

FISH FOR TOMORROW PROJECT IN NKHOTAKOTA DISTRICT FINAL REPORT OCTOBER 2022

Donor Name:	Foundation Eagle
Project Name:	Ripple Africa Fish For Tomorrow - ongoing support
FE Reference Number:	FF 0599-2421
Date of Grant Accepted:	24 th Sept 2021
Amount:	£30,000
Name and Location of Project:	Fish For Tomorrow, Nkhatakota District, Malawi
Period of Project:	One Year
Conversion rate, date & amount in local currency:	See Expenditure Section below
Detailed budgets and actual expenditure comparison:	See Expenditure Section below
Over/underspend:	See Expenditure Section below

Project Overview

Fish for Tomorrow is a community based fisheries protection system which focuses on *Oreochromis lidole* (known locally as Chambo) but also benefits other species. Community conservation groups known as Beach Village Committees (BVCs) with the support of Ripple Africa and District Fisheries staff, are empowered to confiscate illegal fishing nets, especially those containing mosquito nets, protect key breeding areas, enforce a closed season and issue permits to local fishers only. Illegal fishers can be fined and the BVCs keep the money to help fund future conservation activities. 65 BVCs are fully trained and active in Nkhatakota District and 13 key Chambo breeding areas are being protected. Through this protection and the ban on fishing with mosquito nets, there is increased plant growth in the breeding areas providing more protection for baby fish, and young Chambo are able to grow larger, remain in the lake and breed. This is helping to increase Chambo fish stocks (and other fish using the same breeding areas) improve biodiversity and food supplies. The project also encourages the use of larger meshed nets to catch larger Usipa, a sardine like fish and Utaka. Ripple Africa's Fish for Tomorrow project was introduced in Nkhata Bay District in 2012, in Nkhatakota District in 2016, in Salima and Dedza Districts in 2018 and into the National Parke area of Mangochi District in 2021 and into the remainder of Mangochi District in 2022. This community-led initiative currently protects endangered and economically and nutritionally important fish species along over 400km of Lake Malawi's shoreline.

There are 2,193 fishers living in Nkhatakota District and that their average family size is 4.5. Therefore direct beneficiaries will be 9,868 people with the entire population of Nkhatakota (393,077 people – 2018 Census) ultimately benefiting from the project. 650 fishing community members are now trained and active Beach Village Committee members.

Project Progress

On 24th September 2021 Fondation Eagle donated £30,000 towards our fish conservation project in Nkhatakota District. Our total expenditure over the last year in Nkhatakota District on the project was £88,998 so we were delighted to have received this funding and are happy to provide this report on what your money has helped us to achieve. Photos of the project are at Appendix 1 and we have included a short report of a visit that the UK team made to the district in May 2022 at Appendix 2.

Nkhatakota District has 65 volunteer community conservation committees, known as Beach Village Committees or BVCs, each with 11 members, 30% of whom are women to reflect the key role that women play in fish processing and selling. 13 key Chambo (*Oreochromis lidole*) breeding areas have been identified and mapped and the BVCs nearest

to these have been trained on how best to protect these. This includes restricting farming activities on their margins, encouraging reed and other plant growth to offer better protection for the baby fish and banning all fishing activity.

Over the last year, we have

- regularly carried out monitoring of our BVCs, to ensure that they are effective – 21 BVCs have been revamped as the members were not carrying out the necessary activities and new members have been elected and trained. Appendix 3 shows an example of this monitoring system.
- regularly carried out inspections of breeding areas to assess how well they are being protected and to identify any issues which might pose a threat to the fish such as low water levels. See Appendix 4
- run community awareness activities in schools and fishing communities to reinforce the fishing bylaws and make sure that the next generation of fishers understand the importance of fish conservation.
- confiscated illegal fishing gears including monofilament nets.
- increased revenue for Chambo fishers as they are now catching larger fish and protecting the juvenile ones through the new bylaws. See Appendix 5 for catch data and Appendix 6 for some case studies of fishers to demonstrate the success of the project in terms of increasing their income.

Areas where we have not moved as quickly as we had hoped to include:

- Signing of revised bylaws. Nkhotakota District has fishing bylaws already in place but there is now a requirement for each district to develop Fisheries Management Plans to underpin the bylaws. This is a collaborative process involving fishing communities, Village Headmen and Group Village Headmen (Chiefs), Traditional Authorities (Senior Chiefs), Village and Area Development Committees and District Governance bodies - obviously this all takes time.

Once the management plans have been agreed, the bylaws then have to be amended slightly so that they align with the management plans and they then have to be formally agreed at both district and national level before they can be signed. The management plan for Nkhotakota District has been approved at District level and is now with the Fisheries Director for approval. We are hoping that the new bylaws will be signed in October but as there are already bylaws in place, this delay has not adversely affected the project.

- Development of the proposed District Fishing Permits - discussions on the introduction of the District Fishing Permit fee have also been slower than we had hoped, mainly because of the need to focus on the Fisheries Management Plans. However, briefing meetings have been held to prepare for District Executive Committee approval and fishing communities are being made aware of the planned change and the amounts that they will have to pay.

Meetings held

Type of Meeting	Purpose
Key Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information sharing meetings • Meetings on the implementation and signing of District Bylaws and to discuss the introduction of District Fishing Permits
Management - Fisheries and Ripple Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing updates on the progress of the project • Sharing new ideas and discussing issues that have arisen to agree how to handle them • To assess if BVCs are meeting their targets on the project – patrols, community awareness activities etc.
Local Fisheries Management Association	<p>This is an umbrella committee where all BVC Chairs in each TA area (Traditional Authority or Senior Chief) meet to discuss their activities and address any issues. Meetings are aimed at</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analysing reports from BVC chairs • solving challenges that exist in different BVCs and ensure there is consistency of approach in the TA area

Beach Village Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings to empower the BVC members, discuss plans and highlight any issues that need to be addressed • Monitoring performance against project targets and assessing whether there is a need to revamp or retrain.
BVC training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of 16 of the 21 revamped BVC committees • Ten trainings on fish breeding area management for those BVCs nearest to the breeding areas
Community awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To update community members about the closed season for fishing and which fishing gears can be used • To educate communities on the revised district bylaws
Permit fee Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To introduce the idea of permit fees to fishing communities
School Talks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Primary and Secondary Schools to educate the next generation of fishers about the importance of conserving fish stocks

Successes

- Nine Chilimira fishing nets (large nets used to catch Usipa) have been confiscated as the owners had failed to pay for fishing license permits and the fishing gears included mosquito nets at their centre. The case was referred to court and they were all ordered to pay 100,000 Malawi kwacha each as fines and 50,000 for the government fishing permit.
- Many monofilament fishing nets have been confiscated – these nets are popular as the fish cannot see them but they are illegal as they fail to decompose in the water and remain as ‘ghost nets’ continuing to catch fish after they have been abandoned.
- 21 poorly performing BVCs have been revamped to ensure that they are active and effective – 16 of these have received training.
- All breeding areas are being protected by their nearby BVCs who carry out patrols and attend fishers’ meetings to stress the importance of protecting the breeding and nursery areas.

Challenges

- Lack of support from some local leaders. This is being mitigated by holding meetings between Local leaders and the District council to address this issue.
- BVC members who do not participate in the project effectively. 21 BVCs have been revamped and new committee members have been elected.
- Resistance of some fishers towards changing their fishing practices and using legal fishing gears and the persistent use of monofilament nets by some fishers in the project area. These issues are being addressed through meetings with chiefs, BVCs and the fishing communities to reinforce the fishing regulations and the importance of conserving fish.
- Failure of some chiefs and some BVCs to enforce the by-laws. We have held review meetings with Chiefs on how to enforce the fisheries bylaws effectively.
- Failure of some fishers to pay for their fishing gear license or local fishing permits. This has been addressed through our BVC review process and by empowering the BVCs to conduct patrols and confiscate gears from fishers with no licenses.
- Trawler fishers refusing to relinquish illegal fishing gears to BVCs and police siding with the trawler fishers in disputes. This is being mitigated by Ripple Africa and Fisheries working with the Police and Judiciary to ensure that the bylaws and the BVC powers are fully understood by all.
- Bad weather for fishing. There has been little that we have been able to do to address this, but it has impacted our catch data as there have been unusually high winds this year and also unseasonable rains, both of which have affected the number of days on which the fishers are able to go out.

Expenditure

See Appendix 7 for details of expenditure by month and against budget, with exchange rate details. Our total spend was £6,533 over our budget, mainly because of the increased costs of producing the management plans.

Future Plans

Fishers in Districts in which the project is operating are now catching more and larger fish and earning more money, enabling them to pay school fees for their children and improve their houses. Their success stories are inspiring more fishing communities along the lakeshore to want to adopt Ripple Africa's Fish for Tomorrow approach.

Ripple Africa wants to see the project operating in all lakeshore districts to improve biodiversity and relieve poverty in one of the world's poorest countries. We are dedicated with continuing to run this project until we are able to secure sustainable funding from the District Fishing Permit scheme and have already raised some funding to cover the project over the next 12 months in Nkhata Bay, Nkhotakota, Salima, Dedza and Mangochi Districts. It would be wonderful if Fondation Eagle would also be able to provide further funding for this vitally important project.

Appendices

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Abandoned and lost monofilament nets continue to catch fish for years as 'ghost nets' as they do not decompose in the lake



Kaombe Breeding Area Nkhotakota District – reed growth has been encouraged to protect the baby fish



BVC training being carried out at Banga, Nkhotakota District



Stakeholders Meeting Nkhotakota District – this is an information sharing meeting to ensure that everyone is up to date on the project activities



Joyce Banda, Ripple Africa Manager in Nkhotakota District inspecting nets at Dwambazi Beach Landing Site



Joyce Banda with confiscated nets at the Fisheries office before the court session in Nkhotakota.

Eleven gear owners were fined for putting mosquito nets into their chilimira nets.



A large Chambo caught at Maundo, Nkhotakota District



Bylaw awareness meeting in Nkhotakota District – many of these meetings have been carried out to make sure that all fishers understand which nets they are allowed to use and why protecting the breeding areas is so important



Community Leaders Meeting, Nkhotakota District – to ensure that chiefs and senior chiefs understand their role in supporting the Beach Village Committees



Joyce Banda, Ripple Africa's Manager in Nkhotakota and Symon Ngwira, Nkhotakota District Fisheries Officer, with a display banner provided for the Fisheries Office by Ripple Africa.

Joyce has been with Ripple Africa for 13 years and is NGO Board Treasurer and Chairperson of the District Agriculture Extension Coordination Committee for Nkhotakota District

Kapeta Beach Landing Site



Members of **Kapeta** Beach Village Committee (BVC) shared their experiences with us.

Their plans for the future include:

- Constructing toilets on the beach
- Building a shed in which fishers can rest when they return to shore
- Providing fish processing facilities
- Confiscating all illegal fishing gear

Kapeta BVC was established in 2018 and works hand in hand with local chiefs and other stakeholders. There are 11 members, seven male and four female, and the chair is Andrew Tonga. BVC members reported that since the project started, there are many more Chambo found here than before. They are regularly patrolling and ensuring that legal fishing gears are used and vegetation is allowed to grow around breeding areas. Illegal gears and panga knives (used to cut down vegetation) have been confiscated. In particular, they protect the river mouth which is a breeding area for chambo and mpasa – they are delighted that mpasa are now being seen here again. Many monofilament nets have been confiscated.

Problems faced by the BVC include the following:

- Commercial fishers (trawlers) don't respect the BVC – there are four trawlers fishing in shallow waters 200 metres from the shore
- When asked why they aren't confiscating their gear, the BVC members said that the trawler fishers retaliated last time by destroying their boats and bribed the police to arrest the BVC members for damaging their

trawler – the BVC claim that no trawlers were damaged. The BVC were fined 500,000MK this year and had also been fined last year (450,000MK)

- It was agreed that Force Ngwira, Ripple Africa's Country Director, and Joyce Banda will discuss this at District level. New police officers who have recently moved to the district will be properly trained so that we get police commitment to support the BVCs in the work that they are doing. They will also raise this with Fisheries HQ as they issue the trawler licences.

Liwadzi Beach Landing Site



Liwadzi BVC has 11 members – six male and five female.

The BVC members reported that at first there were many illegal gears in the area but they now have plenty of fish as they have learned how to work with fishers to enforce the bylaws. They have collected 140,000 MK in local permit fees which allows them to carry out patrols to confiscate illegal fishing gears and protect the breeding areas. They also regularly clean the beach and have built a toilet for fishers on the beach.



Their plans for the future include:

- Increasing the number of toilets on the beach
- Building more drying racks
- Extending the protection zone around the breeding area from 300m to 500m

BVC Chair Bitali Jambo said that as an mpasa fisher, he is now catching 20 large mpasa each night (65 – 70 cm) instead of 3 small ones (40cm) Tabo Hali, a BVC member, is a Chambo fisher and is now making 400,000 MK instead of 100,000 MK per night by catching larger Chambo.

The Chair of the Village Development Committee told us:

'It is a blessing that you have come. When the project started, it seemed like a minor project but we now realise it is so big. You have helped us to develop, make more money and feed our families. We want to thank you and ask that you continue your help'

We monitor BVC performance against a series of questions and score them on a scale of 1 to 5. The traffic light system highlights poor performing BVCs and also any issues that need to be addressed as a priority.

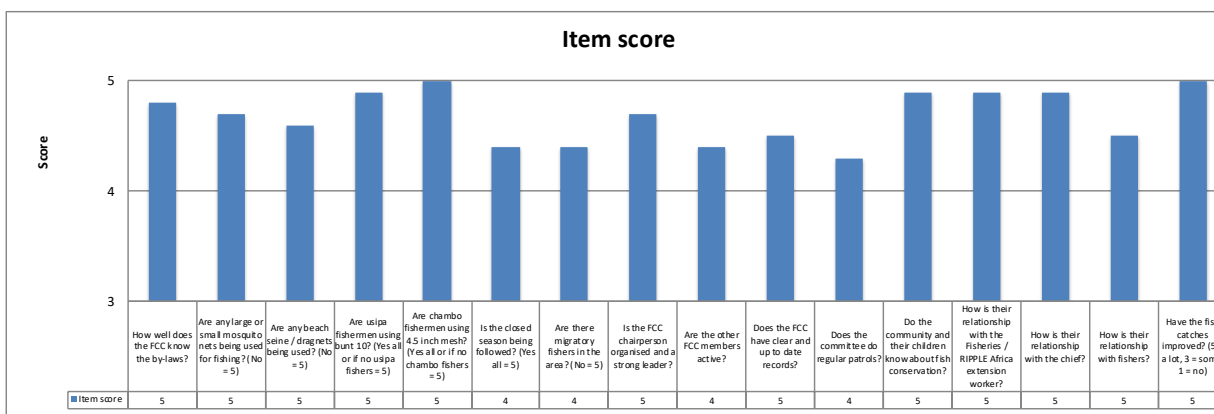
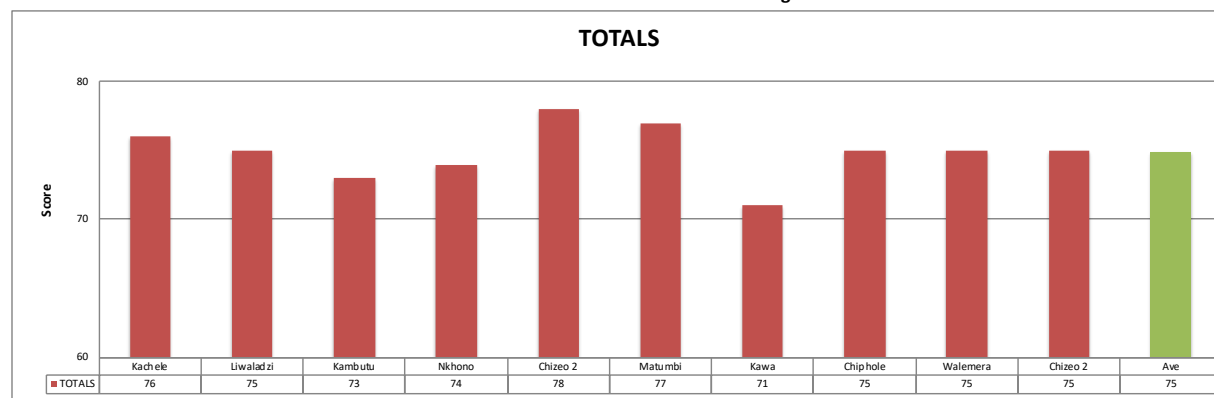
		Names and numbers (1 to 10)										Item score
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Stratum:	05-Jan-00	Kachele	Liwaladzi	Kambutu	Nkhono	Chizeo 2	Matumbi	Kawa	Chiphole	Walemera	Chizeo 2	Average
RIPPLE Manager:	Joyce Banda											
Extension worker:	Christopher Chisesa											
District:	Nkhota-kota											
TA:	Kanyenda											
TOPIC	ITEM	Kachele	Liwaladzi	Kambutu	Nkhono	Chizeo	Matumbi	Kawa	Chiphole	Walemera	Chizeo	Ave
Bylaws - Gear	How well does the FCC know the by-laws?	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5
Bylaws - Gear	Are any large or small mosquito nets being used for fishing? (No = 5)	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5
Bylaws - Gear	Are any beach seine / dragnets being used? (No = 5)	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5
Bylaws - Gear	Are usipa fishermen using bunt 10? (Yes all or if no usipa fishers = 5)	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5
Bylaws - Gear	Are chambo fishermen using 4.5 inch mesh? (Yes all or if no chambo fishers = 5)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Bylaws - Other	Is the closed season being followed? (Yes all = 5)	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4
Bylaws - Other	Are there migratory fishers in the area? (No = 5)	4	3	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4
Leadership	Is the FCC chairperson organised and a strong leader?	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5
Leadership	Are the other FCC members active?	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4
Records	Does the FCC have clear and up to date records?	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	3	4	5
Activities	Does the committee do regular patrols?	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4
Activities	Do the community and their children know about fish conservation?	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Relationships	How is their relationship with the Fisheries / RIPPLE Africa extension worker?	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5
Relationships	How is their relationship with the chief?	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Relationships	How is their relationship with fishers?	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5
Fish catches	Have the fish catches improved? (5 = a lot, 3 = some, 1 = no)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
TOTALS		76	75	73	74	78	77	71	75	75	75	75

5 = Excellent, 4 = Good, 3 = Average, 2 = Poor, 1 = Very Poor

BVC PERFORMANCE

Total and Average Scores 1-10

TA: Nkhota-kota



We regularly visit the breeding areas to assess how well they are being protected and to assess the condition of the breeding area. This enables us to plan any remedial work needed and retrain the nearby BVCs if necessary.

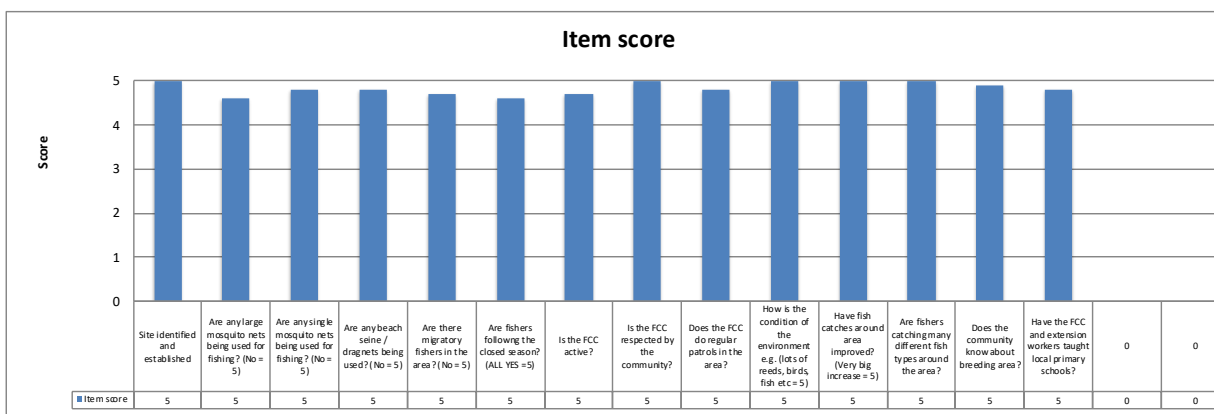
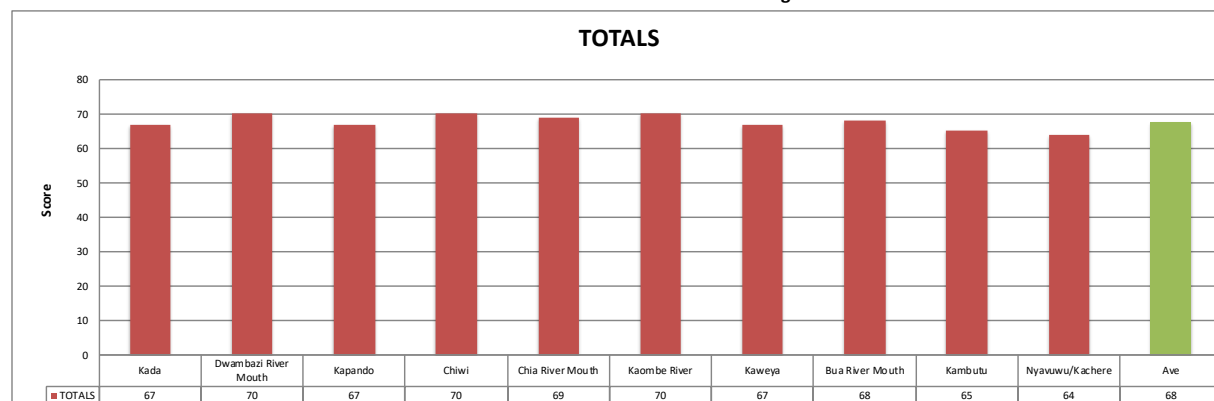
		Names and numbers (1 to 10)										Item score
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Stratum:	05-Jan-00	Kada	Dwambazi River Mouth	Kapando	Chiwi	Chia River Mouth	Kaombe River	Kaweya	Bua River Mouth	Kambutu	Nyavuwu/Kachere	Average
RIPPLE Manager:	Joyce Banda											
Extension worker:	Wingstone Machemba											
District:	Nkhotakota											
TA:	Kanyenda											
TOPIC	ITEM	Kada	Dwambazi River Mouth	Kapando	Chiwi	Chia River Mouth	Kaombe River	Kaweya	Bua River Mouth	Kambutu	Nyavuwu/Kachere	Ave
Area	Site identified and established	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
By-laws	Are any large mosquito nets being used for fishing? (No = 5)	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5
By-laws	Are any single mosquito nets being used for fishing? (No = 5)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5
By-laws	Are any beach seine / dragnets being used? (No = 5)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5
By-laws	Are there migratory fishers in the area? (No = 5)	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5
By-laws	Are fishers following the closed season? (ALL YES = 5)	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5
FCC performance	Is the FCC active?	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5
FCC Activities	Is the FCC respected by the community?	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
FCC Activities	Does the FCC do regular patrols in the area?	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5
Ecology	How is the condition of the environment e.g. (lots of reeds, birds, fish etc = 5)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Catches	Have fish catches around area improved? (Very big increase = 5)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Catches	Are fishers catching many different fish types around the area?	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Awareness	Does the community know about breeding area?	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Awareness	Have the FCC and extension workers taught local primary schools?	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5
TOTALS		67	70	67	70	69	70	67	68	65	64	68

5 = Excellent, 4 = Good, 3 = Average, 2 = Poor, 1 = Very Poor

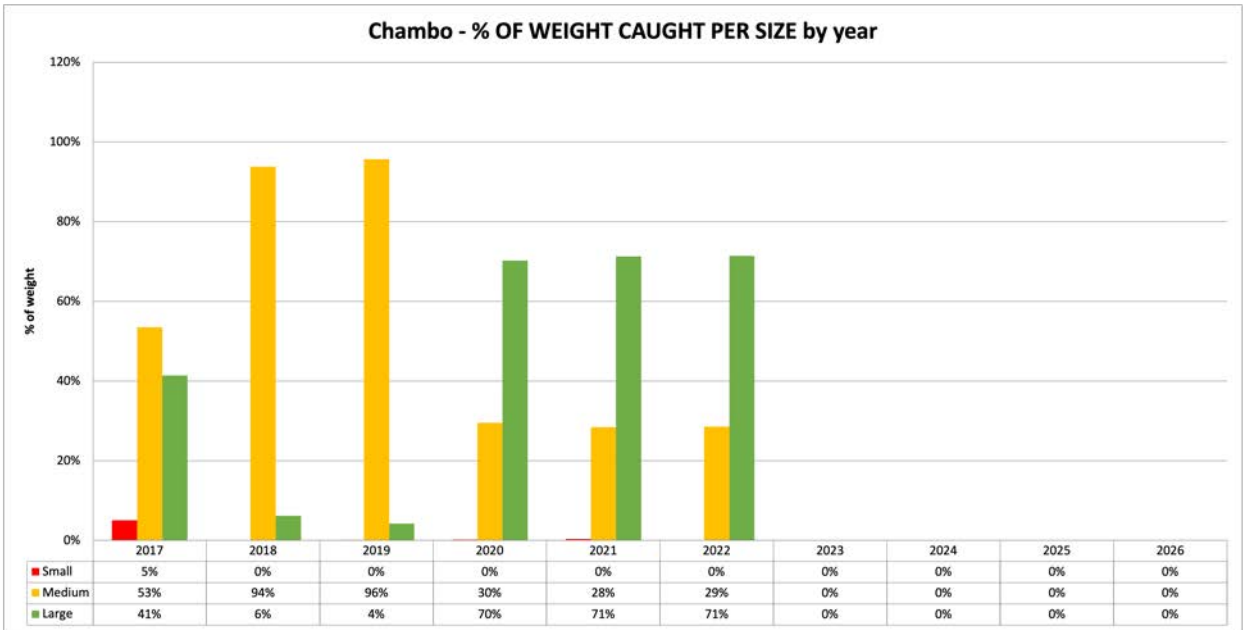
FISH BREEDING AREA PERFORMANCE

Total and Average Scores 1-10

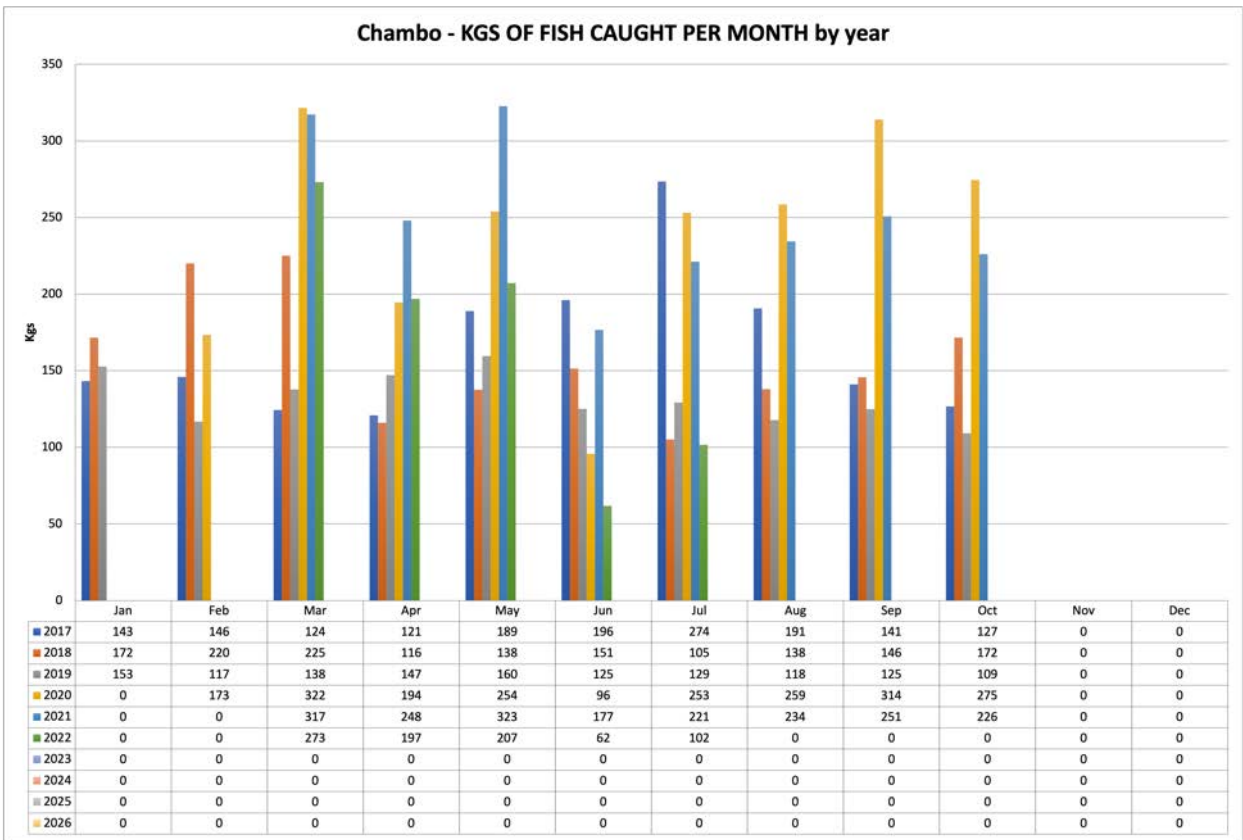
TA: Nkhotakota



Three day catch data from Maundo, Nkhotakota District



This shows that many more large Chambo are being caught since the introduction of the project in 2018/19.



Muchedwa Banda is treasurer of the Fish Conservation Committee in Makanja, a mainly Muslim village in Nkhotakota District. Ripple Africa is keen to ensure that women who join the committees are not there to make up the numbers but are given the chance to really get involved and make their voices heard. Before the project started here, Muchedwa lacked confidence and felt that as a woman, she could not really contribute to things happening outside the home. But she says that the project has really changed her life, both socially and economically.

‘I am now able to express my views in the presence of men and also make bold business ideas with the support from my husband. I have left no stone unturned telling others how Fish for Tomorrow has improved my life and that of my family in other aspects. Communities feel fully empowered and have fisheries bylaws in place such that no one is allowed to catch small fish as it was the case in the past. As a member of the Fish Conservation Committee, I have even been involved in confiscation of illegal gears at the landing site’.



Muchedwa has been running her fish selling business since 2010. But in the past 2 years, her income has increased significantly because she is selling more fish and they are now much larger. Recently, she has been able to afford to purchase land to start a new business growing rice.



Martha Chiwi is a female chief in Matumbi - one of the major fish landing sites in Nkhotakota district where a variety of fish species are caught and sold. She feels that Ripple Africa’s Fish for Tomorrow project has benefited her and her community a lot as people are no longer using mosquito nets for fishing.

She believes that because so many women are now members of the Fish Conservation Committees, other women in the community now understand how their actions are endangering fish and they are becoming more committed to fish conservation.

Reuben Zimba is a fisher in Chizeo and has been fishing for 20 years and is now able to earn more money than he has done for many years. He used to use very small meshed nets including mosquito nets but is now using legal nets with the correct mesh size and is catching much larger Chambo and is earning much more money.

As a result, he has been able to buy iron sheets for his house, buy clothes for his wife and his eight children and also pay secondary school fees for one of his children.



Chief Banda is now able to buy better nets to use for his fishing, something he hasn't been able to do during many of his 25 years of fishing.

With the improvement in fishing since the Fish for Tomorrow project was introduced, Chief said that he can access all of his basic needs, buy better food, pay for school fees for his youngest child who is 24, and buy iron sheets for their house. He is also able to save around 30,000MK per month.

Evance Mwale is 46 and is now catching bigger fish. He has opened a bank account to save money safely instead of storing it in his house which is what he used to do. He aims to save 10,000MK per month as he is currently building a house and wants to buy iron sheets for the roof.

Evance is also paying schools fees for a relative and will soon need to pay school fees for his other children.



Exchange Rate	1,093	1,100	1,129	1,148	1,198	1,224	1,129	1,148	1,350	1,270	1,280	1,218	
	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Total
Salaries Coordinators & Managers	£984	£972	£2,718	£880	£811	£794	£872	£935	£720	£1,062	£1,218	£1,147	£13,111
Allowances Coordinator & Managers	£505	£321	£1,023	£651	£972	£592	£361	£234	£324	£406	£286	£128	£5,802
Allowances for Fisheries Staff	£667	£611	£567	£608	£548	£738	£862	£1,644	£646	£674	£597	£1,112	£9,275
Allowances for Chiefs & Community	£623	£763	£531	£825	£286	£331	£1,282	£938	£378	£922	£861	£1,163	£8,903
Allowances for Other Govt Staff	£389	£90	£198	£567	£116	£1,081	£329	£531	£879	£176	£129	£552	£5,037
Enforcement Costs	£234	£173	£186	£226	£181		£202	£265	£219	£240	£246	£236	£2,409
Monitoring and Evaluation	£405	£405	£405	£405	£405	£405	£405	£405	£405	£405	£405	£405	£4,865
Other	£61	£21	£10	£13	£40	£4	£14	£15	£4	£4	£7	£4	£197
Nkhotakota Office Costs	£308	£153	£120	£205	£101	£286	£133	£269	£296	£323	£364	£213	£2,771
Vehicles	£141	£566	£885		£776	£596	£195	£975	£456	£349	£331		£5,271
Vehicle Fuel	£444	£315	£302	£281	£358	£565	£406	£557	£476	£399	£402	£894	£5,400
Motorbikes Fish	£128	£125	£104	£130	£114	£288	£140	£138	£3,417	£2,035	£88	£509	£7,215
Motorbike Fuel Fish	£207	£188	£144	£205	£176	£179	£279	£164	£196	£227	£255	£292	£2,511
Other Admin and Transport costs													
Salaries	£357	£355	£420	£399	£344	£327	£356	£372	£340	£405	£545	£596	£4,816
Airtel and TNM costs Chintheche	£239	£256	£249	£249	£549	£6	£309	£366	£245	£55	£104	£113	£2,740
Chintheche Office Costs	£448	£433	£431	£196	£496	£296	£278	£132	£295	£205	£210	£460	£3,881
Chintheche Equipment		£13						£6					£19
Allowances Office Staff	£26	£22	£62	£33	£57	£73	£62	£49	£67	£34	£105	£1	£590
Allowances for Govt Staff				£22	£97	£121							£240
Vehicles Other	£132	£99	£201	£209	£272	£34	£81	£260	£35	£4	£73	£60	£1,461
Vehicle Other Fuel	£209	£175	£220	£141	£135	£208	£190	£205	£199	£238	£330	£233	£2,484
Total Nkhotakota	£6,506	£6,054	£8,777	£6,248	£6,835	£6,924	£6,756	£8,458	£9,599	£8,164	£6,557	£8,119	£88,998

Spend against Budget October 21 to September 22

	Actual	Budget	Over / Under
Salaries Coordinators & Managers	£13,111	£14,158	£1,047
Allowances Coordinators & Managers	£5,802	£7,573	£1,771
Allowances for Fisheries Staff	£9,275	£7,456	(£1,819)
Allowances for Chiefs & Community	£8,903	£5,825	(£3,078)
Allowances for Other Govt staff	£5,037	£5,243	£206
Enforcement Costs	£2,409	£1,748	(£661)
Monitoring and Evaluation	£4,865	£4,660	(£205)
Other	£197	£2,330	£2,133
Nkhotakota Office Costs	£2,771	£4,078	£1,307
Vehicles	£5,271	£2,913	(£2,358)
Vehicle Fuel	£5,400	£3,495	(£1,905)
Motorbikes Fish	£7,215	£2,621	(£4,594)
Motorbike Fuel Fish	£2,511	£874	(£1,637)
Other Admin and Transport costs			
Salaries	£4,816	£3,262	(£1,554)
Airtel and TNM costs Chintheche	£2,740	£4,835	£2,095
Chintheche Office Costs	£3,881	£3,262	(£619)
Chintheche Equipment	£19	£559	£540
Allowances Office Staff	£590	£932	£342
Allowances for Govt Staff	£240	£2,913	£2,673
Vehicles Other	£3,945	£3,728	(£217)
Total Nkhotakota	£88,998	£82,465	(£6,533)