

PROJECT PROPOSAL SUMMARY SHEET

FISH FARMING PROJECT

Project Period: 1 YEAR

Target areas: KASHOZI PARISH BUKOBA DIOCESE

Total funds requested: GBP 15,000

Proposal submitted to: ALLIANCE OF RELIGIONS AND CONSERVATION

Proposal submitted by: BUKOBA CATHOLIC DIOCESE

Applicant's address:

Applicant's telephone:

Applicant's e-mail:

Applicant's legal status: RELIGIOUS ORGANISATION

Project Leaders' name:

Date of Submission:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For the past few years the Catholic Diocese of Bukoba has been trying to find ways and means of mitigating the currently passive culture of her members in participating in community development programs especially through initiatives originating from and developed by the church organizations such as the youth, women, men and other church groups.

KASHOZI FISH FARMING PROJECT is a result of such initiatives. It has been developed through dialogue between the leadership of the church at Diocese level and the leadership of the parish and by involving representatives of the organizations of the church in the parish. Through this interactive process it was found out that even though the parish is the oldest in the Diocese the evangelization process and member response has been declining due to a number of challenges among which are weak economies of the members and outbreak of new religious denominations both of which contribute to poor participation of the catholic Christians in activities that promote evangelization at different levels.

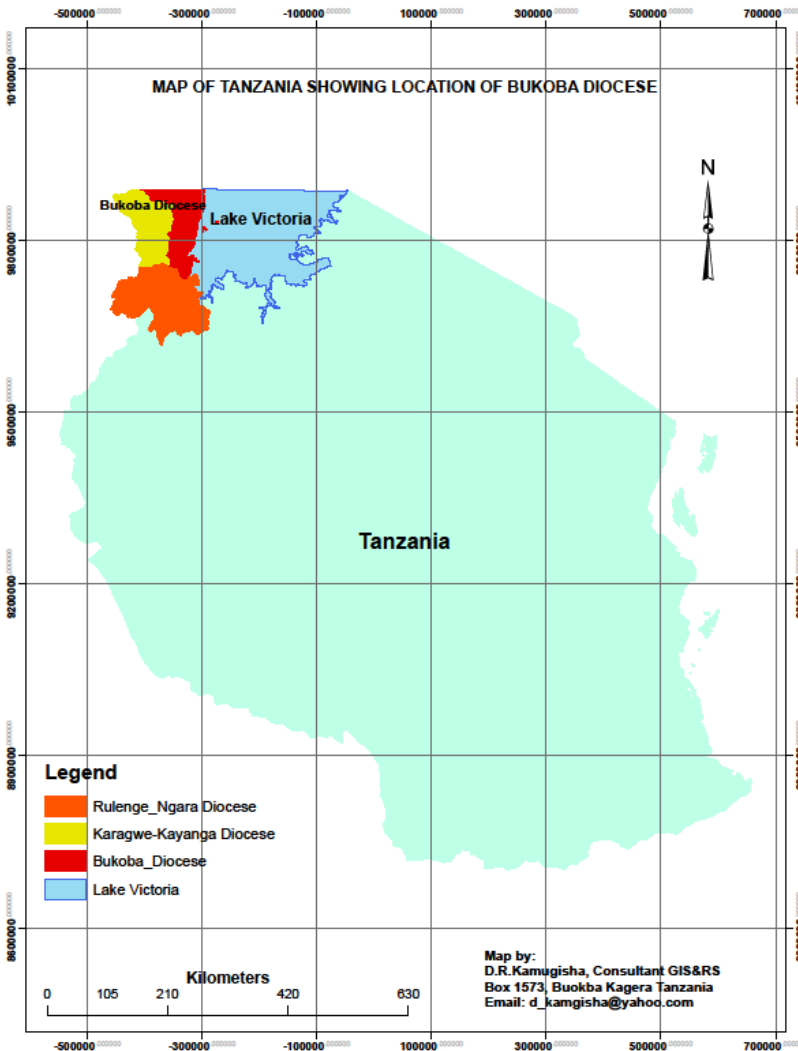
KASHOZI FISH FARMING PROJECT is only a component of the ongoing process for development of a comprehensive community development program (CONSERVATION AND FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM). This program is expected to promote other components as agro forestry, environmental management and other areas according to nature and priority. This fish farming project has been appraised by considering many opportunities available in the area of operation (Kashozi parish). The opportunities in the areas include availability of a vast marshy wetland of about 40 hectares, readiness and aggressiveness of the church leadership in the parish, motivation and inspiration of the church groups and organizations and many other opportunities.

In the process of appraisal for this project other factors have been considered such as national policies and initiatives for promotion fish farming and mobilization of the large communities for participation in the industry. Also such factors as market of the products and farming systems have been studied and included in this project proposal.

DESCRIPTION OF BUKOBA CATHOLIC DIOCESE

2.1 Location:

Bukoba Catholic Diocese lies 1° degree South of the Equator on the North Western corner of Tanzania. It borders with Lake Victoria in the East, Rulenge – Ngara Catholic Diocese in the South, Kayanga Catholic Diocese in the West and the Republic of Uganda in the North.



2.2 The Background of Evangelisation and Subdivision.

From 1892 – 1912 Bukoba Catholic Diocese was a part of South Nyanza Vicariate, which comprised the present Rwanda, and the catholic Dioceses of Rulenge – Ngara, Kayanga, Mwanza, Musoma, Geita and some parts of Shinyanga and Kahama. It was evangelized by the White Fathers Missionaries.

In 1912 a new Vicariate of Kivu, Rwanda, was formed, splitting it from South Nyanza Vicariate.

In 1929 the South Nyanza Vicariate was divided into two, namely Mwanza and Bukoba Vicariates.

In 1951 Bukoba Vicariate was again divided into two Vicariates, namely, Lower Kagera Vicariate (comprising the Parishes of Rutabo, Kishogo, Mugana, Kanyigo and Kashambya) under Bishop Laurean Rugambwa of the Diocesan clergy, and Bukoba Vicariate (comprising the Parishes of Kashozi, Kagondo, Rubya, Ngote, Bugene, Buhororo, Katoke, Nyamigere, Rukora and Rulenge), under Bishop Alfred Lanctot, a White Father. In 1953 both Vicariates were raised to the diocese status. Lower Kagera took the name Rutabo Diocese and Bukoba Vicariate took the name Bukoba Diocese.

In 1960 when bishop Laurean Rugambwa was created Cardinal, Rutabo Diocese was reunited with part of Bukoba Diocese to comprise the actual political districts of Bukoba Urban, Bukoba Rural, Muleba and Misenye. At the same time remaining part of the former Bukoba Diocese, comprising the present Diocese of Rulenge – Ngara and Kayanga, became the new Diocese of Rulenge under Bishop Alfred Lanctot as its first Bishop.

2.3 Population:

According to the latest census of 2003, Bukoba Catholic Diocese has the total population of about 862,679 people: (424,438 males, 438,241 females). Out of these 59% are Catholics, 24% Protestants, and 12% Moslems and 5% Traditionalists.

2.4 Parishes:

Bukoba Catholic Diocese has thirty (32) parishes in all. They are run by Diocesan priests and three (3) missionaries of the congregation of the Apostles of Jesus.

We have two Diocesan Congregations of Women Religious, namely, Sisters of St. Therese of the Child Jesus and the Daughters of Our Lady of Perpetual Help. There are also missionary congregations of sisters and brothers from outside the country. They render valuable services in our Institutions.

Bukoba diocese has two major unions of the affiliated groups namely, the Catholic Women's Union and the Catholic Youth's union. These groups are available and active almost in all parishes. These groups help in the sensitization and maintenance of good values in all communities

2.5 List of assets owned and run by the diocese

Bukoba Catholic Diocese owns a list of assets ranging from big hospitals to health centres and Dispensaries. Bukoba Catholic Diocese also owns Schools ranging from nursery and preparatory schools to advanced level secondary schools. Down here is a list of some of these assets

1. Schools & colleges
 - a. Nursery (7schools)
 - b. Primary (1 school)
 - c. Secondary(3 schools)
 - d. High schools (3 schools)
 - e. Junior seminary (2 seminaries)
 - f. Major seminaries (1 seminary)
 - g. Teachers colleges (1 college)

- h. Vocational training colleges (4 colleges)
- i. Catechists college (1 college)
- j. University (1 college)
- 2. Hospitals & health facilities
 - a. District hospitals (1 hospital)
 - b. Referral hospital (1 hospital)
 - c. Health centres (3 health centres)
 - d. Dispensaries (2 dispensaries)
- 3. Press & Printing houses
 - a. Printing house (1 printing house and press)
- 4. Hotels and restaurants
 - a. Hotels (1 hotel, biggest in the area)
 - b. Restaurants (3 restaurants)

2.6 Land ownership in the diocese

Bukoba Catholic Diocese owns land. Most of the land owned by Bukoba Catholic Diocese is located in parishes. Big part of this land has not been surveyed except for a small part and therefore the diocese does not have title deed for the unsurveyed land. An estimate is made though that this land would amount to 3000 hectares. Most of the land is occupied by forests with both indigenous and exotic species of trees. In some areas also the land is occupied by food crops such as bananas, and also some occupied by cash crops such as coffee.

However efforts are underway for survey of all the land belonging to the diocese and exercise which is going on.

2.7 Environment and agriculture development work already done by diocese

Bukoba diocese has always participated in environment protection work by planting trees on about 2500 hectares of land owned by diocese in different parishes. These trees were planted by involving affiliated groups and also during major ceremonies like confirmation in some of the parishes. Since some of these forests are established at educational institutions students and collegians have been involved in planting and maintenance of these forests

The diocese has also been practically in agriculture development by establishing farming plots in all education institutions owned and run by the diocese. These plots provide food for use at the institutions but also they have sometimes been used by government extension staff for demonstration of proper use of sustainable land use management for other farmers in the neighbourhood. These plots have also been a major source of food for priests and sisters in all parishes and houses

KASHOZI PARISH

Kashozi parish was founded in the year 1892. It is the oldest parish in the Diocese. It covers a total surface area of 102.34 square meters. It covers 2 wards and 15 villages of the government administrative boundaries.

Kashozi parish is subdivided in 6 Sub Parishes and it has a total of 75 Small Christian Communities. The area covered by Kashozi parish has a total population of 18,446 and 12, 077 people which are approximately 65.5% are Catholic Christians.

Kashozi parish has three Christian organisations namely Women organisation, Men organisation and Youth organisations. The women organisation of the parish has a total membership of 150 while the men organisation has a total of 24 while the youth organisation has a total membership of 80. Kashozi parish also has a choir composed of both youth and adult male and female members and it has a total membership of 44 currently. These church organisations have a major role of participating in general activities at the parish premises when there are main events like ceremonies at the parish and convents or at homes of Christians when there are such events. This membership and involvement of the organisations is one of the challenges that has led to the appraisal of this project because it is expected that once this project becomes operational the membership will increase and the organisations will have more binding activities.

Kashozi Parish has a number of facilities owned and run by the Diocese but serving a large non segregate community. These facilities include Nkindo Teachers College, Kashozi Home Craft, Hekima Secondary and High School, Kashozi Health Center, Kashozi Vocational Training Center and a small carpentry industry.

The Overall objective of our program is;

To contribute to “improved livelihood and Life expectancy for people in the project area of operation through sustainable conservation of natural creation.

The program will contribute to the achievement of the above development objective through two immediate objectives;

- ***Focused Reading and reflection of the world of God for Conservation of natural Creation.***
- ***Assurance for food security, medicine, nutritional status & income for social security at household level.***

The following six outputs have been developed to enable the program reach its objectives:

- *Increased practice of Bible reading and reflection through Small Christian Communities*
- *Increased focus on faith communities to restore and conserve natural creation*
- *Increased & diversified food supply thro’ application of agro forestry technologies.*
- *Improved nutritional status.*
- *Improved farmers’ utilization of agro forestry products.*
- *Increased access to financial services for social security and insurance*

The vision of Lake Victoria Conservation and Food Security Program is “*A world free from poverty and injustice*”.

The Lake Victoria Conservation and Food Security Program has a three-pronged development objective namely:

- To contribute to the improvement of living conditions of people belonging to organisations supported by Lake Victoria Conservation and Food Security Program
- To promote faith values as the means to restoring and sustaining hope for humankind.
- To contribute to the development of a peaceful and just society.
- To contribute to sustainable development in the program area of concentration.

Our Mission

To make faith and the Word of God, engines for restoration of nature and poverty eradication.

Our Target Group

The primary target group of Lake Victoria Conservation and Food Security Program’ development work is women, men and young people who most often farmers are living in households that cultivate land holdings equivalent to two hectares or less. The women, men and young people of these households are potential members of Small Christian Communities, informal groups and other democratic associations and cooperatives working towards common objectives. The extremely poor often lack opportunities and organization and Lake Victoria Conservation and Food Security Program will support mobilization and the development of member – based catholic faith organizations.

3. The Purpose of the project

The purpose of this project is to respond to the major religious, economic, social and cultural challenges facing the community in the project area of operation.

3 Project Description

The project will be conducted by covering the following core activities.

i. Land analysis and environmental impact assessment.

This activity will be conducted in collaboration with professional consultants. The importance of this process is to provide input for sustainable utilization of the wetland which is a natural creation which needs to be conserved for both sustainability of the project and continued support of nature and lives in the ecosystem around the area. Since the area involves a catchment of a permanent water runoff stream it will be important

for this activity to come up with better suggestions for use of the water from this stream but also conservation of this stream. This process will also suggest better ways for frequent testing of the water so that a risk of poisoning for both fish and humans could be avoided.

ii. *Sensitization and mobilization for group formation and consolidation*

This core activity might be conducted simultaneously with core activity i. above. In this activity the project implementers will be organized and visited by a team of project advisers either in separation or by bringing representatives of different groups together depending on the set up and convenience. During this activity the groups will be advised on strengthening member participation by organizing meetings and confirming participation especially of those members who are not active currently. The groups will also be taken through the major steps for fish farming from step one to the last step. At the end of this activity members will come up with action plan outlining responsibilities and for their members and timelines for accomplishment of the other following steps. During this activity the groups will form committees for various responsibilities and some of the already proposed committees are the project monitoring and evaluation committee and the marketing committee. This activity also should take a maximum of one month.

iii. *Project development and implementation*

This is the major activity where all small activities will be undertaken. This activity begins from digging the ponds across all other steps to fish harvesting. During the period in which this activity will be conducted the project implementers might be undergoing other trainings and given skills in other participatory processes such as saving and loan and enterprise development.

iv. *Monitoring and evaluation*

This is a core activity which will be conducted by the project implementers in collaboration with the project advisors. In this activity the parties will develop mechanisms and tools for ensuring that all the activities go as planned by taking into consideration all the important components.

5. The project beneficiaries

The successful implementation of this project will benefit a number of linked groups which are:

- The catholic Christians who will increase their food, nutrition and income at household level
- The catholic small communities which will work closely to improve their social welfare
- The church organizations which will improve their livelihood and participation in church work/religious activities
- The catholic church in the parish whose livelihood and evangelization work will be improved
- The local government in the project area of operation which will capitalize on the efforts and initiatives in this project to copy or extend the knowledge and skills to other indirect beneficiaries and therefore rise economy of all the community

Fish farming/Aquaculture sector in Tanzania

Aquaculture in the United Republic of Tanzania has a vast but as yet untapped potential. The industry is dominated by freshwater fish farming in which small-scale farmers practice both extensive and semi-intensive fish farming. Small fish ponds of an average size of 10 m x 15 m (150 m²) are integrated with other agricultural activities such as gardening and animal and bird production on small pieces of land. The United Republic of Tanzania is currently estimated to have a total of 14 100 freshwater fishponds scattered across the mainland. In addition, there is a large rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) farm with an area of 25 m x 25 m

situated in Arusha.

The distribution of fishponds in the country is determined by several factors such as availability of water, suitable land for fish farming, awareness and motivation within the community on the economic potential in fish farming.

Although very profitable internationally, shrimp farming is still in the experimental phase in The United Republic of Tanzania, a number of private companies have acquired plots and permits for the culture of shrimp. Shrimp farming has the potential to be a profitable activity in The United Republic of Tanzania but there are widespread concerns about its potential environmental and socio-economic impacts based on observation of the global industry.

In recent years seaweed farming has become popular in some coastal areas as a means of income generation. Small-scale seaweed farms on suitably selected sites, some of which are run by groups of women and youth, are scattered along the entire coastline of the country, from Tanga in the north to Mtwara in the south, and in the islands of Mafia and Zanzibar. Seaweed cultivation has rapidly emerged as one of the major cash crops in Tanga and Zanzibar, producing enough income to cover household costs. The species farmed are *Kappaphycus cottonii* and *Eucheuma spinosum*. *Kappaphycus cottonii* is believed to be indigenous while *Eucheuma spinosum* and *E. striatum* were originally imported from the Philippines. There is also potential for the farming of other seaweed species such as *Glacilaria*.

1. History general overview

The history of fish culture in The United Republic of Tanzania is not well documented. According to Balarin (1985) it started in 1949 with experimental work on the culture of tilapia at Korogwe (in Tanga Region) and Malya (in Mwanza Region) during which many ponds were constructed. These ponds ended up being largely non-productive due to lack of proper management and use of incorrect technology coupled with physical problems such as drought and poor infrastructure. According to reports from FAO, 8 000 fishponds had been constructed in The United Republic of Tanzania by 1968. However, some of the ponds were too small in size (at times as small as 20 m²) and with very low production, probably resulting from poor management.

Water reservoirs constructed for use in homes or for livestock, irrigation and factories or for flood-control were stocked with tilapia. This practice started in 1950 and by 1966, 50 percent of the reservoirs in the country had been stocked by the Fisheries Division. In 1967, the government launched a national campaign on fish farming which was unsuccessful, again due to improper management. In 1972, aquaculture was, for the first time, given some importance in the fisheries policy. After that, aquaculture was included in the Fisheries Policy although always as a low priority sector. Several small aid projects have been directed towards the development of aquaculture in the country but have not had the expected success. Interest in mariculture began with early investigations of seaweed farming including work by Mshigeni who introduced the concept from the Philippines. The first seaweed farms in Zanzibar were started in 1989.

The United Republic of Tanzania has a good potential for development of mariculture. In 1996 a survey was conducted along the entire coastline for selection of a preliminary shrimp culture site, with support from the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). The findings indicated that the country has a big potential for shrimp culture which can be developed from the northernmost region of Tanga to the

southernmost area of Mtwara. The total area identified as suitable for shrimp farming was 3000 ha from which potential production was estimated at 11 350 tons.

However, seaweed farming is so far the only form of mariculture which can be considered an established success in The United Republic of Tanzania.

Human resources

Aquaculture in The United Republic of Tanzania is still largely a part-time activity. The total number of people involved in the aquaculture sub sector is about 17 100, with 14 100 involved in freshwater fish farming and about 3 000 in seaweed farming. The industry is dominated by integrated freshwater fish farming whereby each farmer owns an average of one small fish pond. Mariculture is dominated by seaweed farming where farmers own small farms of an average of 50 ropes of 15-20 meters length. It is still a subsistence operation characterized by household ownership. The farmers in both marine and freshwater systems have low levels of education, having rarely gone beyond primary school. The gender ratio is 70 females: 30 males. Youths play an important role in aquaculture in pond construction, management and distribution of fish. Generally speaking, commercial aquaculture is yet to be established in The United Republic of Tanzania. However, there have been several project proposals, especially for mariculture, with much interest indicated in shrimp culture.

Farming systems distribution and characteristics

The distribution of fish ponds in the country is determined by several factors; some of these are availability of water and of suitable land for fish farming, and awareness and motivation of the community in relation to the economic potentials in fish farming.

It is estimated that there are a total of 14 100 fish ponds scattered all over the country with differing potential from one area to another. Most farmers own small ponds of an average size of 150 m², covering an estimated 221.5 ha. However, there are four regions which have more than 1 000 fish ponds each. These are Ruvuma (4 942), Iringa (3 137), Mbeya (1 176) and Kilimanjaro (1 660).

Use of land for fish farming is restricted to some specified areas. Where water is available its use is not a problem as it is managed by water rights stipulated under the water policy. Fish farmers use animal manure as the main source of fertilizer for their fish ponds. Most farmers use feeds such as domestic leftovers, maize bran, wheat bran, vegetables and wild grass. Production has been low due to small pond size coupled with poor management. Fish ponds are the predominant production system with only one farm using raceways, for the culture of rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*).

Cultured species

Several species, both indigenous and introduced, are used or have been used in fish farming in the SADC (Southern African Development Community) region as well as in The United Republic of Tanzania. Although there are many similarities in fish farming in both regions, in The United Republic of Tanzania fish farming is almost totally dominated by the tilapias and species belonging to the genus *Oreochromis*. *Oreochromis niloticus* has become the predominant culture species due to its proven superior growth compared to the other species.

Other species with potential for use in aquaculture include some of the other finfish and shellfish in the brackish and marine waters, such as the milkfish (*Chanos chanos*) and the flathead grey mullet (*Mugil cephalus*). In the freshwater areas these include the North African catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*). The culturable shellfish include shrimp of the family *Penaeidae*, molluscs, crabs, oysters and mussels. Trials have recently been conducted for the farming of the milkfish strain (Kuyui in Swahili) in marine waters.

Species of seaweed farmed in the country are the *Eucheuma spinosum*, *Kappaphycus cottonni* and *E. striatum* which was introduced from Zanzibar and originally came from the Phillipines.

Practices/systems of culture

Culture practices in The United Republic of Tanzania include ponds, small tanks and the single raceway. The average size of the ponds is 150 m², covering a total of 211.5 ha. The total production estimated from extrapolation of these figures is 1 522.80 tonnes. There is only one commercial fish farm that produces the rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), situated in Arusha. This farm is 25 m by 25 m in size. The production from this farm was 5 tonnes in 2002, 6 tons in 2003 and 7 tons in 2004. It is expected that production will increase to 15 tons by 2006 and 30 tons by 2007. Tilapia and catfish are usually farmed in ponds and tanks. Rainbow trout was introduced in the rivers of the northern and southern highlands in the pre-colonial period. The main purpose was to stock the rivers for fishing for sport. In seaweed farming farmers practice the fixed off-bottom method. The raft method has also been tried on an experimental basis in the Tanga region.

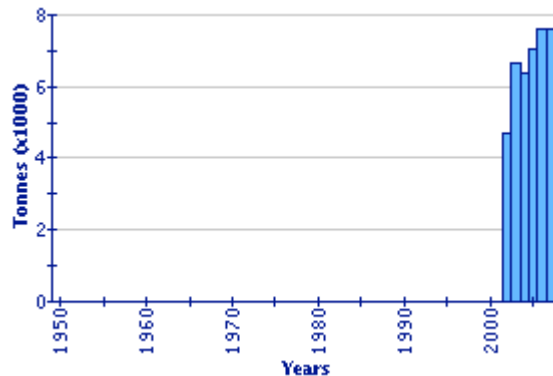
Production

According to the Fisheries Division production of freshwater fish is estimated at 1 522.80 tones for tilapia, valued at US\$ 1 327 637.30, while the actual production of rainbow trout was 7.0 tons in 2004, worth US \$ 18 308.63. Production figures for catfish are not known. 1 500 tons (dry weight) of seaweed is produced from the marine waters, but it is only for export, from which the earnings are US\$ 209 241 (1 US\$ = 1 147 TShs, ie, Tanzanian Shillings). Efforts are also underway for cultivation of shrimp and other marine finfish and non-fish organisms.

The graph below shows total aquaculture production in Tanzania according to FAO statistics:

Chart

Reported aquaculture production in Tanzania (from 1950)
(FAO Fishery Statistics)



(Source: FAO Fishery Statistics, Aquaculture production)

Market and trade

The fish produced from aquaculture is consumed locally. Only one farmer is known to export farmed fish (rainbow trout) to a neighbouring country. Seaweed is exported in dry form to Denmark and the United States of America. The seaweed exporters buy dry seaweed from farmers and pack and export the product to the importing countries. The price per kilogram varies with species and distance from Dar es Salaam and is approximately between TShs 180 and 220 per dry weight kilogram of *K. cottonii* while that of *E. spinosum* and *E. striatum* varies between TShs 80 and 100. The New Fisheries Act No. 22 of 2003 provides for labeling and certification of aquaculture products.

Contribution to the economy

The contribution of the aquaculture sector to national food security and economic development is still insignificant. Annual farmed fish production is extrapolated at 1 522.80 tons. This is about 0.435 percent of the average annual fish landings which is around 350 000 tons. The impact on poverty alleviation is therefore also insignificant. However, the possibility of an adverse impact on the environment is minimised since it is still at subsistence level.

At present aquaculture is largely a subsistence activity practiced by poor households in the coastal and inland areas but the benefits arising from it are several: it contributes to people's requirements for animal protein, particularly in the rural areas where there are no capture fisheries, and it provides employment opportunities and is a source of income.

The institutional framework

The Fisheries Division is vested with administrative control and management of aquaculture. Its specific responsibilities are formulation and implementation of policy; formulation of the Fisheries Act and associated regulations; enforcement of fisheries-related legislation; management of fisheries resources for sustainable utilization; and involvement of fisheries stakeholders, including those involved in aquaculture, in all aspects of resource management. The Director of Fisheries is assisted by Assistant Directors of Fisheries in the areas of Development and Planning, which includes the aquaculture sub sector; Research Training and Statistics; Surveillance and Control and in Quality Control.

The role of and support to the private sector associations include creation of awareness on the rational utilization of resources through seminars, workshops and sectoral meetings and informal training of the private sector on key issues such as fisheries resource utilization.

The governing regulations

Aquaculture is managed under the Fisheries Policy of 1997, the Fisheries Act No. 6 of 1970 that was amended to Act No. 22 of 2003 and the Principal Fisheries Regulations, 2004. There are also other related acts and regulations. The purpose of these regulations is to protect the environment, the producers and other resource users and ensure the safety of aquaculture products. The main regulations governing aquaculture therefore include the following Fisheries Legislation, international protocols to which The United Republic of Tanzania is a signatory or a member by accreditation (e.g CCRF - Aquaculture, i.e. the aquaculture section of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries) and all other legislation on environmental and water resources management.

Several measures have been adopted to attain the objectives relating to better management. These include

creation of awareness in the community on sustainable aquaculture through seminars, meetings and workshops and provision of low interest loans and a three-year tax-free period for investors in commercial aquaculture through the National Investment Center (NIC). Other initiatives include the amendment of the Fisheries Act No. 6 of 1970 to include aquaculture, development of mariculture guidelines, production of a fish farming booklet and training of aquaculture personnel at different levels.

The Fisheries Division is responsible for the formulation of policy and legislation. It is also required to provide support for the implementation and enforcement of the fisheries policy and the fisheries legislation. All these are executed in collaboration with entities such as the local government, research institutions, non-governmental organizations and the fisher community.

Trends, issues and development

The Fisheries Policy was formally endorsed in December 1997. This document establishes the development priorities of the aquaculture sub sector and was followed in 2003 by the amendment of the Fisheries Act No. 6 of 1970. Subsequently the Fisheries Regulations were also amended, in 2004.

The Fisheries Division has developed a strategic plan that subsumes an action plan which is reviewed annually. Studies and trials have been undertaken to assess the viability of expanding aquaculture through diversifying production into other species, and developing the export market. The only aquaculture product exported is seaweed, which has shown an upward trend. However, the vast potential for mariculture is so far largely untapped. There has not yet been any move to integrate aquaculture with other sectors such as the environment because the industry is still at subsistence level. However, in anticipation of the projected development of commercial aquaculture and the possibilities of its negative impact on the environment several management measures have been proposed and already put in place.

Partnership

Through collaboration between Lake Victoria Conservation and Food Security Program and potential stake holders, agreements will be made to assist farmers' unions and cooperative organizations. The intention is to help establish and strengthen linkages between these and organizations at the grass roots level. On this basis, partnership agreements may be established with appropriate organizations.

Lake Victoria Conservation and Food Security Program' definition of partnership is:

- **-A mutually beneficial and long term relationship between -Lake Victoria Conservation and Food Security Program and a member-based organization which results in local communities taking more control over their own development for improved and sustainable delivery of services.**

Ownership

Lake Victoria Conservation and Food Security Program strives towards the sustainability of its interventions, i.e. that farmers and local communities are able to continue to implement agro forestry methods for improved livelihoods and a sustainable environment even when Lake Victoria Conservation and Food Security Program has phased out of the project area. The basis for this is knowledge, organization and ownership, i.e. that people view such knowledge and methods as their own and regard their organizations as their own responsibility. Continuous efforts to reach the vision “*A sustainable environment offering good living conditions and naturally harmonized environment for all*” wholly depend on the establishment of such ownership. As Lake Victoria Conservation and Food Security Program will clarify and implement its advisory service strategy there is a need to focus more attention and effort on the task of establishing such ownership. This includes operations at “higher” levels with regional organizations in cooperation with other stake holders.

Government Collaboration

While the primary development partners are Catholic farmers’ organizations, Lake Victoria Conservation and Food Security Program also shall work in collaboration with local government institutions. Government is ultimately responsible for national development and the fulfillment of people’s human, political, economic and cultural rights.

Normally agreements with local government will be established concerning Lake Victoria Conservation and Food Security Program’ work and various roles.

Through this the organization also gains influence on government policies in its priority areas. Furthermore training on agro forestry will also be offered to local government managers and staff as well as on other relevant issues. Lake Victoria Conservation and Food Security Program also will act as a go between, connecting government with farmers, their organizations and research institutions.

In the field Lake Victoria Conservation and Food Security Program activities will link up with government extension services and thus expand the service provided by government to farmers. As government extension services are often weak, the organization is able to strengthen these with expertise and good examples. Currently there is pressure, both from below and above, on local government to show results in poverty reduction and the fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals. This momentum can be used to our advantage in order to advocate more efficient government action.

6. Timelines

Implementation of this project is expected to commence in May 2012. The various core and small activities will be implemented in the following timelines

- Submission of a professional project proposal to donor - April 2012
- Land analysis and environmental impact assessment – May 2012
- Sensitization and mobilization for group formation and consolidation – May 2012
- Project development and implementation – July 2012 onwards
- Monitoring and evaluation – May 2012 onwards

7. The budget and project costing

Activity	Cost item	Unit cost (TZS)	No. People	No. days	Total cost (TZS)
	Professional fee	100,000	1	5	500,000
Plan for and facilitate workshop for review of LFA Matrix	Professional fee	100,000	1	2	200,000
Plan for and facilitate Workshop for Informaton Needs Assessment	Professional fee	100,000	1	1	100,000
Design Management Information system	Professional fee	100,000	1	5	500,000
Compilation of the KST M&E Manual with tools and schemes outlined clearly	Professional fee	100,000	1	5	500,000
Present M&E Manual to KST Management	Professional fee	100,000	1	1	100,000
Facilitate workshop for orientation of KST Management with the selected M&E tools	Professional fee	100,000	1	2	200,000
Train the selected staff (atleast 2) for the use of Epi Info (Statistical package)	Professional fee	100,000	1	5	500,000
Train the selected staff on the use of Participatory Monitoring and Impact Assessment tools (3D PIA & Octagon)	Professional fee	100,000	1	5	500,000
Orientation to KST Management on the application of GIS in the project Monitoring and Evaluation system	Professional fee	100,000	1	2	200,000
Train the selected staff on the use of Arc GIS and GPS for project monitoring and Evaluation	Professional fee	100,000	1	10	1,000,000
Writing report on completion of the task	Professional fee	100,000	1	5	500,000
Consultancy fee	-	-	-	-	1,250,000
GRAND TOTAL					6,050,000