

**UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

**MINISTRY OF REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

**UKEREWE DISTRICT COUNCIL**



**DISTRICT AGRICULTURE SECTOR INVESTMENT PROJECT**

***SEMI ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION REPORT  
JULY – DECEMBER 2009***

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**DMEO-** District Monitoring and Evaluation Officer

**DPO-** District Project Officer

**FAPOEL-**Family Poverty Elimination.

**FFS** - Farmer Field School.

**FFs** - Farmers Facilitators.

**MMEM-**Mpango wa Maendeleo ya Elimu ya Msingi.

**MMES** - Mpango wa maendeleo ya Elimu ya Sekondari.

**O&OD** -Opportunity and Obstacles for Development.

**PCU** -Project Coordination Unit.

**PFGs** - Participatory Farmers Groups.

**SCC-Vi-** Swedish Cooperative Center.

**SUA-** Sokoine University of Agriculture.

**TASAF-**Tanzania Social Action Fund.

**WTFs** –Ward Training Facilitators.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

Ukerewe District Council is among of the six (6) Districts in Mwanza Region that implement District Agriculture Sector Investment Project (DASIP). The project is implemented in 20 wards as well as in 30 villages.

Through DASIP the District implements the main components of the project which are community planning for Agriculture Investment, Farmers Capacity Building and rural finance as well as marketing promotion. The project implementation also is aiming to increase food security as well as the income in community level.

Accordingly 30 villages that are in DASIP implementation area are still going on to prepare micro projects which are obtained through exercise of Opportunity and Obstacle to Development (O & OD). For the year 2007/08 in Ukerewe District project beneficiaries were 1288 farmers through 48 PFGs from 26 villages with an average of 27 farmers per PFG of which about 49% were women.

This quarterly implementation report is explaining on the following areas:

- Plan and implementation status.
- Financial status
- Assessment of critical assumption and risks.
- Output results (Achievements after implementation of the projects)
- Lessons learned and experience gained
- Problems and challenges
- The way forward
- Recommendation
- Conclusions of the report.

## **2. PLANS.**

### **2.1 Community planning and Investment in Agriculture**

2.1.1 Completion of the second shallow well at Namagondo village.

2:1:2 Completion of last F/Y 2007/08 microprojects,

- Construction of Farmer market centres at Chankamba, Nkilizya, Hamkoko, Chabilungo, Kazilankanda and Nyamanga villages .
- Purchase of irrigation water pumps at Busunda and Muhande villages.
- Construction of 2 slaughter slabs at both Bwassa and Sambu villages.
- Procurement of grain milling machine – Murutanga village.
- Construction of 3 shallow wells at Nantare and Kweru villages.
- Rehabilitation of feeder road at Nabweko village.

2:1:3 Medium size and rural infrastructure.

- Identification of rural feeder roads.
- Identification of suitable area for irrigation.

### **2:2 Planning and implementation Capacity Building.**

- Identification and formation of PFGs
- Training of FFs.
- Follow ups of 17 PFGs of poultry keeping and 3PFGs of dairy goat keeping.
- Sensitization of the communities on the issue of opening the village DASIP A/c especially for ones which have not opened yet.

-Procurement of bicycles.

### **3. IMPLEMENTATION STATUS**

#### **3.1 Community planning and Investment in Agriculture**

3.1.1 The second shallow well at Namagondo village is completed.

3.1.2 The 2007/2008 micro projects implementation status are in different stages as follows:

- Hamkoko market shed is completed.
  - Chankamba market shed is already roofed and is going on with other steps.
  - Nkilizya market shed is in the stage of oversite concrete completion.
  - Chabilungo market shed is through with tendering process and the contractor is on the way to start soon after procurement process to be finished.
  - Nyamanga market shed is on the way to do tendering process after having and compromising with the idea of expanding their market size.
  - Kazilankanda market shed is in final stage of roofing.
  - Purchase of irrigation water pumps at Busunda 4 have already purchased and distributed to the respective groups.
  - Purchase of irrigation water pumps at Muhande, is not done yet, instead the village has decided to change their plan due to unsustainable source of water.
  - Construction of 2 slaughter slabs at both Bwassa and Sambu villages, these are in procurement stage (Tendering process).
  - Procurement of grain milling machine in Murutanga village, this activity is in procurement stage, and construction of the shed as their contribution of 50% is going on.
  - Construction of 3 shallow wells at Nantare and Kweru villages, these constructions have not been constructed yet but Nantare people have insisted to implement shallow well construction.
  - Rehabilitation of feeder road at Nabweko village is in chamber formation about 2 km.
- 3:1:3 Medium size and rural infrastructures
- Total of 20km were identified/proposed to be rehabilitated. That proposal has already been sent to PCU.
  - The area that was identified is the basin of Miyogwezi and is surrounded by 3 villages of Kameya, Busagami and Igongo.

#### **3.2 Planning and implementation Capacity Building**

- A total of 150 PFGs have been identified and formed in 28 villages.
- A total of 26 FFs have undergone training for the first phase, they are expecting to be trained in 3 phases. by now are in good position to facilitate the farmers.
- For the case of follow ups on 17 PFGs of poultry and 3 dairy goat keeping (Livestock). All PFGs were through on both part of theory and practical training.
- A total of 80 bicycles have been procured and distributed to the respective persons who are WTF and FFs.

#### **4. ASSESSMENT OF CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS**

- Inadequacy number of Extension staff in the District has a big effect to projects/activities implementation.
- Cooperation of village government leaders with the District level in order to achieve the implementation goal.
- Carefulness in fund management and other resources.
- Reinforcement of regular communication with other Agricultural development stakeholders especially private sectors i.e. FAPOEL,SCC-Vi and all CBOs by recognizing their services and efforts on project implementations.

#### **5. OUTPUT RESULTS**

- Good Office management/environment due to availability of purchased stationeries.
- Availability of water to domesticated animals (livestock), Agricultural and domestic purposes at Namagondo village community, due to completion of two shallow wells.
- More than 90% of Livestock PFGs did fine due to close follow ups by respective staffs.
- A total of 18 DASIP A/c at village level are already opened which are the most important in project implementation.
- Currently WTFs and FFs are in good position to attend all matters associated to FFS as well as extension services concerned.This is because of being facilitated bicycles.
- Four groups in Busunda village have fulfilled their goal due to the procurement of irrigation water pumps.Those pumps will help them to increase production especially in their horticultural activities (Tomatoes,Onion,water melons and vegetables).

#### **6. LESSONS LEARNED AND EXPERIENCE GAINED**

- Cooperation with Government leaders (DC, DED and Councilors) is very important on sensitization of community contribution due to slow implementation of micro projects. The main reason that cause this particular problem is a number of community contribution in other development projects of MMES, MEMM and TASAF with the same weight of not less than 20%.
- Through continuous sensitization and regular communication, a large number of community has an access with project (DASIP) especially 30 villages that are within the area of project implementation.
- Strategy of transport means facilitation/provision to DPO, DMEO and DTCs has improved their status of making follow ups on the activities of the project.

- Motor vehicle transport is still very important, especially during rain season while doing follow ups it becomes hot issue when you are in a team style.
- Contractors, who are weak financially, cause high costs in implementation on since they normally lag behind the time.
- Generally most of the contractors hesitate to work with the projects that involve the community, this is due to the problem of existence poor contribution.
- Participatory sensitization should be a continuous process purposely for speeds up the implementation of community projects/activities.
- Close backstopping is needed, especially on the issues related to financial management and procurement procedures since these knowledge or innovation are very important as a whole.
- At the end of the season most of the farmers through their FFS have observed a number gaps by comparing technical and local treatment or management and realized that is very possible to improve their production.
- Generally livestock enterprises are more expensive compared to crop enterprises as they involve much inputs and livestock house construction as a whole.

## 7. PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES

- Bicycle transport is still perceived negatively, because of being tiresome, this is due to a very little number of available extension staff in the District whereby under their fewness have to cover long distance in order to serve their respective areas. Some of them serve more than one ward, whereby in a real situation performance cannot be of the required ones.
- Fluctuation of prices in fuel and other building materials affects much the budget in projects implementation.
- The District being an island, projects are implemented at high costs due to transport costs of materials
- Failure to get contractors even though several advertisement of tender has been made to some of the micro projects.
- The number of Extension staff (WTF) is continuously decreasing due to various reasons, among them are through compulsory retirement, continuous sickness and others leaving for further training. For instance in academic year 2008/2009 DMEO and one DTC (livestock part) left for further training to join Sokoine University of Agriculture(SUA). Replacement is already in place, but training is needed to enable them on how to account their duties
- Unreliability of rainfall of the current season 2008/09 its likely to affect the FFS activities especially on the side of crops.

- Budget is not enough especially for the accommodation of Engineers (District civil work Engineer and District water Engineer) to make their continuous close follow ups in the site.

## 8. THE WAY FORWARD

- ✓ To put extra effort on follow ups so as to increase speed on the implementation of the micro projects funded last FY 2007/08. The purpose is to complete them very quick in order to make PCU to release the funds of FY 2008/09.
- ✓ To make preparations of the PFGs participants to graduate, since the FFS season long training 2007/08 is through.
- ✓ To increase a close supervision and follow ups to the micro projects of which are being implemented i.e. F/Y 2007/08 for the efficient achievement.
- ✓ To make a regular communication with DASIP villages level and other stakeholders who are very important to the project implementation.
- ✓ To continue with completion of group formation in a participatory way to achieve/meet district goal of 180 PFGs in the year season of 2008/09.
- ✓ To continue with preparations of Medium size rural infrastructures projects implementation. i.e. **Water control structures and Rural feeder roads.**
- ✓ To continue with follow ups on the participants acquired last season training to make sure that the knowledge and skills are useful, for the side of changing their life in income as well as imparting that knowledge to other farmers.

## 9. RECOMMENDATIONS

- I. Still there is a need of having motor – vehicle at District level to encounter the transport problem which normally face the District especially during rain season, and when the activity/trip involves a number of staffs.
- II. Farmers Field Schools (FFS) budget should be increased due to the shooting price of various commodities especially in Agricultural inputs for example pesticides facilities and other chemicals so far as agricultural commodities concerned.
- III. Ukerewe as an island should be considered to be given extra fund for the boat hiring in order to encounter problem of transport especially in small islands such as Kamasi, Busumba, Kweru and Irugwa.
- IV. DPOs should be provided an air time fund to encounter communication costs which are being regularly done by them purposely for the facilitation of project issues.
- V. DPO and DMEO should be involved in some of the DTCs training in order to make access during on making follow ups and monitoring activities which is also helpful in supervision process.



- VI. Still follow ups to farmers who attended the FFS is needed, this is to make sure the knowledge acquired to be useful to them purposely for production improvement.

## 10. CONCLUSION

Through DASIP, its hoped that the project is going to contribute much on the issue of poverty reduction among farmers to increase production and productivity. Increasing of the number of PFGs from 2 to 6 per village, its an indicator that up to the end of the project in 2012 most farmers will acquire agricultural skills and knowledge. Therefore seriousness should be taken to make follow ups on everything which farmers are being taught that should encourage sustainability and fulfill the objectives.

Additionally we must be very careful on the micro projects that are being prepared by villages to make sure that are of good quality.

## ANNEX I

### 11.0 IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF MICRO PROJECTS IN SEMI ANNUAL JULY-DECEMBER FY 2008/09

S/N	PLANNED ACTIVITY/PROJECTS	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	FUNDS 000				REMARKS
			BUDGET	DISBURSEMENT	EXPENDITURE	BALANCE	
1	Construction of market center – Chankamba village.	The market is already roofed	12,000	12,000	8,807.925	3,192.075	Community contribution of 20% is still going on to be collected.
2	Construction of market center – Chabilungo village.	Its on the completion of procurement stage.	12,000	12,000	12,000	-	The contractor will start the work soon after procurement procedure to be completed.
3	Construction of market center – Hamkoko village.	The market shed is completed	12,000	12,000	11,400.0	600.0	The market will be handled to the village management soon after some correction to be in place.
4	Construction of market center – Kazilankanda village.	The market shed is in the final stage of roofing.	12,000	12,000	6,990.0	5,010.0	Community contribution of 20% is going on to be collected.
5	Construction of market center – Nyamanga village.	Its on procurement stage.	12,000	12,000	-	12,000.0	Its on procurement stage.
6	Construction of market center – Nkilizya village.	The market shed is in the stage of over site concrete completion.	12,000	12,000	-	12,000.0	Community contribution of 20% is going on to be collected and sensitization as well.
7	Purchase of irrigation water pumps – Busunda village.	4 irrigation water pumps are already procured	3,600	3,600	3,600	-	Sensitization to the groups should be proceed to utilize the pumps on the proper manner in order to fulfill their target.
8	Purchase of irrigation water pumps – Muhande village.	Not yet done.	6,400	6,400	-	6,400.0	The village has proposed to change the project to be construction of 2 shallow wells instead of water pumps procurement.
9	Construction of slaughter slabs Bwassa village	The slaughter slab is in Tendering process Advitersement	1,920	1,920	-	1,920.0	Funds have been transferred to their village A/C, 20% contribution is still going on.

10	Construction of slaughter slabs – Sambu village	The slaughter slab is in Tendering process Advitersment	1,920	1,920	-	1,920.0	They are going on with 20% collection.
11	Purchase of grain milling machine – Murutanga village.	Is under procurement process.	1,750	1,750	-	1,750.0	They are at foundation stage as their 50% contribution.
12	Construction of shallow wells - Nantare village.	Not yet done.	6,400	5,991.455	-	5,991.455	Assessment team from PCU came and challenged the plan, so they advised to prepare another plan ,but the village has insisted that shallow wells are its their priority.
13	Construction of 1 shallow well – Kweru village.	Not yet done.	3,200	3,200	-	3,200.0	Assessment team from PCU came and challenged the plan, so they advised to prepare another plan.
14	Rehabilitation of feeder road – Nabweko village.	The rehabilitation is going on, about 2.0km is finished	20,000	20,000	-	20,000.0	The work is going on,though the contractor has not yet requested any amount up to date.
15	Construction of 2 shallow wells at Namagondo village.	Construction of all 2 shallow wells are fully completed.	6,400	6,400	6,400	-	Water is available for livestock as well as agricultural activities concerned.

## ANNEX II

**12.0 DASIP- SEMI ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT 2008/09**

S/N	ACTIVITY/ PLAN	BUDGET 2007/08	DISBURSEMENT		EXPENDITURE	BALANCE
			BALANCE FROM 2007/08	DISBURSEMENT 2008/09		
1	Office operation and maintenance cost	1,500,000.00	736,797.50	750,000.00	1,094,500.00	392,297.50
2	Staff field allowances	8,750,000.00	636,000.00	4,375,000.00	3,444,600.00	1,566,400.00
3	DTCs field allowances	1,300,000.00	101,000.00	650,000.00	618,000.00	133,000.00
4	DTCs office operating expenses	1,200,000.00	594,000.00	600,000.00	363,200.00	830,800.00
5	Motorcycle allowances for DMEO and DPO	1,080,000.00	-	900,000.00	900,000.00	-
6	Motorcycle allowances for DTCs	1,080,000.00	-	900,000.00	900,000.00	-
7	Identification/Formation of sixty participatory farmer groups	-	400,000.00	-	399,900.00	100.00
8	Training of ward level Facilitators	-	359,000.00	-	-	359,000.00

9	Season long training of 40 participatory farmer groups	-	4,572,000.00	-	457,500.00	4,114,500.00
10	Season long training of 40 participatory farmer groups-Transport cost	-	1,227,000.00	-	1,170,000.00	57,000.00
11	Procurement of Bicycles	-	7,000,000.00	-	7,000,000.00	-
12	Formation of 2008/09 Participatory Farmer Groups (PFGs)	2,300,000.00	-	2,300,000.00	1,800,000.00	500,000.00
13	Training of Farmer Facilitators (FFs)	8,830,000.00	-	8,830,000.00	3,100,000.00	5,730,000.00
14	Season long training of 180 Participatory Farmer Group	90,000,000.00	-	90,000,000.00	24,150,000.00	65,850,000.00
15	Miniprojects of Participatory Farmer Groups (PFGs)	19,200,000.00	-	19,200,000.00	-	19,200,000.00
16	Hamkoko	-	4,000,000.00	-	-	4,000,000.00
17	Kazilankanda	-	16,000,000.00	-	-	16,000,000.00
18	Construction of 2 shallow wells- Namagondo	-	2,116,811.00	-	2,099,000.00	17,811.00

19	Purchase of irrigation water pumps-Muhande	-	6,400,000.00	-	-	6,400,000.00
20	Construction of slaughter slab-Sambi	-	1,920,000.00	-	-	1,920,000.00
21	Construction of market centre-Chabilungo	-	12,000,000.00	-	12,000,000.00	-
22	Construction of 1 shallow wells-Kweru	-	3,200,000.00	-	-	3,200,000.00
23	Construction of 2 shallow wells-Nantare	-	5,991,455.00	-	-	5,991,455.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>135,240,000.00</b>	<b>67,254,063.50</b>	<b>128,505,000.00</b>	<b>59,496,700.00</b>	<b>136,262,363.50</b>



*Watering and weeding being carried out by group members in the field*

