

ERETO - NGORONGORO PASTORALIST PROJECT

WORKSHOP REPORT

The Participatory Planning Workshop for

**Phase 2 of
Ereto – Ngorongoro Pastoralist Project**

5th to 7th October 2000

Facilitated by Loserian Sangale

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1.0 Introduction

1. Background

This consultancy was commissioned by the Royal Danish Embassy to facilitate a Participatory Planning Workshop in Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA) for the Ngorongoro Pastoralist Project (Ereto - NPP). Erreto - NPP is a bilateral project involving the governments of Tanzania and Denmark. The purpose of the project is to address the core problems related to pastoralism in the NCA which include in order of priority: *animal health, human poverty, a deteriorating water infrastructure and reduced access to grazing*. The project is funded by DANIDA, the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority, and the pastoralists of the NCA. The project was planned to run for five years and has been divided into two phases. Phase I started in July 1998 to December 2000 while Phase II is expected to start in January 2001.

As Phase I of the project is drawing to the end, preparations for phase two have started with key stakeholders being consulted. The objective of this workshop is *to involve all stakeholders in the planning of Phase II of the Ngorongoro Pastoralist Project by way of an LFA workshop*. This workshop therefore constitutes an important part of this consultative process. It involved Information Sharing Workshop Participants who include, *Ilaigwanak* who are customary leaders, representatives *Ewoloto* Committees, leaders of local government women representatives, and NCAA and project staff. This workshop was attended by a total of 39 participants (*see annex 3*) and was held from the 5th to the 7th of October (*see annex2*) at Ngorongoro.

Workshop Proceedings

The workshop was formally opened by the Project Manager Mr M. Nasei who warmly welcomed all participants to the workshop. He introduced the objectives of the workshop and helped to set the climate by providing an overview of the implementation of the various project components during the last year and half. This helped to make participants focused and set a good basis for the planning exercise. He then handed over to the workshop facilitator Mr Loserian Sangale.

The levels of literacy of the workshop participants varied significantly from a few who are illiterate and do not understand Kiswahili well to include many with primary and secondary education, to a few who are diploma and degree holders. To the facilitator, this required the use of Masai and English. It also meant that the concept of the logical framework had to be used carefully to ensure that all participants follow and contribute effectively.

In exploring the logic of the project, discussions started by looking at the problem tree, objective tree and the stakeholder analysis. The workshop then looked at the purpose and immediate objectives of the project as planned and proceeded to assess its implementation. This enabled participants to identify areas that need to be improved in Phase II. The final part of the workshop attempted to contribute to the development of indicators which will hopefully be refined for use in Phase II.

The Objectives of the Workshop (see TORs annex 1) :

- a) Preparations for Phase two of the project after completing phase 1.
- b) To review what the project has achieved so far.
- c) To assess areas in implementation that are weak and consider how to improve them.
- d) To provide ideas and recommendations that will be used by a joint Danish-Tanzanian mission which will review the project and contribute to the design of Phase II of the Ngorongoro Pastoralist Project.
- e) To involve the target group in designing Phase II of the Project.

2.0 An overview of implementation in Phase I – highlights

The review looked at achievements in implementation in the five main components of the programme. This presentation looks at what was planned and its implementation as follows:

a) *The Social Programme - EWOLOTO*

The Plan: The objective of this component is to alleviate poverty through a social transfer in the form of livestock, called “*ewoloto*”. This transfer of livestock to the poor is enhanced by the allocation of grain and veterinary services to the recipient families. The target was for the project to assist 3,400 families with a minimum of 9 livestock units during the four year period.

Implementation: A total of 1,857 (which is 54.6% of the target) have so far have been assisted by the project. This leaves the project with 1,543 (which is 45.4%) families to assist during the remaining period.

b) *Water supply and range management:*

The Plan: The plan was to assist communities on a cost sharing basis to rehabilitate water supplies and develop new ones. Consultant engineers had prepared plans for the construction of 5 dams and rehabilitation of 2 dams. Work had also been undertaken on the development of wells, boreholes rock catchment and piped water. The project would also assist communities to develop land use plans which link water to pastures and other aspects of land use.

Implementation: Water development activities are at various stages of implementation which include those that have been completed, construction work that is going on, and those that are at the survey stage. So far the construction of 2 dams and 2 boreholes has been completed while construction is still going on for dams and boreholes. Water Committees have also been formed in all communities.

c) *Distribution of maize:*

The Plan: To support the social programme, the project is supposed to provide the targeted individuals with 45 kg maize per month for three years.

Implementation : The distribution of maize has gone on well until March 2000. Distribution has since then been erratic with the amount distributed being far below what was agreed and not being available for some of the months. Shortages have particularly been experienced during the months of April, May, June, and July. The budget that had been provided has been particularly

affected by the rise in the price of maize due to poor harvest this farming season.

d) Veterinary services

The rationale was that proper provision of veterinary services and training of herders will reduce the mortality of livestock and would provide the animals required for the social programme.

The Plan: To provide to individuals free veterinary services for two years through privately operated veterinary services. The veterinarians would also train two elected people from each village on how to treat the most common animal health problems.

Implementation: Veterinary services are being provided to the 1,857 *ewoloto* families through veterinarians who have signed a performance contract with the project and are reimbursed. They also provide services to the community, which are paid for by the individuals receiving the service.

e) Management of project.

It was envisaged in the project document that “ the project will be implemented under the PIU which is accountable to the Steering Committee where the Pastoralist Council and NCAA are represented. To enhance its capacity in management, the elected PC members will be trained in management techniques.

Implementation: Training has been provided to community representatives on leadership and on land laws.

3.0 Exploring the Logic of the project

1. The problem tree and the objective tree

This involved revisiting the problem tree as presented in the project document. Participants focused on the main problem which is **continued high poverty of pastoralists in NCA** and explored the main contributing factors (*see table 1*). They endorsed the logic of causality in the problem tree. They also discussed the objective tree whose purpose is **improved livelihood of pastoralists in the NCA** and basically agreed with the design logic.

Some time was spent on the upper side of the problem tree which is the effects of the problem as this does not seem to have been done in the project document. The various effects of the problem were explored and added to the upper side of the problem tree. These will contribute to the discussion of indicators and impact of the project on the problem.

2. The Stakeholder analysis

Participants also explored who are the stakeholders in this project, what are their interests, how important is the project to them and what contribution they make to the project. This was useful as it enabled them to appreciate the different levels of inputs each makes to the project as well as potential risks from some of the stakeholders (*see table 2*).

Table 2**The Stake holders Analysis**

Stakeholder	Interest	What they bring	+ Or -	Priority
Pastoralists	Target group ; helps them to address the problem of poverty	Livestock, (Cattle goats) funding contribution, labour power, defense of the project.	+	1
Ilaigwanak	Traditionally have the responsibility to mobilise the community to support those who are disadvantaged	They volunteer to mobilize, defend, supervise and provide advice.	+	1
The Poor	Target group: the project will help them to overcome their poverty.	Their labour, volunteer where for the tasks they can manage.	+	1
Well to do Pastoralists	It reduces the problem of having to provide assistance to he poor	Cattle, goats, sheep, supervision, follow up, contribute money and food.	+	1
Business men	It reduced their market for maize.	Contribute as part of the community	-	5
Project staff including Veterinary Officers	They get clients and a good market	Expertise, good service, Supervise implementation, achievement of planned objectives, increasing productivity, public relations, knowledge of the environment.	+	2
NCA	They value wildlife more than pastoralists		-	5
	They view pastoralists as an important part of the multiple use of land which are obliged to support	Food, vaccination of livestock to control outbreaks of diseases, expertise where required.	-	3
Donors Government of Denmark	Poverty alleviation and to improve the standard of living of the poor	Funding for the project, expertise, supervision, advocacy of rights of pastoralists, goodwill, good relations.	+	2
Government of Tanzania	Poverty alleviation and to improve the standard of living of the poor	Funding for the project, good will, good relations, procedures, legitimacy.	+	2
The destitutes	Have not been targeted by the project because they have no one to provide them with matching livestock through ewoloto system.	Labour power where required to contribute.	-	5

3. The Development objective;

This includes the following three elements:

- a) the livelihood of the pastoralists in the NCA improved
- b) the productivity of their herds increased
- c) the pastoralist community is increasingly becoming independent and self managing with in the overall framework of the principles of land use and conservation laid down in the Conservation Ordinance of 1959.

A discussion to explore the three elements of the development objective followed which explored what has to be done if the development objective is to be achieved. This involved looking into each of the three elements in greater detail as follows:

- a) *The livelihood of the pastoralists in the NCA improved* - which will involve :
 - Assisting individuals who are destitute to regain a livestock herd and with productivity get their food and other requirements from the herd.
 - To assist those who have been provided livestock with food for three years to enable the herd to build up to a level where it comfortably provides for the food needs of the family.
 - Provide assistance to control livestock diseases through a combination of; awareness on the main diseases and ways of controlling them; dipping, vaccines and curing with drugs.
 - To improve the quality of and expand access to water, more pasture areas, and salt licks.

- b) *The productivity of the herds of pastoralists increased*, which will involve:
 - Control of ticks and tick borne diseases
 - To expand grazing areas for livestock by constructing water sources which help to make grazing areas useable for livestock
 - To enhance the livestock health services involving curative and preventative measures.
 - Provide awareness to pastoralists on prevention and cure of livestock diseases.

- c) *The pastoralist community is increasingly becoming independent and self managing with in the overall framework of the principles of land use and conservation laid down in the Conservation Ordinance of 1959.* This will involve the following:
 - Raising the awareness of pastoralists on their rights with in the General Management Plan of the NCCA i.e. in use and management of resources with in the areas, knowledge of laws governing the conservation area, providing training to leaders of the pastoralist community etc.
 - Meaningful participation in any attempt to change the current legislation governing the NCA.
 - To improve relations and cooperation between the NCA and Pastoralists through;

- a) Strengthening the department of Community Development
- b) Strengthening the Pastoralist Council
- c) Strengthening the activities of NGOs
- d) Training in skills that help to improve the capacity of pastoralists to manage their environment and enhance their independence.

4.0 Assessing the implementation of the development objective

A quick assessment by participants of the main elements of the development objective showed that the first two elements (*improving the livelihood of pastoralists and that of their livestock herds*) are been reasonably addressed by the programme as there are a number of project components designed to help achieve the objective. Participants however noted with concern that the third element (*The pastoralist community is increasingly becoming independent and self managing with in...*) was not being addressed except for the leadership training. Any progress in successfully implementing this element will require considerable goodwill and cooperation from the NCA.

It also came to the attention of participants that many of the issues raised in the GMP of the NCA are similar to what is recommended and in this objective however, the NCA leadership has been very reluctant to implement what is recommended. The strengthening of the Community Development Department has for instance not been taken seriously. Indications are that, the capacity of this department which is critical for the strengthening of relations between the NCA and the pastoralist community has deliberately been weakened over the last three years. The promise of the NCA to improve security patrols in Kakesio to improve water sources and enable pastoralists to move livestock to those areas has also not been fulfilled to date.

The first step in raising the awareness of pastoralists on their rights would have been for the NCA to translate the GMP into Kiswahili and to organise workshops in all communities for different groups including women groups on it. The Community Development Department as it is currently constituted, seems to be too weak and intimidated by the authorities to carry out this important task. A number of nascent NGOs also seem to have been cleverly suppressed through Pastoralist Council, such that, they have so far not been able to move beyond registration to active community work. Since the input of NGOs as civil society organisations is vital in supporting the development of the pastoralist community, their continued absence leaves a big vacuum which governmental organisations can not be expected to fulfill. NGOs have an even a more important role to play in supporting the pastoralist community to achieve the final part of the objective which has to do with the independence and self managing aspect of the development objective.

It was recommended that the programme could help to translate the GMP particularly the sections related to community development into an abridged version in simple language which pastoralists can read and understand. The Community Development Department of the NCA can use it in raising

awareness of communities, and if they are reluctant, NGOs can use it for the same purpose.

5.0 Improvements recommended in implementation of Immediate Objectives

Participants revisited the five short term objectives of the programme and noted areas of concern to them that need to be addressed when designing Phase II or other future interventions. The following are the observations made for each of the short term objectives.

a) Poverty reduction and improved living conditions for the Maasai of NCA through a strengthened pastoralist organisations and revitalization of the traditional clan based mutual support system of ewoloto;

1. It was noted that though the number of destitute individuals in the project area is high, the decision to target support to only 3,400 individuals, was due to difficulties in getting clan members to provide matching contributions of livestock for all through *ewoloto*. It was recommended that where possible the project should try to extend support to the other destitute individuals particularly where the Laigwanak's manage to mobilize matching contributions of livestock from community members.

- It was noted that there are already some wards that have been able to provide support to an extra 200 individuals. The project can consider possibility for support either in this or in a subsequent phase to catalyse support to the other destitute families.
- It was also noted that the project has done well by supporting the destitute families that have not yet received any livestock, with food distribution.

2. Measures be taken to minimize delays and erratic supplies of food to be distributed as they have a negative impact of pushing the targeted families to a tight corner of selling livestock for to get food.

- It was recommended that *Ewoloto* Committees for each Ward should follow should be involved in following up though a small committee comprising a representative from each ward. This committee will be supported by Ereto.
- The NCA will be requested to improve on current plans and procedures for the purchase and distribution of food supplies which are not inefficient and problematic.

b) Privately operated veterinary services established.

1. Though privately operated veterinary services had started off well, in some areas the service has become weak and overstretched due to increased demand as more families received livestock through *ewoloto*.

- Project staff noted that the budget provided for visiting each family and providing treatment to livestock is limited to 6 times per year. In practice many families have requested many more visits. This has constrained the availability of both fuel for transport and drugs for treatment.

- There is need to consider how the project caters for the increased support required by the target families.
2. There is need to increase the number of crush pens in areas that livestock use seasonally for grazing to reduce tracking distance. There is also a need to get livestock health services closer to those areas.
 3. Dipping services are also recommended for areas that have water as acaricide takes longer, while for areas without water, pumps are recommended. An average of 5 pumps for one sub-village would be adequate.
 4. Mobile transport for veterinary officers needs to be improved considering the difficulty of access during the rainy season and insecurity from wild animals. It is recommended that at least each of the three zones be provided with a 4 Wheel Vehicle transport in the form of a Suzuki.
 5. To ensure sustainability, the project should consider assisting veterinary officers with capital to enable them to operate a private service on their own.

c) Pastoral water supply for humans and livestock rehabilitated and construction of new water points initiated; improved range management and controlled burning introduced.

1. The project needs to reconsider the location of some of the water projects that are in the pipeline to take in to account the views of target group and ensure that all derive maximum benefit. The location of Ntepes Dam for instance needs to be revisited as there are claims that it is likely to have more benefits to wildlife than pastoralists. The Orbulati water project also needs to be revisited to take into account the concerns of women on the suitability of the location. It was agreed that the project will discuss with the beneficiaries in each of the areas to iron out any differences in the location.

2. The programme needs to improve water sources in areas that are not currently settled to allow livestock to access grazing in those areas. The development of water sources has been recommended in the following areas as follows:

- Kakesio - dam at Sotuni
- Endulen - dam at Irn'gina
- Oloirobi - dam at Orkiu and Irmunai, Lukumai, & Malanja
- Nainukanuka - dam at Embulbul, Inaasira, Naibor ajjik, Irkiragarie, pump at Naipang'ipang', Orbulati pipeline
- Naiyobi - dam at Kepenjiro, Iltulele, Engisiwsiw
- a pipeline at Engopironi, Olchoro, Engutoto Ormisigiyo
- Olbalbal - dam at Ngolola, and a pump at Ngolola

3. It was noted that the programme should also involve the NCA in the provision of water to pastoral communities. This suggestion was made following a discussion which revealed that according to the GMP the NCA has a responsibility to improve water services for communities.

d) Continued organisation of women's groups around grain milling and other activities such as small stock raising , and butter oil and cheese making in the rainy season when there is an excess supply of milk; women access to decision making regarding project activities improved.

1. The project is yet to provide support to women groups though there are a number groups that have already been formed. These women groups are anxiously awaiting support from the project.
2. The following preparations need to be made in readiness for the programme to start.
 - Training is required for leaders of women groups in leadership, bookkeeping, specialized skills for the project activities, project management, the rights of pastoralists women in the community, etc.
 - The project needs to monitor the activities of women groups and get reports on a monthly basis.
 - Participants to this meeting need to take a feedback to each community concerning what the project says about the formation and support to women groups.
3. It is important to ensure that women are involved in committee as follows;
 - Ewoloto Committee, the Water Committee, Eroto Project Committee,
 - Livestock Health Committee, Food Distribution Committee, Food Distribution Committee.
 - Any possibility of getting one woman employed in each Ward would help to involve women in decision making at ward level within the project.
 - Provide training to 3 women from each ward (total 18 women) on leadership

e) An operational Socio-Economic Monitoring Unit in the NCAA administration strengthening the department of Community Development in the NCA.

1. Participants explained that there was a time when the Department of Community Development (DCD) used to be active visiting groups at community level and providing direct assistance while some group members were taken on study tours, which helped to expand their horizon. This initiative was however short-lived.
 2. The DCD of the NCA no longer visits communities regularly to find out about their problems and provide support.
 3. It was recommended that the DCD be strengthened to be able to support community development work.
 4. A further recommendation was for the DCD to cooperate with communities by working closely with the elected committees at Ward level.
 5. Participants noted with concern that activities of the Pastoralist Council have been deliberately confused with those of the DCD. This has resulted in the Department failing to fulfill its role.
- It was recommended that the Chairman of *Ilaigwanak* should follow up the issues with the NCA and bring a feedback to the next meeting of *Ilaigwanak*
6. Participants also raised concern on the performance of the Pastoralist Council which has been low and poor communication between Ward representatives and the pastoralists at community level who gave them the mandate. It was noted that this is an indication that the capacity of the Pastoralist Council is low and it was recommended that the Project could assist them to improve their capacity.

7. As the accountability of the Pastoralist Council to pastoralists and their customary leaders *ilaigwanak*, who mandated them in the first place seems to be very low, the workshop requested the *ilaigwanak* to follow up the issue with the Pastoralist Council.

8. Participants observed that NGO leaders would help to bring in fresh ideas and would be useful if they join the Pastoralist Council. It was however noted with concern that this might be difficult if the membership of the Pastoralist Council is already determined by the Constitution.

6.0 Indicators.

Participants discussed indicators that would be meaningful to them in measuring the long term development goal. These indicators would also show whether the programme has had any impact. The discussion generated many ideas some of which can then be picked up as suitable indicators for Phase II after being refined to make them SMART: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time bound.

6.1 Development Objective

The indicators have been spelt out for each of the three component parts of the development objective as follows:

a) Availability of food:

- Target families can now get food on their own
- Distance to the water source reduced as one can send children to fetch water.
- Incidences of target families asking for food from other families in the neighborhood significantly decline .
- Improved health of young children and adults.

b) Increased productivity of livestock

- Increase in the population of calves and kids as mortality rates decline.
- Targeted individuals increasingly go out to herd livestock, they also carry out periodic reinforcement of the fence around the kraal, the activity of the branding of livestock takes place more often as new stock is acquired and young ones grow up, etc.
- No problem of fresh cow-dung for plastering the house, the presence of fresh and dry hides in the kraal,
- Activities such as going to herd cattle, calves or cubs become the norm and there is a significant reduction in the time wasted visiting other kraals for extended periods.

c) The Pastoralist community is increasingly becoming independent and self managing with in

- Increased frequency of meetings by pastoralists, where they discuss and reach decisions on issues that concern them.
- Increased awareness by pastoralist of their rights as provided for by the 1959 Ordinance and as expounded in the GMP, and increased action to demand them.

- The leadership of various legally registered bodies freely organising local communities for their own development, free of interference from the NCA.
- The Pastoralist Council, the Ereto Project Committee and the Ilaigwanak Council all working and collaborating to support community development efforts
- The project contributes to efforts of NGOs to raise awareness of communities and support their development.
- The activities supported by emerging NGOs such as NPA, NGOPADEO and NMA in the pastoralist community increase, reflecting their increased capacity.
- Other voluntary groups supporting development services within the community such as water committees, women groups, the rights of pastoralists etc, become stronger with increased recognition and respect.

6.2 Immediate Project Objectives

Participants discussed indicators that would be meaningful for measuring the achievement of immediate objectives. Some of these can be further refined and sharpened for use in Phase II. The indicators have been spelt out for each objective as follows;

a) Poverty reduction and improved living conditions for the Maasai of NCA through strengthened pastoral organization and revitalization of the traditional clan based mutual assistance system of ewoloto

Increase in livestock owned (*cattle, goats sheep*) by the targeted individuals.

- Does not rely on food relief nor food assistance from neighbors/ friends.
- Increased food availability from own sources
- The individual (if male) will increasingly want to go out and tend the livestock during the day.
- Will have calves and kids outside the boma
- Children and adults will be in good health.
- Loafing and loitering ends.
- Theft of small things such as food ends
- Other women ask her for cow-dung to plaster their houses.
- Unnecessary squabbles and separation between families is minimized.
- The number of friends increases and there is increased respect.
- One can easily get a loan as it is known that they can repay.
- You no longer hear of people going around exchanging children for livestock

b) Privately operated veterinary services established

- Reduced mortality rate of livestock with access to livestock health services as compared to those which do not get such services.
- Increase in the number of livestock given out under the *ewoloto* arrangement.

- Increased understanding by pastoralists of the benefits of treating livestock
- Pastoralists buy drugs for livestock on their own after the budget provided by the project runs out.
- Pastoralists trained by the Veterinary officers are skilled and continue to support livestock health in their areas.

c) Pastoral water supply for domestic and livestock use rehabilitated and construction of new water points initiated; improved range management and controlled burning introduced.

- Dams and water pipelines provide adequate water.
- Water points are fenced for protection.
- The walking distance to water points reduced, with women using less time to fetch water.
- The concentration of livestock in one area is reduced as many grazing areas have sources of water serving them.
- There is improved cleanliness of children, adults and of their clothes. This results in decreased incidence of skin, and water wash diseases.
- School children are less often asked by teachers to bring water from home or far, and there is less incidence of teachers requesting to be supplied water by a bowser.

d) Continued organisation of women's groups around grain milling and other activities such as small stock raising, butter oil and cheese making in the rainy season when there is excess milk supplies; women access to decision making regarding project activities improved.

- School contributions and other school needs afforded by targeted individuals.
- Increased capacity of group members to support others in case of delivery and celebration, or any major upheaval.
- Increased capacity to buy food.
- Purchase of goats and other visible assets.
- The group stays together for a long time.
- Increased capacity of members to buy clothes
- Many more people attracted to join the group.

The performance of the Community Development Department enhanced

- A plan and action plan on provision of services to communities in the project area for the financial year 2001 completed and approved by 2001.
- Problems which have been identified by *ilaigwanak* through Ward level Committees taken up and addressed.
- The community is satisfied that relations with the NCA have improved
- Theft of livestock by neighbouring tribes significantly contained.
- Mechanisms put in place between the NCA and customary leadership structures to ensure that maltreatment and abuse of pastoralists comes to an end.

The Capacity of local institutions enhanced.

- The three local institutions: The Pastoralist Council, Ereto Project Information Sharing Workshop Participants and the customary leadership Ilaigwanak working together for a common goal.
- Project activities have been successfully implemented with objectives in the different components (*ewoloto, water, livestock health and women groups*) having been achieved.
- The budget of the Pastoralist Council from NCA increased and reaches all the three institutions.
- Pastoralists are listened to and their rights are respected.
- Fundamental problems of pastoralists effectively being addressed.
- The expansion of programme activities and donors providing support.
- The right of pastoralists to fully use the natural resources with in the Conservation Area recognized and accepted.
- Pastoralists demand their rights with in the Conservation Area and these rights are granted.
- Local institutions have legal recognition.

Annex 1 Terms of Reference

2. Objectives of the mission

The main objectives of the mission are to:

1. Facilitate a workshop with the leaders of the communities in NCA to plan for phase 2 of the project.
2. Provide the project with a report on the phase 2 Planning Workshop

3. Scope of Work

The work of the Consultant facilitator , but not necessarily be limited to the following;

-Gain an over view of project activities to date and general project for the future

-Facilitate a Phase 2 Planning Workshop. The objective of the workshop is to involve project partners in planning for understanding the second phase of the project within the framework of the Project Document and Government to Government Agreement. It must be emphasised that some of the most powerful leaders in Masaai society and most women can not read, yet their contributions to information and decisions has been essential to the achievements of the project to date. Their contributions and commitment will also be for future success of the project. Efforts must be made to facilitate these people's contribution. In order for the project to be conducted and reported in a formal manner, he facilitator should adopt the Logical Framework Approach.

Document the Workshop in the form of a report, The main objectives of the project is to enable the project to incorporate the suggestions and the decisions of the local communities into phase 2 of the project. Another objectives is to understand the process by which these decisions/suggestions are reached,

3. Output

The output of the consultancy will be the following:

- 1) *Raised understanding and commitment to the second phase of Ereto-NPP from all project partners*
- 2) A report incorporating the process and decisions made by major stakeholders in NCA regarding the second phase of the project
- 3) A detailed plan of action and budget for Phase 2 of Ereto-NPPP, which includes documented input from local people

4. Methodology

The Consultant will work in close collaboration with PIU to gain an over view of the Ereto project. He will have access to all documents available, especially the Project Document, the Government to Government Agreement and the General Management Plan for NCA. The Workshop should be conducted using LFA tools, but always bearing in mind the need for full participation of the participants, and their varying degrees of literacy. The Workshop will span 3 days.

Annex 2

Workshop Programme

Day 1

1. Introductions
2. Objectives of the Workshop
3. Agreeing on the workshop schedule for the day 1
4. Review of activities that have been implemented by the project.
5. Revisiting the problem tree and objective tree of the project.
6. Stakeholder analysis

Day 11 and III

7. What the main stakeholders will bring.
8. Revisiting the purpose of the project
9. Revisiting the objectives of the project
10. Developing indicators
11. Suggestions for improving areas that need to be strengthened.

Annex 3

List of participants

	Name	Responsibility	Place
1	James Moringe	Project officer	Endulen
2	Dr Potari Loomu	Veterinary Officer	Endulen
3	Yamiton Matunda	Ewoloto Committee	Endulen
4	Thomas Sarmo	Veterinary Officer	Endulen
5	Peter Metele	Ewoloto Committee/Councilor	Endulen
6	Mbirias Rinya	Ewoloto Committee/Alaigwanani	Endulen
7	William ole Njoye	Project Officer	Kakesio
8	Sikai Sereb	Alaigwanani/Ewoloto committee	Kakesio
9	Mason Moita	Alaigwanani/Ewoloto committee	Kakesio
10	Ms Naalayok Suny	Ewoloto Committee	Kakesio
11	Ngiroway Orpererei	Alaigwanani	Kakesio
12	Pilliard Munga	Veterinary Officer	Kakesio
13	Isaya Lemomo	Village Chairman	Kakesio
14	Marine Kiroshi	Project Officer	Naiyobi
15	Nginainai Ole Siarra	Alaigwanani	Naiyobi
16	Lemuna Oleruuya	Alaigwanani	Naiyobi
17	Julius Nambua	Veterinary Assistant	Naiyobi
18	Ms Nailugu	Ewoloto Committee	Naiyobi
19	Parmitoro Kasiaro	Project Officer	Ngorongoro
20	Lekeni Meison	Alaigwanani	Ngorongoro
21	Stephen Kisota	Veterinary Assistant	Ngorongoro
22	Ng'atait Olelerug	Alaigwanani	Ngorongoro
23	Lomayani Pose	Village Government	Ngorongoro
24	Sabore Mako	Alaigwanani	Ngorongoro
25	Moinga Lesasi	Project Officer	Olbalbal
26	Oldikir Ndoyoto	Alaigwanani	Olbalbal
27	Sakita Papai	Ewoloto Committee/Alaigwanani	Olbalbal
28	Maiko Ndiuni	Alaigwanani	Olbalbal
29	Molika Losekenge	Alaigwanani	Olbalbal
30	Ms Nakiti Kalanga	Ewoloto Committee	Olbalbal
31	Ms Naisula Maiko	Ewoloto Committee	Olbalbal
22	Saiboku Kimire	Project Officer	Nainokanoka
33	Zephania Sirikwa	Veterinary Assistant	Nainokanoka
34	William Ormetili	Councilor	Nainokanoka
35	Matingoi Ole Tawo	Alaigwanani	Nainokanoka
36	Saunya Saiguran	**	Nainokanoka
37	Dr Ngowi	Veterinary Officer	Nainokanoka
38	Mathew Nassei	Project Manager	Ereto Office
39	Carol Sorensen	Project Advisor	Ereto Office