with country projects. Where environmental data are lacking the component shall use qualitative proxy indicators (e.g. test plants in the case of soil fertility or erosion).

2.9 Private sector development and micro-finance

The project shall promote private sector involvement in all aspects of interest. However it shall devise criteria to ensure equal access to all potential partners as well as transparency and accountability. FITCA country projects shall promote the involvement of existing MFIs having the capacity, experience, credibility, network and willingness to be considered for agricultural-related financial services. They shall restrict their intervention to institutional support that may include training, installation, market study, development and testing financial products suited to the local conditions. Since experience with micro-finance institutions in rural areas for agricultural and livestock development is limited, FITCA country projects shall first start on pilot basis. Since previous experience have proved that MFI' s are unsuitable for medium and long term loans, FITCA countries shall devise different strategy and institutions in case that the lack of such type of credit is hindering livestock development.

2.10 Baseline surveys

Data collection and analysis shall be focused in areas having most likely higher prevalence of tsetse. Socio-economic surveys shall target primary stakeholders. Surveys shall be carefully planned and executed to collect and analyse only significant data. Data shall also be validated. Attention shall be paid not to create excessive expectations on the populations involved in the exercise.

The need for data should not be used as excuse for immobility and procrastination. Data available on risk areas should be used to plan activities. Speed up, wherever possible, data collection, processing, and analysis. Reduce Village Surveys to the minimum number and limit gathering of qualitative information (PRA) only to selective topics critical for the project and for selected communities. Topics such as division of labour, access and control on livestock resources including role of livestock in the household economy, household investment in animal health, use of livestock products, processing and marketing should be looked into. Link with other country programs and verify possible utilisation of standardised software packages. Ensure and promote utilisation of data collected by other stakeholders. Efforts shall also be exerted to verify that there is no duplication on data collection and that secondary sources are verified.

2.11 Other operations linked to the programme

FITCA shall play a more active role in liasing with other stakeholders/actors involved in Tsetse control, livestock development and rural development more in general. Taking into account the limited resources

available FITCA should play a promotional/facilitation role at different levels, international, national and local. NGOs, micro-finance institutions, private sector and grassroot organizations could be sensitized to promote awareness at local level. FITCA could facilitate access of beneficiaries to animal health services and credit for beneficiaries, especially women, to access livestock. Horizontal linkages among districts should also be considered for the promotion of technologies and best/innovative practices, for this purpose at least one annual meeting of district level stakeholders, including farmers representatives, is recommended. Exchange visits of farmers, identification of best practice should be considered.

2.12 Planning workshops and short-term consultancies

Workshops shall be repeated annually to monitor achievements and changing perceptions and plan for subsequent year. However workshops shall be area focused and include only primary stakeholders. Criteria shall be devised to ensure that delegates really represent different stakeholder groups. Gender and "community development"[37] issues shall be appropriately treated. Short term consultants shall be utilised in specific areas such as definition of strategy, priority areas, feasibility studies of income-generating activities, etc.

2.13 Sensitization and education (emphasis on the young)

The project shall link with local association and churches as well school to enhance awareness and knowledge about T&T. Collaboration with the Department of Education or Sociology of the Makerere University shall be sought in the planning, implementation and monitoring of such activities.

C. EFFICIENCY

2.14 Budget and its use

There are sufficient resources to implement a realistic program until end of 2003 and probably 2004. A complete reorganisation of the accounting and financial management system is required to have a meaningful financing planning. The balance could be utilised to consolidate activities related to surveillance of the human and animal diseases, training and promotion of cattle development activities instrumental to the success of the overall integrated strategy.

2.15 Unit cost analysis

The project shall execute unit cost, cost/benefit and cost/effectiveness studies for all activities and techniques promoted. It shall assess the impact of subsidies and propose ways, means and timeframe for their phasing out.

2.16 Technical assistance

The TA shall assist the NCU to better focus on defining objectives, strategies, priorities and sequencing and to improve links with the RTCU. In particular he shall help in creating a regional programme vision and standardise common services such as reporting, MIS/GIS, M&E, intervention methods, accounting and financial management, etc.

2.17 Administrative and financial management

The project shall collaborate with the RTCU to establish a standardised computer-aided accounting and financial system compatible with EC procedures with the assistance of short term consultants. In long

run a financial management expert shall be part of the TA team.

The Financial Agreement EC/GoU shall be enforced. The Imprest Account holders shall have effective authorising powers. In alternative the NCU shall at least be allowed to manage a petty cash fund to ensure flexibility and prompt action in case of emergency. Accounting and procurement can be improved only thanks to a better understanding of EC/EDF procedures and appropriate planning. The Ministry of Health shall also accept that district health-related funds be channelled directly to the districts without going through the MoH administrative channels and procedures.

2.18 Reporting, monitoring and review

The project shall collaborate with the RTCU in the elaboration of common PCM-compatible reporting formats. It shall also promote the establishment of standard M&E and MIS/GIS system and elaborate a communication strategy (including web site) between member countries and with the outside world. As for environmental monitoring, the EMMC shall be mainstreamed into the OAU/IBAR/RTCU and the country projects to create a capacity to be used not only to FITCA but also to other OAU/IBAR-managed regional programmes. ILRI and SEMG shall continue to provide their services focusing, inter-alia, on capacity building.

2.18.1 Relationships with the RTCU

The project shall strengthen the collaboration with the RTCU. The RTCU shall quickly implement its standardisation activities, and promote information sharing at horizontal level and among different sectors and stakeholders.

2.18.2 Environmental monitoring

FITCA Uganda shall be closely involved in the FITCA-EMMC planning and implementation and use it as capacity building tools.

D. EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACT

2.19 Purpose, results

The project shall define proper indicators with OVIs, milestones and deadlines.

In "Sleeping sickness situation analysis in South East Uganda - [Review of Medical Records January 1997-August 2001]" it is stated that indicators are useful in assessing the achievement of the different steps of a control programme. The WHO Technical document 881 offers several indicators to follow-up sleeping sickness surveillance and control activities and to evaluate progresses made. Numerous quantitative indicators are available for the different steps of project implementation. Sleeping sickness situation can be monitored through indicators such as the number of people under surveillance, the number of patients identified and treated, the geographical distribution of cases, the ratio of patients in first and second stages of the disease; vector control progress can be assessed through the number of screens and traps effectively placed in the field; the change in total area under control for tsetse flies, the reduction in apparent densities of the flies. Animal Trypanosomosis can be monitored through prevalence and/or incidence among cattle, goats, pigs etc.; economic indicators could be the estimated changes in local production; in changes in the number of traction animals; changes in total cultured area; changes in crop production (cash crops vs. food crops etc.).

E. SUSTAINABILITY

human or animal disease cases will have been substantially reduced, vector control will become a rather obscure objective to the population and the need for surveillance will no longer seem essential. It is therefore the responsibility of the government to sustain any preventive actions.

FITCA shall restrict its contribution and focus on T&TC activities having government budget allocations assured under present and projected conditions. This means to concentrate government resources in high-risk areas and where outbreaks occur. Government interventions shall be associated with income-generating/tsetse control activities by the private sector, communities, groups and individuals. FITCA Uganda shall promote further collaboration between the public and private sector, NGOs, international agencies, etc.

Since human and animal health are of direct concern to the "customer" it seems advisable to charge "customers" with services that are of direct interest to them. Since drugs for the treatment of sleeping sickness are available free to Uganda for the next years, the money generated shall be put in a Tsetse Fund managed by the NCU to ensure prompt action in case of outbreaks and epidemics. At the beginning prices charged to customers shall be affordable to make it affordable to an economically indigent population.

2.21 Perception of the different stakeholders about FITCA UGANDA

Stakeholder/beneficiary assessment shall be carried out regularly (i.e. bi-annually) to monitor changes of perceptions that are a rather good proxy of the project progress and sustainability. The consultation at District level and among Districts, and involve the private sector representatives. The project shall identify opportunities for the taking up of private veterinary/animal health services in the different Districts and shall promote their participation.

2.22 Economic and financial sustainability

A strategy and calendar to phase out incentives and subsidies shall be devised. Activities shall be concentrated in high-risk areas. Economic activities shall prioritise cattle development. Prior market analysis as well as cost/benefit and cost/effectiveness studies shall be conducted.

2.23 Intervention strategy

T&TC shall be left to the public sector that can be complemented but not replaced by the private sector. Cattle owners shall be the targets of income-generating/T&TC conducive interventions should market and economic conditions be favourable. The program shall network with other institutions and private sector to create conditions for cattle development and therefore control against tsetse fly re-invasion.

2.24 Private sector and micro-finance

The project shall promote the execution of market and feasibility studies to identify development opportunities. It shall promote networking between different operators. Subsidies shall be phased out.

2.25 Appropriate technology

Efforts shall continue to devise low cost T&TC and rural development technologies. Sustainability of T&TC under public sector responsibility will however depend on budget allocations. Cost/benefit analysis shall be made for private sector activities and cost/effectiveness analysis for public sector activities.

2.26 Institutional and management capacity

Capacity and institution building shall continue at district and local level.

2.27 Socio-cultural aspects/women in development

Community-based shall be defined in broad terms including any groups and even individuals having an interest to contribute to tsetse control. Identification and understanding of leadership and group dynamics are crucial to promote effective participation and sustainability. Gender equality shall be promoted. The strategy shall consider the role of livestock in the household economy and farming systems, capacity of selected groups in the community (cattle keepers) to contribute financially to tsetse control, integration of Tsetse control.

2.28 Environmental conservation, protection and management

The EMMC activities shall be re-oriented to take into account environmental degradation due to diverse causes. To ensure institutional sustainability, the EMMC shall be mainstreamed into the OAU/IBAR and member countries to create an environmental and advocacy and analysis capacity.

ANNEX 19

THE STANDARD DAC FORMAT FOR EVALUATION REPORT SUMMARIES[38]

Evaluation Title / Titre de l'evaluation *(+ Evaluation Reference)*

Abstract / Abrégé *(central, 4 lines/lignes maximum)*

Subject of the evaluation / Action évaluée
5 lines/lignes max on the project, organisation, or issue/theme being evaluated / au sujet du projet évalué (&c)

Evaluation description / Description de l'évaluation
Purpose / But (3 lines/lignes max)
Methodology / Méthodologie (3 lines/lignes max)

Main findings / Conclusions principales
Clearly distinguishing possible successes/obstacles and the like where possible / identifiant si possible les réussites/échecs et obstacles (25 lines/lignes max)

Recommendations / Recommandations
25 lines/lignes max

Feedback / Rétroaction
To be completed by SCR/F/5 / à compléter par l'unité SCR/F/5 (5 lines/lignes max)

Donor / Donateur: **Commission Européenne**	Region / Région: [39]	DAC sector / Secteur CAD: [40]
Evaluation type / Type d'évaluation : [41]	Date of report / Date du rapport: ..../..../....[42]	Subject of evaluation / Objet d l'évaluation: [43]
Language / Langue :	N° vol./pages : [44]	Authors / Auteurs :

Programme and budget line concerned / Ligne budgetaire :[45]			
Type of evaluation / Type d'évaluation :	( ) ex ante	( ) intermediate / en cours	( ) ex post

[38] Text font should be Times New Roman 10 or equivalent / utilisez la fonte Times New Roman 10 ou l'équivalente.
[39] If more than 3 countries but not continent-wide, choose a geographical region / Si plus de 3 pays, mais pas un continent, indiquer la région géographique.
[40] Choose from standard list / A choisir dans la liste standarde.
[41] Choose between : relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact / Choisir entre : pertinence, efficience, efficacité, impact.
[42] Date as on cover page of report / Date indiquée sur page de couverture du rapport.
[43] Choose one of : programme/project/sector/country or region/synthesis/thematic/NGO / Choisir entre : programme/projet/secteur/pays ou région/synthèse/thème/ONG.

Timing / Dates → → Start / Commencement :	Completion / Achèvement :
Contact person / Personne responsable :[46]	Authors / Auteurs:
Cost / Coût:[47]	Steering group / Groupe de pilotage: