

# *Project completion report*

PROJECT NAME: CROWS ERADICATION

REPORT TYPE: TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL REPORT



PARTNER AGENCIES

⇒  
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RESOURCES, P.O.BOX 3526, ZANZIBAR

AND

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONEMNENT, P.O.BOX 2808, .ZANZIBAR.

AND

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REPORTER

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REPORTING PERIOD  
MARCH 2012 TO JUNE 2013

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMES

FFU	=	Field Force Unit (of Police)
FUPECO	=	Fumba Peninsula Environmental Conservation Organization
JAMABECO	=	Jambiani Management of Beach Environment Conservation Organization
KMKM	=	Kikosi Maalum cha Kuzuia Magendo; sny Special Fleet of Marine territorial army
Zenj FM	=	Zenj Frequency Modulation ( Radio)
ZAYODEA	=	Zanzibar Youth Development Association ( based in Zanzibar Town)
JWTZ	=	Jeshi la Wananchi wa Tanzania
KZU	=	Kikosi cha Askari Zimamoto na Uokozi (Fire Fighting Brigade)
JKU	=	Jeshi la Kjenga Uchumi (National Service Soldiers)
KVZ	=	Kikosi cha Valantia (Volunteering Soldiers)
TBC	=	Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation
ZBC	=	Zanzibar Broadcasting Corporation
DRC 1339	=	This is an avicide/bird killing poison ( in the form of powder)

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This is crow eradication project progress report in Zanzibar. The project was extra ordinary (but pilot) on crow eradication strategies. The project start was officiated on 2nd March 2012, when Department of Forestry and Non Renewable Natural Resources (DFNR), Zanzibar and the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) in Tanzania undersigned the project document at DFNR head office, Maruhubi, Zanzibar. The project was built in the framework of testing community willingness and voluntary engagement on crow killing aimed at shift of accustomed or traditional habit of Government institution staff alone to operate crow killing without direct involvement of other doable members of Zanzibar society, at large. The project got 353,000 USD from Government of Finland to Zanzibar



Government through Department of Forestry and Non Renewable Natural Resources, Zanzibar and matching contribution fund of 65 millions (approx 40,625 UDS) from Zanzibar Government which channeled via Department of Environment (DoE), Zanzibar. The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) played catalytic role on project overall monitoring(advisory-technical and facilitate project basic equipments procurments),necessarily. Malasyan traps and avicide DRC 1339 used in killing crows. These killing agents were distributed and made available to project volunteered timely across all 10 districts of Zanzibar (Unguja and Pemba). Volunteered members of individuals and or organized group(s) were mobilized, organized and sensitized, then educated on why and how to kill crows. Two chief means of public information communication or dissemination was used to arouse peoples sense of eradicating crows, mass media (radio, TV and write ups) and direct contact (meetings, workshops and seminars). Crow kill data collected using semi-structured data sheets after detailed registration of respective volunteering individual and or group of people. Filled in crow kill data sheet was submitted to project manager, weekly with additional evidence of left leg of killed crow incase of trappings.

At last, it was realized that an Environmental Clubs, individual person, hoteliers through WCS as well as Government and private organizations played great role of crow killing while negligible part of killing was supplemented by DoE and DFNR staff. Both, key partners (DFNR and DoE) had and maintained separate crow kill work plan/budget and fund accounting record mainly for audit. Interestingly, every partner could organize respective field special crow kill outing day(s) but at the end of the day all crow kill data was reported and stored at project in DFNR head quarter-Maruhubi, Unguja. Crow kill data from Pemba was collected and communicated electronically. Total recorded crow kill numbered 201,600 birds whereby 19.5kg of DRC 1339 and 90 traps. Fifty percent ( 50%) of the total number of killed crows believed unreported as some of the volunteered individuals bothered to record number they poisoned and or trapped, so substantial piece of data went un reported to project manager. That means number of total killed crows could be 200,952 (+100,000). Therefore, this report is all about details of the crow eradication pilot project in Zanzibar which ran right from March 2012 to June 2013.

## **2.0 Project overall objective**

All Crows are eradicated in the Zanzibar archipelago by 2013.

### **2.1 Intermediate project objectives**

- 2.1.1 Organized environmental clubs, NGOs and individual persons in Unguja and Pemba are campaigned to engage themselves in voluntary work of crows killing operation.
- 2.1.2 Community awareness raised and educated on badness of crows and need for their collective support on sustainable killing using traps, poison and safe disposal of dead crows to final drop.
- 2.1.3 All volunteers on crow killing are provided material and technical support from DFNR & DoE

## **3.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS**

### **Project management (staffing)**

This involved recruitment of project staff, whereby 20 staffs (13 in Unguja and seven in Pemba) from DFNR and DoE were seconded to work for the project. They do work in various but interrelated posts including; Project Manager and his four (4) assistants of which two in Pemba and two in Unguja. They did field work performance/supervision and control at regional levels through their subordinate project staff located in every of 10 districts (six staff for six districts in Unguja and 4 in Pemba)-commonly known as project facilitators of the volunteered members of the Society on crow killing operation. Project field operations were made possible using combined transport facilities from project per say and interplayed partner departments. This necessitated full time engagement of three vehicle drivers for the project (two in Unguja and one in Pemba).



## Procurement of project equipment and tools (WCS) for project uses

### Working equipments:

Project through WCS planned to procure two pick-up vehicles and three vespers for project use in Unguja and Pemba. During early stages of project implementation the plan was changed for one big lorry that could suit transportation of crow traps in Unguja and hire suitable vehicle in Pemba. Then three new vespers and one new MITSUBISHI CANTER-lorry (model FE84PE6R, chassis and engine number FE84PE A21643 and 4D34M98782 from the Diamond Motors Limited, in Dar-es-salaam-Tanzania were procured through WSC and then all were handed over to DFNR for project uses. The vehicle and two vespers were located in Unguja while a remaining vesper was sent to Pemba. Other office working equipments and facilities procured include; two printers (one to DFNR-crow project Unguja and another to Pemba), one desk top computers (for DFNR-crow project-Unguja to store crow kill data), three laptop computers (on to DoE-crow project Unguja and, two to DFNR crow project Unguja and Pemba. Crow project head office was located within DFNR-head quarter and refurbished with project fund, then supplied with one cupboard, an office table and its chair.

**Field working hand tools:** Both DFNR and DoE purchased tools for the project to project volunteers; namely.

Procured equipments	Use
Plastic water buckets	Help in mixing and temporary storage of chopped or sliced meat with poison
Nose masks	Help volunteers to protect inhaling polluted air from avicide /poison when mixing meat with poison and or crow poisoning
Plastic water basin	Water container inside a trap to attract water thirsty crow outside a trap and for drink when enter inside a trap
Knives	Multipurpose cutting tool
Wooden spoons	Help in picking or scooping poisoned bait
Aluminum plate	Placing bait on it while inside a trap
Rain coats and rain boots	Help in working in rain weather and preventing feet on trampling un hygienic waste (bacteria) inside a crow trap
Hand held-Touch with batteries	Help lightning at night when removing killed crows out of trap
Hand gloves	Help poison user to protect skin touch poison Hand protective aid from poison
Pad locks	To fasten trap doors - preventing unwanted intruders through to inside a trap
Note: Mobile telephones give support to communication network among project team of staff and volunteers	

**Fuel:** 25,505litres of fuels (petrol and diesel) was procured of which Project through DoE did 6,600 and DFNR 18,905 liters.

## COMMUNITY-CROW SENSITIZATION WORKS.

**Meetings;** Seventeen (17) crow's sensitization meetings were conducted in Unguja and Pemba, at Districts down to organized Shehia level meetings. The meeting participants were organized in the form of groups of alike including; soldiers from all armies in Zanzibar (Navy (KMKM), Police (FFU and Ziwani), and JWTZ, Fire fighting brigade (KZU), National Service Soldiers (JKU), Volunteering Soldiers (KVZ) and Prisoners). Then, individuals and NGOs such as FUPECO, JAMABECO and ZAYODEA in Unguja and villagers in Unguja and Pemba were sensitized in line with government institution representatives to the meetings. At least, One Thousand and Nine Hundreds and Ninety Four (1,994) people participate meetings in one or another in Unguja and Pemba (758 Pemba and 1,236 Unguja). The operation didn't involved school and or college students.

### Use of mass media

Twenty two (22) times Zanzibar wide campaign calling for crow killing was broad casted through radio Zanzibar. The campaign aimed at self motivated environmental clubs, individuals and other stakeholders to volunteer crow killing battle. Of the broad casted calls, two were funded by project through DoE while 20 by DFNR. People turn up or show up to join the project through DoE and DFNR offices in Unguja and Pemba. Two hundred thousand (2,000) crow sticker and eight hundred fifty (850) T-shirts in combination with two-hundred (200) capes were designed, prepared and printed with sign that prohibit crow survival in Zanzibar, then distributed is progressing to clubs and NGOs participating on crow killing operation to help in mass mobilization.



Three (3) special crow's articles (in Kiswahili) was prepared and published in the Zanzibar Leo magazine and quarterly magazine of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Zanzibar. Two crow TV programmes in the form of drama prepared and aired to general public. This was designed by *Halikuniki Group* and to educate and warn society on use of poison and precautions necessary to prevent human health damage and environmental pollution when killing crows. Hand-set vouchers: Project did purchase of sim-card vouchers which facilitated communication network amongst interplaying people and project management in the crow killing operation. Seven crow project technical meetings were conducted. The meeting members include; DFNR-director (crow project director), WCS- country director in Zanzibar, Director-DoE, Project manager, Deputy Principal in the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (Natural Resources sector) and other invited participants from DoE, DFNR and volunteer representatives to help project manager on the technical knowhow in crow killing operations.



## Crow traps construction, trapping and Poisoning

### Traps construction

Project prepared 90 traps of treated soft wood timber frame (2x2 inches) and wire mesh, of which thirty(30) were manufactured by Department of Environment and 60 by DFNR using project fund. Thirty (30) of the traps were in Pemba and 60 in Unguja. Every trap supplied with pad lock, water basin and tray for placement of bait. Project budgeted to prepare 157 using Finland support fund but later on became beside the point and stopped with 60 traps. Reason behind such redundant is that crow trapping

Two-in-one: Trap transportation and practical training to crow killing volunteering people at Mahonda -northern district Unguja



Trapped crows in the campus of The Nungwi INN Restaurant at Nungwi in North "A" district- Unguja -

were'n't preferred by individual/group/NGOs of volunteered people claiming that it is time consuming, fatigue, tiresome task and taking care of fresh food to attract crows into the trap, yet when bait start decomposing it profusely smell out to make living environment un pleasant. Poisoning demands just watching crow eating poisoned bait and treat leftover on the spot, then off-you leave a site and it fly away and keep record. Generally, army /solders at camps, hotels and government institutions

(including Hospitals) became great users of traps, as they make use of employed labor to do it orderly.

### Procurement of Poison

Project procured 19.5 kilogrammes of birds killing poison (DRC 1339- Sulphur chlorosole) in the form of powder from New Zealand of which 3.5kg ordered by DoE and 16kg by DFNR. Before use, poison in the powder form was diluted using warm water, then bottled to users. Much attention was paid to poison users by providing personnel protective gears and practical training on how best to use it in environmental friendly manners.

## CROW TRAPPING AND POISONING RESULT

Two hundred thousands and eight hundred and Ninety six ( 200,896) crows were reported and recorder to have killed with the aid of both; traps and poison.

<b>REPORTED NUMBER OF CROW KILLED MARCH 2012 TO JUNE 2013 ( THERE WASN'T EFFECTIVE KILLING DURING MARCH-APRIL 2013</b>			
<b>Department of Forestry and Dep. of Environment + Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)</b>	<b>Trapped</b>	<b>Poisoned</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>UNGUJA</b>	11,693	157,053	168,746
<b>PEMBA</b>	2,818	29,388	32,206
<b>TOTAL KILLED CROWS</b>	<b>14,511</b>	<b>186,441</b>	<b>200,952</b>

Over 1,500 people; individuals, groups, NGOs, Government institutions and the like emerged and volunteered in crow killing work on more than 200 sites in Unguja while 500 people immersed on 100 sites in Pemba. Prominent sites out of human noises and less frequented by livestock and some wild and tamed animals were used as suitable sites to do crow poisoning and trapping. Livestock slaughtering centers, fish landing sites, open food selling markets, army camps, hospitals, hotels and food waste dumping places were notable poisoning centers. Of the mentioned total figure of killed crows, at least 281 were pied crows killed in Pemba using poisoned maize seed as they were nuisance on the sown seeds by farmers (pers.com Salim Kh Haji –DFNR-Pemba). The leaded district to have killed many crows in Unguja is Western district while the last is Central district (see Table no. 1), while Wete district is leading for many killings and last is Mkaoni district (table no.1). Traps located at sites with high frequency of human visitations weren't good in attracting crows to go and enter inside but could land beside a given traps, then fly away. Likewise, most sites with many domesticated and or feral cats and dogs weren't successful in capturing crows as cats do enter inside the trap (through trap slits) and eat whole bait placed on the tray and get out. Dogs do go round the traps and sometime dig underneath /aside the trap and penetrate to eat bait. Interestingly, bird of pray (Kites) were trapped when trying to follow trapped crow and found its self trapped, too (Hunter-hunted). This was observed at Ubago in the Central district of Unguja. Meat bait proved better than any other types to be used inside the trap. The same applies for poisoning.

**Table no.1 Commulative trap and poison killed number of crows by districts of Unguja and Pemba.**

<b>No. of poisoned crows at districts of UNGUJA</b>		<b>No. of poisoned crows at districts of PEMBA</b>	
<i>District name</i>	<i>No. Killed</i>	<i>District name</i>	<i>No. Killed</i>
1. South- district Unguja	16,466	1. Mkoani	2,030
2. Central –district Unguja	8,830	2. Chake-Chake	9,199
3. North " A"-district Unguja	9,716	3. Wete	15,281
4. North B district Unguja	19,829	4. Michweni	2,878
5. West district Unguja	51,792		
6. Urban	50,420		
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>157,053</b>		<b>29,388</b>
<b>No. Trapped crows Unguja</b>	<b>11,693</b>	<b>No.Trapped crows</b>	<b>2,818</b>



### Project implementation associated work done.

Twenty (20) crow traps in Unguja were repaired to sustain trapping work and keep all traps in good working order for sustainability of the crow trapping operations. Some wooden timber were affected by rains while wire mesh were rusted by saltish environment- so wholly or partly replaced. Crow project Technical Management Advisory Team was formulated. It worked in the place of Project Steering Committee. Project staff did joint project field work inspection trip Unguja and Pemba with key leaders of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Zanzibar and had chance see and advice on trapping and poisoning inline with meeting with some of volunteering chaps. Project staff organization chart was prepare. project hired long base vehicle (lorry) in Pemba which used to transport constructed crow traps from constructed sites to trapping sites across needed locations.



Director-DFNR is leading his guest Mr. Jussi (in blue shirt) to inspect one of the traps sited in the DFNR HQ campus-Unguja

the work but urged for more community involvement in the project to replace some of seconded staff from DFNR and DoE. Then, senior programme officer from the same Embassy did similar short-day time visit in Zanzibar and had an opportunity to held talk with project manager, project accountant and DFNR administrator for the DFNR –director (Mr. Madeweya) before she winded up her visit did physical check up of project assets including project vehicle and traps. Generally, they were all impressed with project progress and success, in-line with promise of further funding

### PROJECT AUDIT AND COMMENTS

The project audit was done in two face phases. One audit involved internal auditors from within Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MANR) and reported to have pleased with killing work but volunteers were claiming for not affording to purchase crow bait. Second but quick audit visit was by Senior Secretary of Political Affairs and Public Relations in the Finland Embassy in Tanzania on 28<sup>th</sup> January 2013, his excellence Mr. Jussi Nummelin. He was impressed with



Mr. Jussi Nummelin on his crow project field visit and talking with project implementing volunteers (KZU-Army camp at Mtoni, Unguja-(photo from field visit on 28/1/203 ).

### Deviations/variation in implementation

**Project launch:** This activity wasn't implemented as a special function at ago as "Project launch day " but Project Press Conference, instead. In the course of project inception phase (meetings) with arrays of prospective volunteers at Regional, district and down to Shehia levels in combination with soldiers (army), hoteliers and government institutions, it was realized that many of Zanzibar people have reference of the past crow killing projects in Zanzibar but not fully understand how about operationalization design of this extra-ordinary project. Then, project technical advisory team opted for call of Project Press Conference. Multi-journalist were



invited to the meeting (ZBC, Zenz FM, TBC, Zanzibar Leo) at Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources –meeting room on 28th November 2012 to revitalize crow killing mass campaign.

#### **Project efficiency and effectiveness of each output level.**

The project went well, despite few mishaps. Planned activities were accomplished at satisfactory level. The project had good number of direct involved staff working in Unguja and Pemba (for staffing details see part no. 3)

Volunteered individuals, NGOs and Government institutions played their role best to join the project. However, use of traps proved unwanted by most of the individual volunteered in the project due to the fact that-tending of crow trap is tedious in term of regular cleanness and crow removal from traps/killing. Use of poison to kill crows is the most effective means that kills many birds at a go in comparison with traps.

Of the volunteered personnel; Hotels, army camps and some government institutions proved working best with traps than individuals due to the fact that- organized institutions assign responsibilities to special person to deal with tending of traps.

#### **4.0 Programme/project management and institutional frame work ( see also Annex no 2.)**

#### **5.0 General Financing and its performance**

##### **A. (Zanzibar Government co-financing to the project)**

Total approved cost	Disbursement per year		Actual expenditure	Remarks
	Year	Amount		
65,000,000	2012	65,000,000	65,000,000	done
20,000,000	2013	10,000,000	10,000,000	The remaining fund is expected to be delivered to the project based on government fund disbursement procedures

##### **B. (Donor Funded project)**

Total approved cost		Loan/ grant agreement cost		Performance	
Total (Currency of origin)	314,796,342	Total (Currency of origin)		Total (Currency of origin)	-
Forex (Currency of origin)	-	Loan		Loan	-
Forex (Currency of origin)		Grant		Grant	314,796,342
Local (Currency of origin)	314,796,342	Proceeds (if any)		Proceeds (if any)	-
Conversion rate (TZS)	-				

## 6.0 SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROGRAMME/ FUTURE PLAN

Zanzibar Government has guaranteed her commitment in continuing with funding crow killing operations to support community effort in procurement of some basic facilities. Continue with crow killing programme with less traps (to be located at army camps, hotels and government institutions). Procure more poison and train more volunteering people on use of it, safely. Involve Zanzibar town municipal agency in killing and collection of dead crows in town areas and Pemba town areas. There are many crows still in small islets to be killed but limited fund could hamper effort to reach and work in those locations (eg. Tumbatu, Njau, Fundo, Kojani, Uzi, Kwale, Pungume, Changuu, Bawe, to mention few). Some of these islets are used by encamping fishermen. They should be trained on poisoning as there should be many fish stomach content left over good to bait crows. Direct killing of adult crows will be progressively undertaken at all stages using both trapping and poisoning, and supplemented with destruction of nests, eggs and young. With this project result of crow kills, it has been an obvious and proved that Zanzibar people can volunteer crow killing, only if basic supports (communication cost, education/training, poison, bait offer, limited traps and project administration costs) will be made available. Community members are ready to offer their time on trapping and poisoning. Zanzibar crow killing project to reasonable unviable population need fund support of at least 300,000 USD per year (480,000,000Tsh/year) and that should be operationalized ever two years, consecutively. The budget will include killing operations in islets around Unguja and Pemba. Therefore, International donor agencies support fund to supplement Zanzibar Government fund for crow killing programme is highly needed. Zanzibar Government in the period of 2013/2014 has pledge of contribution of cash money 20,000,000 Tsh. To sustain project on top of the project support, if any.

## 7.0 Challenging situation

- Hooligans and street boys are stilling the crows from traps and eat them. This was reported from the trap located at Amani in Unguja West district, Matemwe rubbish dumping site-Unguja North districts. Sometime result un recorded killed crows as they remove without information.
- There has been reported case of trapped crow removal by tourists from some traps located at hotel campuses. Tourists claim for abuse of animal right by seeing birds in traps struggling for escaping route (this reported to have happened at Blue Bay Hotel at Kiwengwa and Ocean view Hotel-at Kilimani-Unguja). Fanatic animal right tourists do up lift of the whole or one side of the trap to allow trapped crows fly away or forceful unlock trap door to free crows. It is challenging in the sense that there are special places within hotel campus where if trap located can be seen by crows and attracted to see bait inside the trap, then enter.
- Likewise, mass killing of crows gathered at roosting sites (in trees) looks very easy but impractical as with fumigation might lead to air pollution spread out to unwanted areas, so likelihood of killing untargeted creatures will be possible



## 8.0 LESSON LEARNED AS BEST PRACTICE ( WITH COMMENTS)

- ➔ Use of poison is most effective in killing crows than traps. It is the most preferred means of killing by majority of volunteers. However, poison need much attention on its uses. Every user should be well trained before giving him/her poison to use it. Negligence and reckless made by trained personnel on poison user can result regrettable mistake. One of the volunteers report (from Bububu) claim to have killed his duck when it ate poisoned bait which was carelessly left on the ground floor. The Volunteer blamed himself for his mishap of not taking poison use ethics (use poisoned bait and watch it while crows are eating it, learn your environment first and wild animals around, use vantage point to place poisoned bait for crow to see and access it without harming other livings, remove the poisoned bait left over from baited site or place so immediately to avoid poisoning untargeted creatures, and so forth).
- ➔ Crow traps work best in areas where there are regular on duty person to attend it-daily. During implementation of this project it was revealed that, traps work best when to plenty food supplied daily and trap cleaned. This was possible for trapping in army camps and hotels simply that special staff assigned to deal with it, routinely.
- ➔ Transportation of trap from one place to another is bulky and tediousness in looking to reach pre-planned locations due to trap dimension to be big enough for normal vehicle carriage base to fit in. Its transportation necessitates availability of long carriage base-vehicle to suit trap dimension. Yet, transportation distance and vehicle size in combination with slow vehicle speed (if done through poor road condition result dismounting of trap joints. Then, traps necessitate on site trap construction to avoid disjoining timber frames when transporting it.
- ➔ During this project, some people learned how to make own crow traps using locally available materials (wire mesh, timber, water basin and plates). and use it for trapping. These were possible to some livestock keepers ( chickens and ducks).
- ➔ It has been realized that crow trapping success diminish if a given trap remained at one site for more than two months. They get used with a trap and get surprised to see trapped ones are struggling inside the trap to look for escaping route. (Crows are most intelligent bird, may be !, they tend to know vocal under harassment). *"However, leaving many traps crow (30 to 40 individuals) inside the trap over short run does attract many others to enter in the trap and vise versa, if not relocated to somewhere else".* Notably, trap remained without bait for some weeks (on the same site) and then resume baiting, make crows to forget and when resuming baiting-attract many crows as it was before.
- ➔ Use of DRC 1339 is effective progressively/throughout, whether used at same site or to another site. Poisoned birds are rarely die on the place where they eat poisoned bait but far away after some hours of eating poisoned food.
- ➔ Observably, crows do breed all the year round, with peak season starting from September through to late March. Killing rate should over weight breeding rate. The more we kill crows the more we create plenty supply of loose waste food good for few remaining crow to feed on it. That means, killing of crows should go hand in hand with control of loose food/ruminants at homes and at waste dumping sites. For crow killing work to be successful to point of un viable population-should attack at all breeding stages (nesting, egg laying, young/ fledglings and adults) at ago. This shouldn't involve school childrens.





## 9.0 CONCLUSION

## AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Crow killing isn't simple. The bird is extremely intelligent and very sensitive to most of human attempt in trying to kill it. However, crow killing work is possible and less tire some task using poison but need careful training and ensure that trainees are well understand how to use and dispose poison. Public involvement (awareness, education, engagement, relations and basic support) on killing programme is of paramount importance. Killing and stopping killing create vigorous growth and mushrooming of this bird population, hence for it to be eradicated should be attacked at all life development stages (nests, eggs, young and adults) all year round inline with reasonable budget with which to buy; poison, few traps, fuel, bait, conduct trainings/education, communication and affordable incentives to project implementers (Volunteers mostly) . How to kill and collect kills data-monitoring is very time demanding as killing with poison miss ready hand evidence-so commitment and transparency should be adhered and closely monitored unlike trapping which allows direct crow capture and kill (keep crow body part for evidence).

## ANNEXES

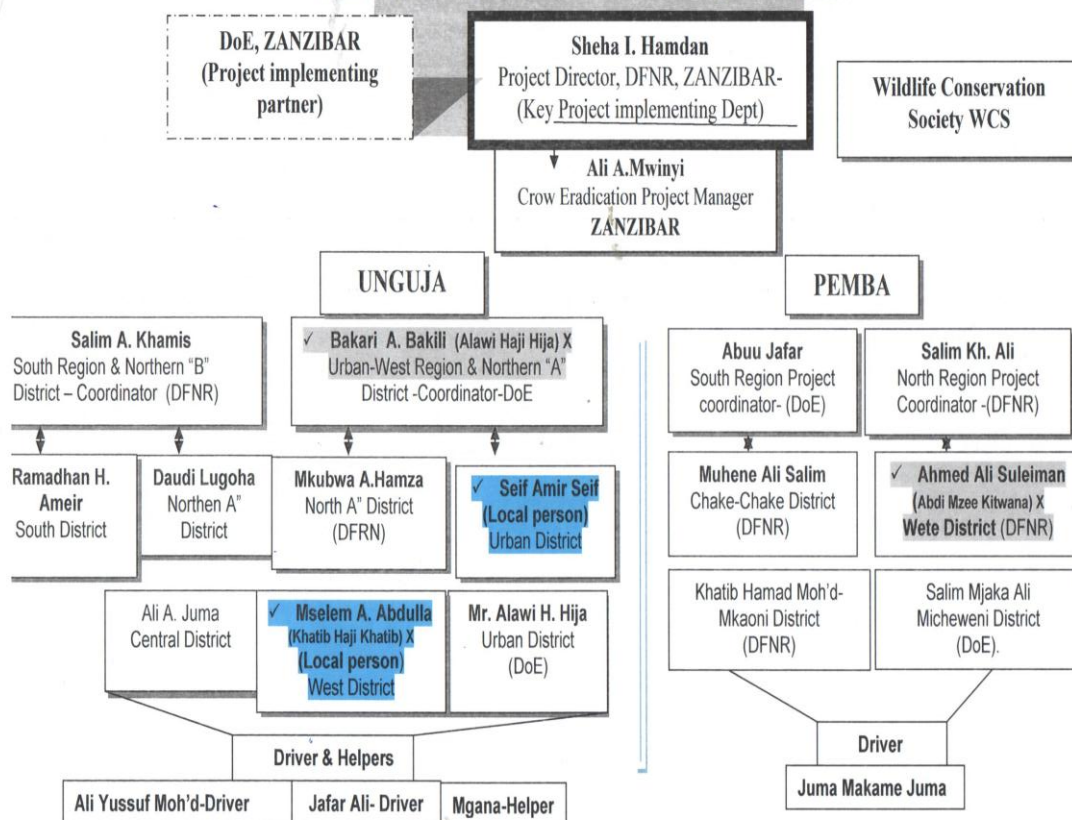
### Annex no. 1: BUDGET-PROJECT FINACIAL REPORT (FINLAND SUPPORT FUND)

Extension report March ,2013 Jun,2013					
Crow eradication-Report					
WCS/EMBASSY OF FINLAND FINANCIAL REPORT SUMMARY					
RECIPIENT NAME :					
PROJECT NAME :			AGREEMENT #	1/TANZ/FINLAND/CROWS	
PROJECT PERIOD :	From :		Through :		
CURRENT REPORTING PERIOD :	From :		Through :		
	Previous Total Expenditures	Expenditures	Total Expenditures (Previous +Current)	Total Budget	Balance
Budget Activities	Tsh	Tsh	Tsh	Tsh	Tsh
1.1.1 The overall Project Manager	18,775,608	-	18,775,608	18,775,608	-
1.1.2 Three project Assistants	15,400,000	-	15,400,000	15,400,000	-
1.1.3 Supporting Staff (technical and admin)	13,310,100	9,820,700	23,130,800	23,130,768	(32)
1.1.4 Drivers	5,115,000	-	5,115,000	5,115,000	-
1.2 Launch the project	540,000	-	540,000	540,000	-
1.3.1 Purchase 2 vehicles - 1 Canter, 1 2nd-hand pick-up	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.2 Purchase 2 motorbikes	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.3 Purchase 2 Laptops, 1 Desktop & other computer accessories	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.4 Stationary and other supplies	5,558,000	2,648,000	8,206,000	8,152,749	(53,251)
1.4 Organize and conduct technical and stakeholders meetings.	4,475,000	700,000	5,175,000	5,175,000	-
1.4.1 Facilitate project technical and stakeholders meetings	2,710,000	964,700	3,674,700	3,674,646	(54)
1.4.2 Facilitate Shehia/Villages and Clubs and soldiers	-	-	-	-	-

TOTAL	256,334,536	53,422,712	309,757,247	314,796,343	5,039,096
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Annex no. 2 CROW PROJECT-STAFF ORGANIZATION CHART



**Note: UNGUJA:** Mselem A. Abdulla is community volunteering person-engaged to the project replacing Mr. Khatib Haji Khatib who joined Forest training Institute-Olomotonyi for Diploma course in Forestry Management. Mr. Seif Amir Seif is another recognized active community volunteering person. Therefore assigned to work in Urban area ( Unguja) to help Mr. Alawi Hija who was coordinating crow works in the Urban-West Region, his post replaced by Mr. Bakari A. Bakil

**PEMBA:** Ahmed Ali Suleiman replaced Abdi Mzee Kitwana (DFNR). Mr. Kitwana went for Bsc in Forestry at SUA.  
(See the above chart will orient you to the position)