

ANNEX A WORKSHOP

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ANNEX A WORKSHOP

A.1 Workshop Conducted in February 2001

**REPORT ON THE WORKSHOPS CONDUCTED BEFORE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE SMALL-SCALE HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR POVERTY
ALLEVIATION TO FARMERS IN COAST REGION, TANZANIA**

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

The United Republic of Tanzania

1. BACKGROUND OF THE WORKSHOP

Between 1999 and 2000, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in collaboration with the Regional Commissioner's Office of Coast Region, the United Republic of Tanzania, prepared the proposal for the development of the Small-Scale Horticultural Project in the region. This project is aimed at alleviating poverty among the people of the region especially after the formation of the Dar es Salaam region.

2. PURPOSE OF THE WORKSHOP

In order to ensure the viability and sustainability of this project it has been decided that a verification study be done to justify its applicability and relevance, as such the objective of the verification study are:

- To verify the efficiency and relevance of the Development Project (Master Program and Action Plans). The results of the study shall contribute to the finalization of the Development Project, revising its contents in accordance with the results, if necessary, and projects suitable for the capacity of the inhabitants in the study area and the executing organizations shall be proposed.
- To provide the counterparts (the regional officers, district agricultural officers, officers in Zonal Offices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food) and inhabitants in the study area with capacity building aimed at the improvement of the living standard through technology transfer during the course of the study.

The study area covers 9 villages in four districts of the Coast Region; however, only six villages were visited. These were Viziwaziwa, Mwanabwito (Kibaha District), Ruvu Darajani (Bagamoyo District), Vigama (Kisarawe District), and Mwanambaya and Mkuranga B (Mkuranga District). The other three villages were not visited due to the following reasons; 1) the district seedling farm will be located in Zegereni, but people from Zegereni will not be directly involved in the project; 2) the project will start in Kwa Mfipa and Mwendapole in about a year time, period at which workshops are scheduled to be held there.

Furthermore, Arusha and Morogoro were visited to see the possibility of implementing the farmers' training component.

2.1 Scope of the Study

The study, which will take four fiscal years to be accomplished, has been divided into two phases:

- Phase one will be Preliminary Drawing-up of the Verification Study Implementation Plan and
 - Phase two will be Implementation of the Verification Study, Monitoring & Evaluation and Finalisation of the Final Report.
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- The actual study period is about 38 months, from January 2001 to March 2004. The following table outlines the scope of the study.

In other words, the break down of activities for the verification study will see to it that:

- Year One is allocated for carrying out of the preliminary Drawing-up of the Verification Study Implementation Plan.
- Year Two is for implementation of the study
- Year Three is for the confirmation of its efficiency and capacity building for the persons concerned.
- Finally, Year Four will be the period when the items of the Study that would be confirmed viable will be carried out without the Team's assistance. At that same period, the Team will be in charge of only monitoring and evaluation.

This report covers only the initial activities that are within the preliminary Drawing-up of the Verification Study Implementation Plan. These initial activities were carried out keeping in mind that:

- An increase in the farmers' income from horticultural products will help in poverty alleviation.
- Participatory development is the major approach that will be employed.
- Structural poverty is alleviated through increasing the ability of the executing bodied to implement the project.
- The position and ability of the vulnerable groups within the communities (women and youth) are enhanced and strengthened.
- Horticultural development is promoted through improved extension services, hence a possibility of increased expansion of production through acreage and crop intensity.

These issues have been derived from other studies, which were conducted in past two years. In 1999, a structured questionnaire study was conducted in a number of villages in all the Coast region districts, with the exception of Mafia District. This was followed by a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) that was conducted in the year 2000 within some of the villages found to be potential for horticultural development. These villages were: Viziwaziwa, Mwendapole and Mwanabwito (Kibaha District), Ruvu Darajani and Magomeni (Bagamoyo District), Vigama Sub Village (Kisarawe District) and Mwanambaya and Mkuranga B (Mkuranga District).

During the PRA, the farmers exposed and emphasized the problems and constraints related to horticultural production in the region. One of the major constraints is unavailability of water for irrigation in their horticultural plots/fields. They suggested the construction of wells (Kisima), intakes, portable water pumps and field bunds for retention of water. In this project, these methods of getting water will be done by the farmers themselves (individually or in groups). Construction of the necessary facilities for these methods will be done with a help of the team and the farmers are expected to contribute to the costs in cash or/and in kind. The farmers will be reminded and informed of their earlier needs, accordingly, and they will be introduced to the idea of how the project will work with them to solve their problems. During these field visits, the farmers will be expected to get time to think over the idea and give their decision about which methods they would like to use and how the necessary facilities will be constructed. Their decision will be

related to the following methods of getting water for their horticultural plots/fields.

2.1.1 Kisima

The existing Kisima will be dug deep enough and furnished with a retaining wall, so as to enable it to bear a prolonged fetching period and increased amount of water. The demonstration places are within the Viziwaziwa valley where the farmers in the village can learn and take up the knowledge of how to carry out the construction of these wells (Kisima). The retaining wall will be constructed by using wooden poles, concrete blocks and other locally available materials.

2.1.2 Intake facilities

During the PRA it was revealed that it has been quite cumbersome and dangerous to fetch water from places where the water level fluctuates up and down. The tasks of carrying water from the river/water body when the level of water is low calls for women to go some meters down where there are dangerous wild beasts/crocodiles. The farmers, through the help of the project, are expected to construct intake facilities such as stairs surrounded by wooden poles where women can fetch water easily and safely without danger of being attacked by crocodiles or other wild beasts and without falling down into the river. In principle, there will be no change of the places where these facilities will be built because the project will consider the present water fetching places as much as possible.

2.1.3 Removable pump

In relation to the other two methods above, a removable/portable pumping facility will be installed in order to decrease the labour of fetching water in some of these villages. The logic is that water will be pumped up by a removable pump from a water source to a tank built on the high level ground off. This will enable the inhabitants to go down to the water source to fetch water and not be in any danger from crocodiles, hippos, etc. Nevertheless, the hardships of walking back to the field with a load of water will not be eradicated among the inhabitants, specifically women. The study will want to know about the facilities, general management conditions and, specifically, the possibility of instituting modalities for contributing towards operation and maintenance funds.

For the above three facilities, the project team will provide technical assistance after discussions with the inhabitants, especially concerning the places to be selected for the intervention. In principle, the inhabitants are expected to construct/install and manage these facilities on their own.

2.1.4 Bund facilities

The farmers will be informed during the discussion about the advantages of constructing water bunds. Generally, bunds are constructed along contour lines on sloped farms and orchards so as to harvest rainwater and to retain soil moisture. Bunds can also be relied upon to prevent soil erosion. The farmers will be informed that the project intends to ask them to transplant citrus and mango seedlings on the bunds and the team will monitor the soil moisture retention capacity of these bunds.

2.1.5 Training of farmers

The development of horticulture in the Region is geared towards increased productivity and as such the project has to look for ways for providing appropriate training and practice for the farmers. Through appropriate and relevant training and practice, the farmers will perform their activities more effectively and efficiently. Two types of training will be considered in this study: 1) on-farm training that is to be strengthened through the making of a curriculum and horticulture manual destined to help farmers in their field activities and; 2) educational field trip to expose small-scale farmers to more progressive areas in order to stimulate their incentive to better farming practises.

2.1.6 On Farm-Training

Farmers will be trained on the field by village extension officers during their day-to-day activities. The District Officers shall develop the training content along with the making of a horticultural manual including techniques and important points related to the growing of several horticultural crops, a mode of delivery of information and extension methodology to help extension officers strengthen their daily on-farm activities with farmers.

2.1.7 Training for small-scale farmers

Small-scale horticultural farmers in the Region are to be provided with a study tour to areas where there is tangible progress. These farmers are expected to visit and see how other farmers are performing in their horticultural farms. The tour is projected to help to enhance their intention to participate in the horticultural development project and enlighten them. The visits will give these farmers ample chance through physical observation to participate in the projects of the Study by learning techniques in progressive horticulture, group activities, quality control and marketing system. The study tour is expected to be carried out in areas where horticultural production has progressed. These areas under consideration are found in Arusha, Tanga and Kilimanjaro in the north and northwest highlands as well as Morogoro, Iringa, and Mbeya on the southern highlands of Tanzania. Fifty trainees will be selected from each of the project's districts, and the period for each study tour will be three days and two nights.

2.1.8 Training schedule

The training schedule highly depends on schedules of the University and the Institute as well as the cropping patterns of these areas where the horticultural farms have shown signs of high productivity and intensity. However, there is already a tentative field study schedule as follows. The training for small-scale farmers will be carried out with 100 trainees from two districts in the first field study, and with another 150 trainees from three districts in the second field study.

2.1.9 Training for Group Leaders

Village Chairpersons and other leaders play an important role in village administration and management of socio-economic development projects as well as those related to social services. These tasks need committed leaders with fairly good reputation. In other words, the project objectives could only

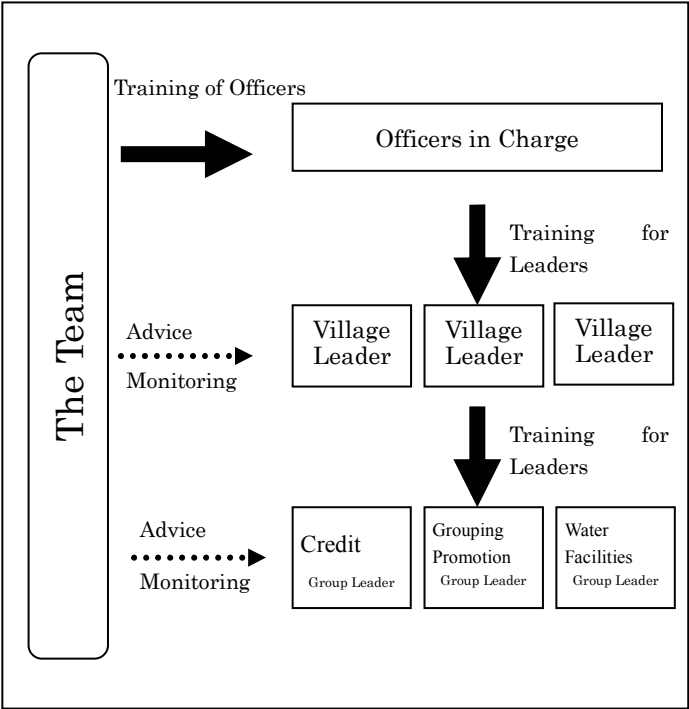
be successfully achieved if the leaders are diligent, trustworthy, time conscious and work to the best of their ability and capability. To reach this level of performance among the leaders, it is therefore essential to give incentive/training to the leaders so that they could participate in the villagers' capacity building activities. For the sake of ensuring the viability, continuity and sustainability of each item of this project, the appropriate and relevant training of the group leaders is very important.

3. METHODOLOGY OF THE WORKSHOPS

The study was characterized by conducting a number of workshops in the form of seminar meetings which, were held in a number of villages namely: Viziwaziwa, Mwanabwito (Kibaha District), Ruvu Darajani (Bagamoyo District), Vigama Sub village (Kisarawe District) and Mwanambaya and Mkuranga B (Mkuranga District). Initially, introductory workshops were conducted for the villagers with the aim of giving the villagers the explanations on how the project will be executed. The idea of how each village would participate was discussed through a number methods used in transferring knowledge. These included delivering speeches, showing of diagrams/figures and deliberation.

The second group of verification workshops for this study (Phase 1) served the function of observing and confirming the consensus on the general participation of the inhabitants in the projects. Final session workshops were held in each village and these also involved getting an assurance of their participation with respect to their specific and designated role, as assigned in the project.

During these three groups of workshops that were held in each of the above-named villages, the team explained the contents of each item, the necessity and the level of participation of the beneficiaries, roles and responsibilities in form of physical, material and monetary contributions. The inhabitants of these villages were also provided with the information related to the merit and demerit of the projects and so forth. Through these



series of workshops it was possible to grasp their understanding and consensus about the projects. It is through this series of seminar meetings (workshops), which were some a kind of awareness creation, that the team was able to know whether the inhabitants themselves will be able to carry out the study items. This programme is divided into two stages, the stage of grouping for the Study and the stage of implementation of the Study.

During the stage of grouping for the study, the district officials in charge shall be involved from its designing stage so that they could follow and enable them to understand the activities to be done in the whole process. These officials are then expected to organise meetings with the leaders in villages and inform them of activities to be done. In principle these officials will discuss with these leaders what is expected of them (farmers and leaders). Thereafter, the village leaders organise meetings with the group leaders, whereby the instruction of the project will be discussed and deliberated, so as to increase their morale and motivation towards the execution of project items. This, being one of the steps in the process, has been arranged to take place in a number of steps. During the execution of each step there will be training for group leaders, whereby the process is explained using illustrations and diagrams related to the item. The Team monitors each step and when the training is found not to work properly, the Team will try to investigate the underlying reasons and in order to provide advice.

A number of issues related to each study item were cleared during the workshops. These issues are the likes of:

- How long can they share their time for the Study during their daily lives?
- How many services (joining the meetings, preparation of the projects, construction, maintenance, etc.) can they provide?
- How much can they afford (initial investment, operation)?
- How much equipment and materials needed for the projects can they provide?

3.1 People's participation

The participation of the farmers during these workshops was supposed to get a quorum of around 50 villagers. In three of the six villages (50%), the attendance of farmers during these workshops exceeded the allotted quorum of 50 farmers. These villages were Viziwaziwa, with an average attendance of 57 farmers in three days, Ruvu Darajani, with 97 in two days and Mwanabwito with 82 in three days. The sub village of Vigama also did showed some good signs of attendance because they had an average of 48 farmers in two days. The other two villages had less than a quorum, i.e., Mkuranga B had only an average of 39 people who attended over two days and finally, Mwanambaya had 35 in two meetings. The table below shows what transpired in terms of people's participation in these workshops. Nevertheless, lists of participants during these workshops in each village are attached at the end of this report as appendices.

Village	Introductory Workshop	Verification Workshop 1	Verification Workshop 2	Final Session	Average
Viziwaziwa	75	67	39	43	57
Mwanabwito	115	71	60	43	82
Vigama	50	46	46	31	48
Mwanambaya	32	38	-	26	35
Mkuranga	43	35	-	18	39
Ruvu Darajani	122	72	-	82	97

4. FINDINGS OF THE WORKSHOPS

This part of the report will be devoted to explaining the findings, which came out of the workshops, which were conducted at the six villages namely: Viziwaziwa, Mwanabwito (Kibaha District), Ruvu Darajani (Bagamoyo District), Vigama Sub village (Kisarawe District) and Mwanambaya and Mkuranga B (Mkuranga District). The first group of workshops was targeted to introduce the project to the farmers in each of these villages. The second group of workshops was geared towards obtaining or verifying the needs of the farmers after a week's discussions and deliberations on their own time. The final session was confirmation of their contribution and commitment towards the project components.

4.1 VIZIWAZIWA VILLAGE

a) Summary of the results

The introductory workshop, which was conducted at Viziwaziwa on February 12, 2001, was able to send the message about the project to the beneficiaries as it was planned. The components of the project, which were discussed at Viziwaziwa village, were Input Credit, Improvement of water facilities (Kisima), Short Term Credit, availability of land and formation of Farmers Groups. After the explanations the farmers were able to ask questions so as to get clarification about the whole issue. Finally, before the end of the workshop the farmers elected an interim leadership for the ensuing workshops. The leaders who were elected were:

Chairman	- Mohamed Abdallah
Vice Chairman	-Pius Yombo
Secretary	- Ashura Kihawa
Asst. Secretary	- Hamza Mohamed

In principle, Viziwaziwa farmers did show considerable understanding of these components, because their response to the ideas as delivered to them by the team was positive and they had shown very constructive comments and sometimes criticism with regard to the project. They vowed to discuss on their own about those components assigned to them and to bring their ideas and plans to the meeting the following week.

On the 19th and 20th February 2001, a verification workshop was conducted at the same venue in Viziwaziwa village. The villagers at Viziwaziwa gave to the team the results of their discussions on the four tasks, which they had been assigned. The components for Viziwaziwa, as mentioned earlier during the introductory workshop, were: water supply (hand pumps, portable pumps and foot pumps), construction of a multipurpose shed, milling machine as well as group formation for the management of these components.

The farmers stressed the problem of availability of water as the most serious issue in terms of

vegetable productions. They requested the project to provide them with assistance to tackle the problem. Initially, they suggested that they be supported in the construction of small dams. However, the team responded that such an activity is beyond the scope of project. As an alternative measure, the farmers then proposed that diesel (portable) pumps be availed to them on short-term credit. The modalities of operation and maintenance were discussed and the team wanted to know how they would manage the pumps. The farmers proposed to form a special water committee under the village chairman, which will manage the water fund for repayment of pump loans and the maintenance of the facility. Nevertheless, a the water committee will be under the same village chairman who will be responsible for reimbursing the credit as well as for maintenance, repair, fuel and security costs. It is also expected that the community will use the water for domestic purposes and of course other farmers who are not group members. In other words, there will be some conditions which will be set by the group members as an agreement with the non-group members on how they will benefit from the facility. Finally, the farmers went as far as suggesting the types of pumps they can afford, that is, kerosene or diesel pumps worth Shs.300,000/- each.

With respect to Input Credit, the farmers were quite eager to participate in the use of this facility because they revealed from the results of their discussions that they were short of capital. In order to ensure increased productivity in horticultural crop production they think that an Input Credit Facility is necessary. After knowing from the introductory workshop that there is this facility, which will be provided to the groups under the custody of the District Agriculture Credit Officer (DACO), the farmers accepted this conditions. They expressed that the condition that the groups must write applications explaining their needs is quite plausible and within their capacity. They promised that, after selling their products, they would pay back to DACO so that other groups can be assisted. The distribution of the inputs will follow the individual's list of requirements (of fertilizers, pesticides and seeds) as submitted to DACO by the groups with an attachment of the types of crops grown by the person.

Their discussion also came up with some decisions on the construction of a Multi-purpose Shed and Milling machine, which they requested to be provided to them through long-term credit. The farmers have already identified a convenient place to erect the shed and milling machine. They showed the team the location, which is in the centre of the village. That notwithstanding, they also did show the team, a sketch drawing of a building they think would be quite favourable for their needs. During the construction, Viziwaziwa farmers promised the team that they would contribute manpower, land, sand, concrete blocks, nails, and water.

However, the farmers explained that they are not capable of constructing the shed and milling machine on their own. As such they put up a request to be assisted by JICA, specifically for items such as contractor, iron sheets, boards, cement, iron bars and gravel as well as milling machine. The team went on to explain that the assistance is not for free but rather it will be provided to them as a long-term credit which the villagers must pay back gradually. They have already set up the modalities to form a committee to supervise and monitor the construction, as well as general upkeep of the structure and milling machine.

b) Members of Community-based Project Managing Unit

The farmers also used the verification workshop as a forum for forming components management groups. For each component group a management committee was formed. Each committee of the groups will consist of a Chairperson and a secretary.

Milling machine

With regard to the milling machine component, the villagers decided that women would run it. However, after lengthy discussion a provision was made that women could, at their own discretion, allowing male youths to join their component. Hence, the group was formed with 25 members, among whom are 15 women and 10 male youths. The members of the milling machine group baptized their group as Ngurumo. The following is the list of the milling machine committee, with the chairperson, secretary and treasurer indicated in the table:

Name	Sex	Position
1. Agnes Legeza	F	Member/Secretary
2. Mariam Ismail	F	Member
3. Halima Said	F	Member
4. Mwangaza Mzee	F	Member
5. Asha Mohamed	F	Member
6. Salima Kondo	F	Member
7. Mwamini Mfaume	F	Member
8. Tatu Benjamini	F	Member
9. Sharifa Abdallah	F	Member
10. Halima Bakari	F	Member
11. Salima Sulemani	F	Member
12. Peter Frank	M	Member
13. Erika Masanika	F	Member/Treasurer
14. Samson Mwakalinga	M	Member
15. Juma Kilongozi	M	Member
16. William Mlahana	M	Member/Chairman
17. Hassan Omar Hassan	M	Member
18. Costantino Ndunguru	M	Member
19. Hadija Mwinyimkuu	F	Member
20. Ali Mbwana	M	Member
21. Donata Sostanance	F	Member
22. Said Said	M	Member
23. Stanford Sazi	M	Member
24. Amina Said	F	Member
25. Juma Mrisho	M	Member

Pumps

The pumps will be provided to those groups of farmers who are currently engaged in horticultural production with water bodies/sources adjacent to their fields. Each group of farmers (five in number) will be given a pump on credit. The following is the list of the members of the pumps' committee:

Name	Type of vegetable	Type of credit input needed
Group No. 1: Imarisha Group		
1. Mohamed Abdallah	Tomatoes (📄) acre	Seed 50 gms Farm yard manure 50 bags Fertilizer NPK 50 kgs. Fertilizer CAN 100 kgs Nematocide (Furadan) 3 kgs Insecticide (Karate 0.5lt.) Fungicide. Dithane M45.2 – 5 kgs Booster 1lt.
2. Pius Yombo	Okra (📄) acre	Seeds 300gms Manure 50 bags Urea 25 kgs. CAN 100 kgs Karate 0.5 lt. Antracol Blue 2.5 kgs.
3. Salum Said	Tomatoes (📄) acre	Seed 50 gms Farm yard manure 50 bags Fertilizer NPK 50 kgs. Fertilizer CAN 100 kgs Nematocide (Furadan) 3 kgs Insecticide (Karate 0.5lt.) Fungicide. Dithane M452 – 5 kgs Booster 1lt.
4. Sultan Mohamed Abdallah	Cucumber (📄) acre	Seed 200 gms Manure 50 bags NPK 50 kgs CAN 100 kgs. Karate 0.5 lt. Antracol Blue 2.5 kgs.
4. Joseph Kamaliza	Tomatoes (📄) acre	Seed 50 gms Farm yard manure 50 bags Fertilizer NPK 50 kgs. Fertilizer CAN 100 kgs Nematocide (Furadan) 3 kgs Insecticide (Karate 0.5lt.) Fungicide. Dithane M452 – 5 kgs Booster 1 lt.

Group No. 2: Umoja ni Nguvu		
1. Ashura Kihawa	Tomatoes (📦) acre	Seed 50 gms Farm yard manure 50 bags Fertilizer NPK 50 kgs. Fertilizer CAN 100 kgs Nematocide (Furadan) 3 kgs Insecticide (Karate 0.5lt.) Fungicide. Dithane M452 – 5 kgs Booster 1 lt.
2. Halima Mshamu	Okra (📦) acre	Seed 300 gms Manure 50 bags Urea 25 kgs CAN 100 kgs KARATE 0.5 LT ANTROCOL BLUE 2.5 kgs
3. Fatuma Ally	Okra (📦) acre	Seed 300 gms Manure 50 bags Urea 25 kgs CAN 100 kgs KARATE 0.5 LT ANTROCOL BLUE 2.5 kgs
4. Asha Salehe	Okra (📦) acre	Seed 300 gms Manure 50 bags Urea 25 kgs CAN 100 kgs KARATE 0.5 LT ANTROCOL BLUE 2.5 kgs
5. Asha Mwinyichande	Okra (📦) acre	Seed 300 gms Manure 50 bags Urea 25 kgs CAN 100 kgs KARATE 0.5 LT ANTROCOL BLUE 2.5 kgs

GROUP NO. 3: YATIMA		
1. Abasi Kondo Michumo	Tomatoes (☞) acre	Seed 50 gms Farm yard manure 50 bags Fertilizer NPK 50 kgs. Fertilizer CAN 100 kgs Nematocide (Furadan) 3 kgs Insecticide (Karate 0.5lt.) Fungicide. Dithane M452 – 5 kgs Booster 1 lt.
2. Salum Omar Kachala	Okra (☞) acre	Seed 300 gms Manure 50 bags Urea 25 kgs CAN 100 kgs KARATE 0.5 LT ANTROCOL BLUE 2.5 kgs
3. John Philip Malaya	Cucumber (☞) acre	Seed 200 gms Manure 50 bags NPK 50 kgs CAN 100 kgs. Karate 0.5 lt. Antracol Blue 2.5 kgs.
4. Abdallah Kiwinda	Okra (☞) acre	Seed 300 gms Manure 50 bags Urea 25 kgs CAN 100 kgs KARATE 0.5 LT ANTROCOL BLUE 2.5 kgs
5. Andrea Koroma	Cucumber (☞) acre	Seed 200 gms Manure 50 bags NPK 50 kgs CAN 100 kgs. Karate 0.5 lt. Antracol Blue 2.5 kgs.

GROUP NO. 4: MBELE KWA MBELE		
1. Emanuel Mkoba	Tomatoes acre (☞)	Seed 50 gms Farm yard manure 50 bags Fertilizer NPK 50 kgs. Fertilizer CAN 100 kgs Nematocide (Furadan) 3 kgs Insecticide (Karate 0.5lt.) Fungicide. Dithane M452 – 5 kgs Booster 1 lt.
2. Frank Daniel	Cucumber acre (☞)	Seed 200 gms Manure 50 bags NPK 50 kgs CAN 100 kgs. Karate 0.5 lt. Antracol Blue 2.5 kgs.
3. Felician Sanze	Tomatoes acre (☞)	Seed 50 gms Farm yard manure 50 bags Fertilizer NPK 50 kgs. Fertilizer CAN 100 kgs Nematocide (Furadan) 3 kgs Insecticide (Karate 0.5lt.) Fungicide. Dithane M452 – 5 kgs Booster 1 lt.
4. Hassan Rajabu	Tomatoes acre (☞)	Seed 50 gms Farm yard manure 50 bags Fertilizer NPK 50 kgs. Fertilizer CAN 100 kgs Nematocide (Furadan) 3 kgs Insecticide (Karate 0.5lt.) Fungicide. Dithane M452 – 5 kgs Booster 1 lt.
5. George Kimbeho	Tomatoes acre (☞)	Seed 50 gms Farm yard manure 50 bags Fertilizer NPK 50 kgs. Fertilizer CAN 100 kgs Nematocide (Furadan) 3 kgs Insecticide (Karate 0.5lt.) Fungicide. Dithane M452 – 5 kgs
GROUP NO. 5: NGUVU KAZI		
1. Mohamed Kazumari	Tomatoes acre (☞)	Seed 50 gms Farm yard manure 50 bags Fertilizer NPK 50 kgs. Fertilizer CAN 100 kgs Nematocide (Furadan) 3 kgs Insecticide (Karate 0.5lt.) Fungicide. Dithane M452 – 5 kgs Booster 1 lt.
2. Mrisho Juma	Cucumber acre (☞)	Seed 200 gms Manure 50 bags NPK 50 kgs CAN 100 kgs. Karate 0.5 lt. Antracol Blue 2.5 kgs.
3. Suleimani Ally	Tomatoes acre (☞)	Seed 50 gms Farm yard manure 50 bags Fertilizer NPK 50 kgs. Fertilizer CAN 100 kgs

		Nematocide (Furadan) 3 kgs Insecticide (Karate 0.5lt.) Fungicide. Dithane M452 – 5 kgs Booster 1 lt.
4. Rajabu Saidi	Cucumber (☞) acre	Seed 200 gms Manure 50 bags NPK 50 kgs CAN 100 kgs. Karate 0.5 lt. Antracol Blue 2.5 kgs.
5. Mwanaidi Ally	Cucumber (☞) acre	Seed 200 gms Manure 50 bags NPK 50 kgs CAN 100 kgs. Karate 0.5 lt. Antracol Blue 2.5 kgs.

Multipurpose Shed

Another component for Viziwaziwa villagers was the construction of a multipurpose shed. This shed, which is expected to be used by the whole village community for various activities, is expected to be managed by a committee that has already been elected. This committee will represent the village community in the general management, upkeep and maintenance of the building. The committee will also be responsible for collecting some revenue from the users of the facility. The money will be used for repayment of the loan, maintenance of the shed and community development activities. The villagers at Viziwaziwa came up with the following committee to supervise and manage the construction of the Multipurpose Shed:

Name	Sex	Position
1. Mohamed Abdallah Mohamed	M	Chairman
2. Juma Mrisho	M	Secretary
3. Mohamed Kazumari	M	Treasurer
4. Andrea Koroma	M	Member
5. Ashura Kihawa	F	Member
6. Amina Said	F	Member
7. Hassan Omari	M	Member
8. Felician Sanze	M	Member

All these components need community participation for sustainable implementation and management. Nevertheless, the farmers have already decided to establish or strengthen some of these institutions for efficient execution of the project. These groups will help in the establishment of participatory component management approach for its everlasting viability and sustainability. Incidentally, this situation will create the sense of ownership and responsibility among the group members and village community at large.

c) Demarcation of contributions (Villagers' side and JICA)

Milling Machine

Long-term credits for inputs like milling machines should be considered quite carefully in terms of the running costs, maintenance costs, management, security, etc. However, at Viziwaziwa there is a great need for such a machine because the villagers walk four hours to and from Kwa Mfipa to mill their cereals. Below is a table as suggested by the villagers with regard to distribution of contribution between the donor and the beneficiaries:

Materials for installation of the milling machine

Materials needed	Villager's contribution	Donor's contribution
Milling machine (Diesel) Weighing Scale Iron Sheet Nails Cement Land Sand Gravel Steel Bars Wood for doors Roofing Windows	Land, Sand, Labour Blocks making and fetching water for construction	Milling machine (Diesel) Weighing Scale Iron Sheet Nails Cement Gravel Steel Bars Wood for doors Roofing Windows Technical works

Multi-Purpose Shed

It is planned that a project multi-purposes shed will be constructed to accommodate different development activities in the village. The community was requested to come up with some idea on how they are going to execute the construction of the building. They should also ensure the availability of land for the construction and the modalities for management of the facility. Below is the distribution of contributions between the donor and the farmers with respect to materials needed:

Construction of Multipurpose Shed

Materials needed	Villager's contribution	Donor's contribution
Iron Sheets Nails Cement Gravel Steel Bars Wood for doors Roofing Windows Contractor	Land, Sand, Nails, Labour Blocks making and fetching water for construction	Iron Sheets Cement Gravel Steel Bars Wood for doors Roofing Windows Contractor

Portable Pumps

The farmers requested to be provided with portable diesel pump on long-term credit. For this facility the farmers could put a demarcation on the amount of the money they contribute because they are

not informed of real price of the pumps. They promised that they would propose their contribution as soon as they know the real price of the pumps.

4.2 MWANABWITO VILLAGE

a) Summary of the results

On the 13th February 2001, an introductory workshop was conducted at Mwanabwito. The purpose of this workshop was to remind the farmers at the village about the project, since PRA was conducted there last year, 2000. At Mwanabwito, the introductory workshop had concentrated on four project components, namely milling machine, pump groups, water intake and formation of the groups. Like at Viziwaziwa, after the team had explained about the components, the farmers were given an opportunity to the farmers to ask some questions.

Thereafter, before the closing the workshop the farmers were advised by the team to elect an interim committee, which will lead the discussions of the assigned components. The farmers heeded to the advice and elected the following leaders:

Chairman - Kibwana Ally

Vice Chairman – Ms Zaituni Selemani

Secretary - Mr. Juma Likuli

Asst. Secretary – Ms. Zulfa Selemani

Generally, it can be observed that, the situation was not that different if compared to that of Viziwaziwa Village. Mwanabwito farmers received the information and responded quite well to the discussion by posing constructive opinions. It seems they understood well the project components and promised to discuss them in a week's time.

A verification workshop was conducted at Mwanabwito Village on the 21st and 22nd February 2001 when the villagers presented to the team with the feedback of their deliberation on the four components as assigned to them. For farmers at Mwanabwito, the major problem is their inaccessibility to reach the Ruvu River as a water source. This situation is quite serious due to presence of dangerous animals such as hippos and crocodiles.

The farmers emphasized that this problem makes them unable to fetch water for irrigating their crops and for domestic consumption. They requested the team to assist them in overcoming this problem. They suggested that if they are supported with pumps, specifically portable motor pumps, they could get water for themselves and their crops.

Mwanabwito farmers went to the extent of suggesting the number of pumps needed for the village. They think that if five pumps are divided equally around the village they could suffice for the

purpose. These farmers even suggested how the pumps could be distributed within the village and the reasons. They planned to give Kidai sub-village two pumps and the remaining three to Mwanabwito sub-village. They have already elected 15 group members from Mwanabwito sub-village and 10 others from Kidai sub-village. Each of these five groups is led by a chairman, secretary and treasurer. The criteria used for distribution of these pumps in that manner are, firstly, the population size, i.e., Mwanabwito sub-village has more people than Kidai sub-village and, secondly, the comparative acreage of each sub-village.

There was a heated debate on the modalities of operation and maintenance for the pumps, especially, when the DALDO of Kibaha, suggested that Mwanabwito farmers should opt for a foot pump, which is less expensive both in overheads and running costs. However, after asking the price of a portable diesel pumps and being told that they are around shs.400,000/- each, the farmers decided that they should get diesel pumps and the management of these pumps will be done by the group members. They stressed that these pumps should be targeted to the groups so that it will be easy to manage and service the loan.

The Mwanabwito Villagers also presented their feedback to the team concerning their decision and plans for the installation of a milling machine. The villagers have already earmarked the actual beneficiaries for that component as being their women folk. They presumed that the component would ease the household division of labour because the women would be saved from the long walks to Mlandizi for milling their cereals. Nevertheless, they also think that the paddy and maize produced in the village justifies that kind of project component. It is also assumed that the installation of the milling plant at Mwanabwito will serve the neighbouring villages, which are also suffering from the same problem.

The farmers had already reserved a piece of land in the middle of the village for erecting a milling machine. The group, which is expected to own and manage the milling machine, comprises 25 people (20 women and 5 male youths). Like at Viziwaziwa, the farmers at Mwanabwito formally asked for assistance in the form of a loan for purchasing a milling machine for the benefit of their whole village community. Incidentally, they have already set up a committee to oversee the supervision, operation and maintenance of the plant.

Water Intake

The farmers here at Mwanabwito wholeheartedly bought the idea of constructing fences near the river using available materials such as poles and ropes as well as rocks for gabions. They found the idea to be a solution to the dangerous environment in which they are working all their lives. The presence of hippos and crocodiles on the riverbanks had made life quite unbearable because they could not fetch water safely. They hope if the intake area is constructed and fenced they can easily fetch water even with buckets.

However, they stated that water intake to them is new phenomenon and as such they cannot tell what it looks like, how it works and what materials are going to be used. All in all they stressed their need

by requesting JICA to help them in the process of getting water from a less dangerous environment. In other words, they want JICA to draw up all plans for the implementation of the component. It was also explained that intakes need to be constructed well enough to sustain the force of water, especially during the rainy seasons. The farmers had already elected five people to serve as intake committee.

b) Members of Community-based Project Managing Unit

Like in Viziwaziwa, the verification workshop was a forum for forming components management groups. For example, the pump group component, management committee was comprised of the following members:

List of Members of Pump Groups at Mwanabwito

<u>Mshikamano Group (1)</u>	Gender	Age
<u>1. Amina Ramadhani (Chairperson)</u>	F	32
<u>2. Shabani Mohamed Mbega (Secretary)</u>	M	37
<u>3. Ashura Abdallah</u>	F	36
<u>4. Ayubu Shabani</u>	M	52
<u>5. Jalala Rajabu</u>	M	34
Juhudi Group (2)		
<u>1. Rajabu Omari Magaila (Chairman)</u>	M	34
<u>2. Magreth Gwankisa (Secretary)</u>	F	39
<u>3. Selemani Ally Ubwe</u>	M	44
<u>4. Ashura Shomari</u>	F	32
<u>5. Felista Masanja</u>	F	38
Umoja Group (3)		
<u>1. Amri Chanzi Tupa (Chairman)</u>	M	42
<u>2. Mohamed Rashidi Mgumba (Secretary)</u>	M	36
<u>3. Tatu Rashidi Dikwangwana</u>	F	27
<u>4. Ally Omari Madali</u>	M	24
<u>5. Ubaya Rashidi Dikwagwana</u>	M	26
Mtaji wa Maskini Group (4)		
<u>1. Grace Ignas Nkonyani (Chairperson)</u>	F	38
<u>2. Juma Mahmudu Athumani (Secretary)</u>	M	36
<u>3. Hasara Halfani Kondo</u>	M	25
<u>4. Mfaume Mohamed Kolobe</u>	M	42
<u>5. Hamadi Saidi Milongo</u>	M	25
Maendeleo Group (5)		
<u>1. Juma Haruna Mwitenga (Chairman)</u>	M	36
<u>2. Athumani Rashidi Kawambwa (Secretary)</u>	M	36
<u>3. Asha Mrisho Mnvukwa</u>	F	28
<u>4. Ramadhani Halfani Mfunda</u>	M	27
<u>5. Hadija Salehe Pazi</u>	F	32

Milling Machine

Mwanabwito villagers, like their counterparts at Viziwaziwa, assigned the management of the milling machine components to women in their village. The following is the group formed by women to run the milling machine component at Mwanabwito:

List of Members of the Milling Machine Group at Mwanabwito

Name	Gender	Age
1. Zeituni Selemeni Selemeni (Secretary)	F	38
2. Zulfa Sudi	F	32
3. Zainabu Mahamudu Athumani	F	23
4. Rehema Kibwana Milongo (Treasurer)	F	34
5. Nashiru Mohamed Issa	F	32
6. Nuru Salum Msangula	F	29
7. Mariam Ramadhani Mahuluku	F	32
8. Juma M. Lukali	M	37
9. Abdallah Abdallah Radhid	M	38
10. Fatuma Said Kitindi	F	25
11. Fatuma Bakari	F	35
12. Fatuma Athumani	F	18
13. Neema Mintanga Kalega	F	23
14. Mwanahamisi Juma Sefu	F	35
15. Pili Mahamudu Athumani	F	20
16. Chuki Amri Ally	F	28
17. Amina Rashid Mbaraka	F	20
18. Neema Mulilo Masiringi	F	19
19. Chuki Juma	F	-
20. Maua Saidi Kondo (Chairman)	F	40
21. Hamisi Rajabu Samata	M	25
22. Semeni Ramadhani Shomari	M	20
23. Zulfa Selemeni Mbegu	F	23
24. Hadija Shomvi	F	30
25. Maulidi Mohamedi Lubawa	M	32

Water Intake

Another component of the project for Mwanabwito villagers is the water intake. During the verification workshop they were again asked if they really need the intake. Their response was the same as during the PRA exercise, i.e., it was highly positive. They all agreed and welcomed the idea as the team described it. These farmers expressed gratitude by saying that this intake will protect them from being attacked by hippos and crocodiles.

The villagers went as far as carefully electing 5 persons to lead the management of the intake as shown below:

Group formation

<u>List of Members of the Intake Group</u>	Gender	Age
1. Amri Kibwana (Chairman)	M	47
2. Rajabu Selemani (Secretary)	M	38
3. Moshi Tupa	M	20
4. Ally Lufunga	M	40
5. Paskali Mashine	M	45

Finally, the project secretary indicated on a map the location of the different 5 groups for the pumps, the land for the milling machine and the water intake.

The team stressed community participation for sustainable implementation and management during this verification workshop. In other words, the emphasis justifies the formation of groups for each component as a necessary undertaking. That notwithstanding, the farmers seem to have already established some of these groups to ensure effective performance during the execution of the project.

c) Demarcation of contributions (from Villagers and JICA)

Removable Pumps

The committee managed to come up with a quick review of the requirement of the removable pump and presented the needs, village contribution and where they need a donor support as shown in the table below:

Needs	Villager's contribution	Donors' support
5 Removable (3 at Mwanabwito and 2 at Kidai) Fuel/Diesel, Horse pumps	Maintenance/management, fuel/diesel, security and labour for installation	5 removable pumps 5 horse pumps

Milling Machine

This component is mainly for women and few male youths. The need for a milling machine is quite vivid since women presently pound cereals by hand or have to walk for four hours to and from Mlandizi. Sometimes they have to board vehicles (land rovers) to Mlandizi that are normally overcrowded, unreliable and cost about Shs.1000/-. Rice is polished everyday by hand but maize is pounded then sent to Mlandizi for milling every week. The cost for milling is 500/- for a 20 kg bag.

The maize and rice produced at Mwanabwito and neighboring villages is enough to justify the need for the milling machine. The table below shows the distribution of contributions from the villagers and the donor:

Milling Machine requirements

Materials Needed	Villager's Contribution	Donor's Contribution
Milling Machine (Diesel), Weighing Scale, Iron Sheet, Nails, Cement, Land, Sand, gravel, Steel bars, Wood for doors, roofing, Windows etc.	Land, Sand, Labour Blocks making and fetching water for construction	Milling Machine (Diesel), Weighing Scale, Iron Sheet, Steel bars, Nails, Gravel, Wood for Windows etc. technical works.

Water Intake

In the case of water intake the villagers wholly agreed and welcomed the idea. However, they expressed their ignorance about the structure and as such they could not even guess the requirements for its construction. They raised this concern during the workshop and requested the team to plan for them. All in all, they promised that they would contribute their labour in physical construction and collection of locally available building materials.

4.3 VIGAMA VILLAGE

a) Summary of the result

The introductory meeting was started at 11:00a.m on the 15th February 2001. The villagers had earlier set the schedule for the workshop as 10.00a.m. However, they came late because some of them had to go to sell products to the railway passengers at their village station. This village has neither an office nor a school for this kind of meeting as such the introductory workshop was held under a tree.

The components of the project, which were discussed at the Vigama sub-village, were multipurpose shed, seedling nursery, water bunds, milling machine and promotion of group activity using community facilities. Having explained the components to the farmers the team allowed them to ask questions for any confusion over the information. The villagers after having exhausted their questions were asked to nominate leaders who would be responsible to lead ensuing discussions on the issues that were raised. This should be done before the next week meeting. The elected leaders were:

Pazi Salum - Chairman,
Halima Gobali - Vice Chairperson
Asha Dicholile - Secretary
Said Mussa. - Assistant Secretary

After a week or so, the team visited sub-villages as it was agreed upon during the introductory meeting of 15th February 2001 to conduct a verification workshop. This verification meeting was held on 23rd and 24th February 2001. The major agenda for this workshop was for the villagers of Vigama sub-village to present the results of their discussion on the five components (Multipurpose shed, Milling machine, Water bunds, seedling nurseries and formation of groups).

The villagers disclosed to the team that a simple multipurpose shed to be built at the roadside near the place where the meeting was convened on a plot which one villager had volunteered to contribute an acre of land free of charge. This same plot will also be utilized to construct the building that will house the milling machine. It was also agreed during the discussion that the village will secure a legal document for ownership of the plot so as to avoid unscrupulous claims by present owner or relatives in future.

At the same time, the farmers promised to form a committee that is going to be responsible for collecting the revenue after the farmers have sold their crops. This same committee will use the funds collected for the supervision of operation and maintenance of the shed. The sub-village leadership is also responsible for overseeing the everlasting good condition of the shed.

The presentation of the results also provided the team with information on how they will construct a Milling machine, which they requested to be provided to them through long-term credit. This milling machine will be owned and managed by women together with few male youths who will be engaged as member operators. The villagers especially women are quite confident that by installing the milling machine in their area they will be able to run it properly and make enough profit and be able to reimburse the credit. In principle, this project component seem to be quite feasible for Vigama residents of all age sets and gender because it will help ease the burden of traveling to and from Kisarawe for milling services.

The farmers at Vigama, although worried about the problem of water accepted the proposal of the water bund construction from the team. Nevertheless they were informed that the component is not intended for groups but as a trial to see if it could be useful and practicable. The villagers were requested to volunteer in participating to construct the water bunds in their farms and will be provided with different types of fruit seeds. They were also told to name different types of fruits to be planted along those water bunds.

The villagers were earlier during the introductory workshop told to discuss about the tree nursery and form a group, which will comprise of women and youths to own and manage the same. The team promised to provide them with seeds for establishment of these nurseries. The seedlings that will be raised in these nurseries will be sold to all other interested fruit growers. In other words the activity will raise income for the group members and other villagers at large.

b) Members of Community-based project management unit

The farmers at Vigama Sub-village during their presentation came up with leaders and group members for the project components assigned to them.

Multipurpose shed

In the case of the multipurpose shed a team of top leadership for the management of the component was elected as listed below:

Mr. Athumani A. Gobali – Chairman

Ms. Asuma Komba - Secretary

Mr. Koba S. Kahanja – Treasurer

Milling Machine

The women received the idea of the milling machine at their sub-village positively. Together with the men they formed a group and elected their leadership for the management of the component as follows:

List of Members of the Milling Machine Group at Mwanabwito

Name	Position
1. Khadija Juma	Chairperson
2. Zulfa Sudi	Secretary
3. Mwadawa Nassoro	Treasurer
4. Habiba Juma	Member
5. Mwaisha Mwinyimvua	Member
6. Nuru Salum Msangula	Member
7. Habiba Mohamed	Member
8. Halima Omari	Member
9. Asha Makero	Member
10. Khadija Saidi	Member
11. Zaina Msimamo	Member
12. Hidaya Majengo	Member
13. Mwanaharusi Nassoro	Member
14. Zubeda Salehe	Member
15. Hadija Athumani	Member
16. Zaina Alli – Member	Member
17. Mwanahamisi Yusufu	Member
18. Sikudhani Saidi – Member	Member
19. Khadija Juma – Member	Member
20. Aina Ali – Member	Member

Water Bunds

As earlier mentioned in this text this project is for experimental purpose. A number of youths were encouraged by the other villagers to volunteer as beneficiaries for this project component. The sub-village has set aside two areas for the experiment, where they will grow different types of tree fruit seedlings and trial vegetables. It is envisaged that the group will be allowed to expand if the experiments succeeds. The

following are the group members for the component:

List of Members of the Milling Machine Group at Mwanabwito

Name	Position
1. amwel Kakoko	Chairperson
2. Hassani Hashim	Secretary
3. Khamisi Madunda	Treasurer
4. Tupa Salehe	Member
5. Ibrahim Mahadhi	Member
6. Jaribu Shomvi	Member
7. Salum Pazi	Member
8. Nadhili Ramadhani	Member
9. Saidi Swalehe Kahanja	Member
10. Mohamed Chanzi	Member

Fruit tree nursery

The fruit tree nursery was decided by the villagers to be owned and experimented by the same group of youths because of the worry about the availability of water. In other words the above group for experimenting construction of water bunds will also be engaged with the development of fruit tree nursery.

c) Demarcation of contribution (villagers' side and JICA)

Multi-Purpose Shed

It was suggested from the PRA results that a simple multi-purpose shed be built at the sub-village. This multipurpose shed was earmarked to help the farmers for a number of activities related to village development. These activities are likes of community meetings, center for marketing of farm produce, offices for farmers, village government etc. The farmers were requested to come up with some idea on how they are going to implement the building of the shed. They were also called upon to decide where the facility would be located. The land for the construction of multipurpose shed and house for the milling machine have been offered to the village by one farmer. The farmers then expressed the distribution of contribution between the donor and themselves as shown below:

Materials Needed	Villager's Contribution	Donor's Contribution
Iron Sheet, Nails Cement, Land, Sand, gravel Steel bars, Wood for doors, roofing, Windows etc.	Land, Sand, Labour Blocks making and fetching water for construction	Iron Sheet, Steel bars, Nails, Gravel, Wood for Windows etc. technical works.

Requirement for the construction of milling machine

Like in Viziwaziwa and Mwanabwito where one of their components is the milling machine, a Long-term credit facility for the item (milling machine), the farmers were reminded to consider carefully and with precision, costs for operation and maintenance as well as security. The villagers were able to

come up with the materials needed, their contribution and assistance from the donor as follows:

Materials Needed	Villager's Contribution	Donor's Contribution
Milling Machine (Diesel), Weighing Scale, Iron Sheet, Nails, Cement, Land, Sand, gravel, Steel bars, Wood for doors, roofing, Windows etc.	Land, Sand, Labour Blocks making and fetching water for construction	Milling Machine (Diesel), Weighing Scale, Iron Sheet, Steel bars, Nails, Gravel, Wood for Windows etc. technical works.

4.4. MWANAMBAYA VILLAGE

a) Summary of the results

The verification study at Mwanambaya was started by conducting an introductory workshop on February 16, 2001. The workshop which started at 10.30am was marred by poor attendance of villagers, due to the fact that it was Friday when most of the farmers go to the Mosques for worship. Most of the inhabitants of Mwanambaya village are Muslims. Nevertheless, it was decided that the meeting should proceed with those few who attended with a hope that other will join up as time goes on.

The team leader introduced his fellow teammates to the villagers and outlining the projects' objectives and components. He stressed to the farmers the importance of their full commitment because they are the key players with the experts (JICA team) are there to give guidance and support. The components for Mwanambaya village are as follows:

Group formation, Fruits nurseries, Water bunds and Farmer's Training. The team leader went on further to elaborate the importance of equipping farmers with adequate knowledge in order to produce high quality horticultural products, in order for them to fetch good prices for their products.

Having explained the objectives and the components of the project for Mwanambaya village, the team advised them take their time over the whole coming week to discuss and come up with decisions whether they like the project or not. In case they like the project they should also propose how they will be involved fully as owners and managers of the same. It was then proposed that the verification workshop be conducted on 26th February, 2001 so as to get their feedback. At this juncture the farmers said that the date set is too far hence they suggested that the team should collect the information about their decisions on 22nd February 2001.

Finally, the team leader emphasized the full involvement of women and youths especially in the development of fruit tree nurseries. The project at Mwanambaya also intends to promote the production of other tree crops like; cashews, mangoes and other citrus seedlings. After these explanations the farmers were availed a chance to ask questions which were responded well by the team. In the end when there were no more questions the farmers were asked to nominate/elect the interim project leadership. This activity

was performed and the following were elected:

Lushika Manyanda	- Chairman,
Selemani Mwinyishehe	- Vice Chairman
Farida Halid	- Secretary
Mashaka Manda	- Assistant Secretary

The verification workshop on 26th February 2001 at Mwanambaya started at 11:30 am (later than agreed time) because the expected groups were not present. The Village Chairman apologized and advised that, the meeting should start with the available few members of community who have been there since morning.

Like during the verification workshops for other villages earmarked for this project the meeting was started by a presentation from the committee that had been formed in the previous introductory meeting. The committee presented the decisions made by the village community on their assigned components:

- Formation of the groups
- Water Bunds
- Nursery for fruits trees groups

Thereafter, JICA team thanked the villagers for the presentation of their decisions especially on their efforts to form groups. The farmers at Mwanambaya have formed groups who will be engaged in the management tree nursery and vegetables together. Incidentally, they had formed more the 15 groups altogether. This situation brought some concern on the part of the JICA team; hence they had to elaborate more on the objectives and components of the project.

The team had to go into the technical details of the agriculture by explaining to the farmers that, their village had been recommended for fruit development in this project. In other words, the development of the tree nurseries in the village is a step forward towards improved and increased productivity for fruits. To be to the point available information on soils (soil surveys and analysis have shown that the area of this village is not suitable for vegetable production). In principle geographically, on these same soils tree fruits flourish quite well. However, the farmers should not get worried because this is a trial project hence would like to start with small number of groups and if it succeeds there is a great hope of expanding into other bigger interventions. The team went further into recommending the village to begin with 2-3 groups, which in this situation will be quite manageable.

b) Members of Community-based project management unit

The Mwanambaya village which is sub divided into 7 sub-villages is considerably quite big as such the groups are also scattered. To contain this situation of scattering sub villages, the villagers formed 15 groups. However since this project is for trial, they were requested to come up with 2-3 groups that will be manageable. The farmers heeded to the advice from the team selected the following three groups for the tree nursery component:

List of Tree Nursery Groups At Kiloweko sub village

Mwanambaya No. 1 Group

1. Mashaka M. Magoda - Secretary
2. Said Mahela - Chairman
3. Selemani Tuzula
4. Ramadhani Shabani - Treasurer
5. Imani Mbule
6. Iddi Mbena

Jitegemee group

1. Donald Masiga - Secretary
2. Pangalazi Hamisi - Treasurer
3. Ambrose Tupa - Chairman
4. Thomas paul
5. Laurent Ambrose

Vitukuu Horticulture Group

1. Juma Ahmed - Secretary
2. Dewa Msumi - Chairman
3. Stanley Kushando
4. Daniel Mange
5. Abdallah
6. Tausi Kingolyo
7. Njiti Mawazo

All the three selected groups are located at Kiloweko sub village, which is the central part of Mwanambaya Village. It was also possible to locate the area of the groups in the map. Fortunately, most of the groups chosen do have water throughout the year. The groups to start with, will use local available materials such as local seeds and chicken manure, which costs 300/- per 20 kg. The problem is the transportation of manure from the hatchery factory, which is quite far from their village. They request the

team to consider the transportation of the manure. However, after a long discussion, the farmers agreed that it is possible for them on their own to institute a fund of which the money will be used to hire a car for ferrying the manure to the fields.

Water Bunds

This is an experimental project component aimed at preserving moisture in the soil for a longer duration than it is at the moment. The bund edges will be used for planting citrus, and other fruit tree crops. The team used a diagram of what these bunds looked like to the farmers. For this component there was a need for a voluntary approach whereby those who thought that they could participate on their own willingness were encouraged to do so. These volunteers for the component will be provided the initial batch of seedlings free of charge. Technically, these water bunds are going to be constructed in slope areas and in the places where there is no water.

The farmers were highly concerned with this component because they seemed to be worried with the type of soil which is predominant in their village. They mentioned that most of their land is sandy and from their experience although they have tried to preserve moisture and water by digging holes but have never succeeded. The water dried out so fast. However, the villagers formed a group that had volunteered to participate in the implementation of the water bunds component at Mwanambaya as follows:

List of Water bunds group

1. Selemani Mgalusi - Chairman
2. Dunia Hashimu - Secretary
3. Hamisi Rashid
4. Mwalami Hassani
5. Ally Mbwana
6. Zuberi Marenda
7. Ms. Hadija Mlowezi
8. Pandalosi Hamisi
9. Donald Hamisi
10. Mashaka Manda

c) Demarcation of contribution (villagers' side and JICA)

On one hand, the implementation of project components assigned to Mwanambaya village, need the farmers to contribute their labour on the actual agricultural practices in tending the seedling nurseries and construction of water bunds. On the other hand, JICA (donor) is expected to facilitate the availability of black bags for seedling raising, and technical knowledge on grafting, budding as well as construction of water bunds.

4.5. MKURANGA VILLAGE

a) Summary of the results

Both the introductory and verification workshops at Mkuranga were done on the same day as that of Mwanambaya. In other words, the introductory workshop conducted in the afternoon of 16th February 2001 at 2.30pm, while the verification workshop took place at the same time on the 26th February 2001. In both workshops the attendance of villagers was not promising especially during the later meeting.

The day for the introductory workshop at Mkuranga saw the meeting being started by first the team leader introducing his colleagues to the villagers and then outlining the projects' objectives and components. During his explanations he emphasized to the farmers the importance of their full participation and commitment if this project is to succeed. The success of this project lies behind the philosophy that they are to take position of the key players while the experts (JICA team) are there to provide mental guidance and material support wherever need arises. The team leader went on further to elaborate the importance of equipping farmers with adequate knowledge in order to produce high quality horticultural products, in order for them to fetch good prices for their products. He then stated that the components for Mkuranga village are same as those of Mwanambaya, namely: Group formation, Fruits nurseries, Water bunds and Farmer's Training.

Having stated the components and explained the objectives of the project to Mkuranga villagers, the team requested them to take their time during coming ten days to discuss and make their minds whether they like the project or not. In case they appreciate the project they should also put forward their proposal on how they will be involved fully to ensure its sustainability. The verification workshop was then set for 26th February 2001 so as to get their decisions.

The project at Mkuranga like at Mwanambaya also intends to promote the production of other tree crops such as, cashews, mangoes and other citrus seedlings. Nevertheless before the closing of the workshop the team leader stressed the indiscriminating and full participation of women and youths specifically in the development of fruit tree nurseries. As a normal procedure, during the introductory workshop the farmers were asked to elect an interim project committee, which they did as follows:

Sultan Dako	- Chairman,
Mohamed S,	- Deputy Chairman
Judith Mweta Kaiza	-Secretary
Pili Omar	- Assistant Secretary

The verification workshop on 26th February 2001 at Mkuranga started at 2.30pm (30 minutes later than agreed time) and it is quite unfortunate that the farmers could not give reasons for being late. During the opening of the meeting the Village Chairman apologized for poor attendance and being late. He

then called upon the team to continue the meeting with the available few members of community who are already there.

The project committee then delivered their presentation to the team. The committee on behalf of Mkuranga residents presented their feedback in respect to the components earmarked for them during the previous introductory meeting. The components for Mkuranga village are:

- Formation of the groups
- Water Bunds
- Nursery for fruits trees groups

However it is quite unfortunate that the team could not leave with the list of group members and the types/names of groups that they have formed because of a number of reasons. One of the reasons being the village forming 15 groups, which the team thought is quite big number for this initial stage of the project. The team then requested them to reduce the number of those groups to 2-3 groups, a task that they could not perform at that particular time.

b) Members of Community-based Project Management Unit

Previously the villagers were told to form groups, which will be responsible for the fruit tree nurseries, which will not exceed 3 groups. The following are the 3 groups of fruit tree nurseries for Mkuranga villagers:

Group No. 1 - Jitegemee nursery group – Mkwalia sub village

1.	Said Mbangwe	Chairman
2.	Mwajuma Kambangwa	Secretary
3.	Ramadhani Kandura	Member
4.	Salum Mbuzi	Member
5.	Said Tindwa	Member
6.	Abdallah Mkulyungu	Member
7.	Hassan Mkinga	Member
8.	Hamisi Ngota	Member
9.	Salehe Vumbi	Member
10.	Kibibi Mdongwa	Member

Group No. 2 – Mgawa sub-village

1.	Janukia Kasimu	Chairman
2.	Juma Mpili	Member
3.	Juma Betela	Member
4.	Hamisi Makunge	Member

5.	Halidi Njohoka	Secretary
6.	Yahaya Msafiri	Member
7.	Omari Selemani	Member
8.	Seifu Gamba	Treasurer
9.	Selemani Zanda	Member
10.	Fatuma Pazi	Member

Group No. 3 – Kubali Farmers Group – Mkuranga

1.	Sultan Dako	Member
2.	Ally Mfaume Kombo	Member
3.	Said Muhee	Chairman
4.	Mama Issa Muumba	Member
5.	Nassoro Mahimbwa	Member
6.	Mama Kaiza	Member
7.	Selamani Chuma	Member
8.	Amina Mahimbwa	Member
9.	John Toka	Secretary
10.	Sheta Hussen Shetta	Member

c) Demarcation of contribution (villagers' side and JICA)

On one hand, the implementation of project components assigned to MKuranga village, need the farmers to contribute their labour on the actual agricultural practices in tending the seedling nurseries and construction of water bunds. On the other hand, JICA (donor) is expected to facilitate the availability of black bags for seedling raising, and technical knowledge on grafting, budding as well as construction of water bunds.

4.6 RUVU DARAJANI VILLAGE

a) Summary of the results

Ruvu Darajani farmers unlike those of other 5 villages were very punctual and their attendance was the best. The introductory workshop, which was held on 17th February 2001, started at 2.20pm. The purpose of this workshop like in other villages was to remind the farmers at the village of the PRA exercise that was conducted last year, 2000. The introductory workshop here at Ruvu Darajani concentrated on four project components namely; multipurpose shed, pump groups, water intake and formation of the groups. As usual the team explained about the components and gave an opportunity to the farmers to ask questions.

Finally before the closing of the workshop the farmers were requested to elect an interim project leadership committee, which will lead the discussions of the assigned tasks. The election was done and the following leaders were put into position:

Anna Magazini	-Chairman
Mohamed Haji,	- Deputy Chairman
Musa Seif	- Secretary
Mwajuma Bigo	- Assist Secretary

Nevertheless, Ruvu Darajani villagers are not that much different from those of Mwanabwito who are on the upstream part of Ruvu River as such they received the introductory workshop as a forum for getting information and clarification over the project components earmarked for them. They responded by asking questions and raising constructive criticisms and opinions. It was quite clear during the meeting that they have understood well the project components and promised to discuss them in ten days' time.

Later on after ten days a verification workshop was conducted on the 27th February 2001 at the village as follow up mechanism to get a feedback from their discussions. For Ruvu Darajani farmers, like their counterpart at Mwanabwito their major constraints towards development through horticulture is their inaccessibility to use the Ruvu River as source of water for irrigating their crops. The inaccessibility is brought about by the presence of dangerous animals and reptiles such as hippos and crocodiles respectively.

The farmers said that they could not use the river effectively for irrigation or domestic water use because of these dangerous elements of nature. They put forward during their presentation a request to the team to help them eradicate this problem so that they use the river for their betterment. They insisted that they would work together with the project to overcome the constraints if supported mentally and materially. By this they meant to be assisted to acquire knowledge and be provided material support for tackling the problem.

During their presentation the villagers proposed 4 water intakes to be constructed along the Ruvu River. However, they were not that clear of how the intakes looked like and requested the JICA team to elaborate more about their design. The farmers were shown a picture of the water intake, which has steps and fence. This structure can be constructed by using poles and wires to protect them from being attacked by hippos and crocodiles.

Briefly, the farmers were informed that this was just an idea but it can be designed in such a way that it suits the farmer's needs and desirability. The intake can be made in such a way that it can accommodate the different levels of the river. In other words it will be of two kinds, one that can be used during floods and the other during the low level of water in the river. The farmers are expected to repair and

maintain the intakes every year , especially to replace them seasonally.

The presentation of Ruvu Darajani villagers also forwarded to JICA a request to be provided with portable diesel pumps for drawing water from the river to their fields. This choice is a result of the presentation of diagrams showing three different types of pumps i.e. engine pump, hand and foot pumps by the team. The villagers opted for the removable diesel pump because they pointed out that it is durable, easy to handle less cumbersome and gives larger output than the other two types. In addition, if it is true the farmers remarked that the noise scares away the crocodiles and hippos.

Furthermore, the feedback from the verification workshop went farther to inform the meeting that the villagers have formed sixteen groups, which will be involved in the component of pumps. Incidentally, the team told them that, it is better to have fewer groups that will be manageable. The farmers suggested that, the team should indicate the size of the groups; otherwise the farmers would like the groups to as many and as bigger as possible.

The issue of water rights was raised whereby the Regional officials expressed the need for the farmers to obtain a water right certificate for pumping water from the river. However, the villagers seemed not to understand the gravity of abstracting water from the river without such a permit because so long as they doing the pumping at the downstream they think it is not a problem. Ruvu river is one of the most sensitive water courses in the country and abstracting water without a water right certificate is against the water law. The farmers also informed the team that their Member of Parliament had promised to help them get a permit to pump water since 1995.

Finally, under this component the team reminded them that the pumps would be provided to only those groups that have access to water. In other words the group members should have their farms close to the riverbank since those pumps cannot pump water to the long distances. The farmers also promised to pay back the pump loan after harvest since the pumps will help them engage in an income generating activity effectively. They will also contribute to the running costs (fuel, spares and other maintenance costs)

The village government has already set aside a piece of land along the road for construction of the multipurpose shed. This shed will be used for storage of farmers' produce, meeting place and market stalls. The farmers went farther by presenting their design for this shed. The building in its sketch form shows two rooms, one for a store others for an office and place for the market. The shed will be roofed by congregated sheet half walled with blocks and open area at the market place.

In their presentation these farmers promised that the maintenance costs and payment of security charges for the shed would be borne by the group members after collecting revenue from users of the shed. The initial design presented by the farmers looked quite big whereby the team needed some explanation as to why they have chosen that size of the building

The explanation by the villagers was that, Ruvu Darajani is a center of trading along the Dar-Morogoro highway. It is a stop over of a considerably good number of vehicles and people from all over the country. Some of these vehicles and passengers who pass through here stop and purchase a number of farm products like pumpkins, vegetables and fish. The surrounding villages will also bring their produce there for transportation since Ruvu Darajani is on the main road.

This explanation was followed by another question from the team as to whether the shed would be enough. This was counter-reacted by the villagers that for the time being it will be enough, since they cannot afford something bigger, of course after paying the debt they might think of expanding if there is a need. The villagers after a long discussion about the size of the shed, they came up with a dimension of 15' wide and 55' long shed. They have also decided that village government will be responsible of taking care of this shed.

b) Members of Community-based Project Managing Unit

Like in other five villages, Ruvu Darajani farmers used the verification workshop as a chance for forming components management groups. They were able to form the groups for the Pumps, Multipurpose shed and Water intake as follows:

List of Pump Groups at Ruvu Darajani

Group No. 1 (Mwongozo)

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. Eva Timoteo | - Chairperson |
| 2. Ester Magambo | - Secretary |
| 3. Zaina Cornel | - Member |
| 4. Prisca massega | -Member |
| 5. Anna magazine | -Member |

Group No. 2 (Nguvu kazi)

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. Mussa Kiporoporo | -Chairperson |
| 2. Mziray | -Secretary |
| 3. Mohamed Kungwele | - Member |
| 4. Hamisi Urembo | - Member |
| 5. Baba Imma | - Member |

Group No. 3 (Juhudi)

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. Mohamed Mbega | - Chairman |
| 2. Omary Madongo | - Secretary |
| 3. Mohamed Haji | - Member |
| 4. Athumani Kimweri | - Member |

5. Jeshi Kuga - Member

Group No. 4 (Jifunze)

1. Omary Kipolopolo - Chairman
2. Hadhimu Saguti - Secretary
3. Leonard Silili - Member
4. Paulo Chundwa - Member
5. Saidi Kuga - Member

Group No. 5 (Twende Pamoja)

1. Josephine Fernand - Chairperson
2. Nasra Nassoro - Secretary
3. Rehema Seifu - Member
4. Asia Salum - Member
5. Hadija Mkubwa - Member

Water Intakes

Two water intakes will be constructed at Ruvu Darajani and the whole village will be responsible in terms of construction and maintenance. The villagers elected a committee, which will be responsible in the day to day running of the component. The committee, which was elected, is as follows:

- Hamis Haji - Chairman
- Mohamed Mbega - Secretary
- Hamis Said
- Omari Sefu
- Priska Massenga.

Multipurpose shed

The villagers at Ruvu Darajani had a strong vision on the viability and sustainability of this component hence they thought of electing a knowledgeable committee members to manage the shed and revenue, which will be collected. They elected people with experience, management, supervision skill and at least have ideas about mathematics were elected by villagers as follows:

- Anderson Omari Sefu - Chairman
- Hadija Ally - Secretary.
- Mape Juma - Treasurer
- Kimweri Athumani - Member
- Musa Kipolopolo - Member
- Eva Timoteo - Member
- Nuru Rashid - Member

c) Demarcation of contributions (Villagers' side and JICA)

Ruvu Darajani farmers were only able to plan the demarcation of contributions with respect to the implementation of components between their side and the donor for the component of multipurpose shed. The plans for water intakes and pumps will be prepared after they have already formed the subsequent groups. Below is a table for multipurpose shed:

Materials for construction	Farmers contribution	Donors contribution
Cement	Labor	Cement
Steel bars	Nails	Steel bars
Sheet	Block making	Sheet
Nails		Stone/gravel
Blocks		Sand
Stone/gravel		Timber
Sand		Labor
Timber		
Labor		

5. Subjects requiring further consideration (tips for improvements)

Agriculture in the Coast region is mainly subsistence. Rice, maize, cassava, fruits and vegetables are their main food crops. However, cash crops are also grown, including cashews and coconuts. The increasing demand of horticultural products due to the increasing population and rural exodus to Dar es Salaam city has created a need for greater attention and intervention by government and development agencies.

The importance of fruits and vegetables in the diet and for sale of surplus for income generating and poverty alleviation is overwhelming. The participatory methodology, which was utilized throughout the verification study, has proved to be very positive because it involved active commitment of the villagers in project planning, in group formation, in identification of priority activities and in the determination of locally available resources. The participatory methodology has proved to lead to the development of concrete projects for income generation which will bring about equity in rural areas. In general, participatory methodology has shown that it can lead to broad integrated rural development.

The conventional approaches that were used in the past had a lot of shortcomings in bringing about rural development. Villagization, which was brought about by the Ujamaa Village Act of 1972, provided many lessons in as far as rural development is concerned. Traditionally, the transfer of information (extension services) were based mainly on transmission of technical advise to farmers and delivery of information, which is not sufficient in itself to stimulate change in attitude and behavior. One way of developing farmers' acceptance to change is to encourage a greater degree of involvement or participation in the development programs/projects, as is being done in this horticulture project.

Participation is concerned with the distribution of power in society for it is power which enables

groups to determine which needs and whose needs will be met through the distribution of resources. It is a partnership between farmers and the extension agencies and the initiative is shared between them. It is through this methodology that men and women can participate fully in decision-making. It is obvious that this approach can help span the gender gap and increase productivity for the significant number of women. This approach empowers women to take control of their own lives, economically and culturally, by having them participate directly in the planning and implementation of development programs.

The last decade has generated an awareness that, contrary to old assumptions, African women constitute a crucial sector of the labor force in agriculture. This awareness is the key to understanding one of the major causes of rural poverty as well the potential and limitations of agricultural development in developing countries. In Tanzania, women do most of the agricultural activities. They are also fully engaged in the nutritional processes of their households and communities.

Unless there is a specific focus on women, they tend to be marginalized by men due to prevailing socio-cultural conditions. Hence, agricultural development projects should adopt means of targeting women effectively. This can facilitate their tasks and increase the productivity of not only women themselves, but also the entire community.

The empowerment of women can only be brought about through education, stimulation and motivation in order to improve their ability to take risks and instill confidence in them. Throughout the introductory and validation workshops in this study, it was observed that women lack confidence and are used to somebody else or another group deciding for them. When forming groups, women in urban and rural areas often meet stringent conditions, such as cultural restrictions and gender division of labor. They need to be encouraged to realize their potentials and realize that they need to influence changes in the cultural, political and economic environment.

In order to achieve proper implementation of the program, it can be advisable for women to be taught simple managerial skills like bookkeeping to be able to manage small projects, especially the flourmills, which have been designated for them in this project. If women can control the whole process themselves, they will get more profit out of it than if there is a middle man to take his cut out of the process.

There is need for the awareness of women to be raised so that they understand the socio-cultural dynamics they are working in. Such awareness will increase their ability to gather information on the availability of resources such as input credit and markets. Sensitisation will give women more confidence to venture more into challenging and competitive enterprises. Gender awareness is very important in educating both men and women and it enable men to accept and encourage women involvement in development projects, thus bringing about gender equality.

However, customary laws and traditional values continue to contribute to an environment that perpetuates inequality between men and women in most of the coastal areas. Anyway, potentials for fuller involvement and participation of women in national development exist. The potential of women as human resources remains yet to be realized and developed. Thus, as this project proceeds, it is important that continued effort is made to make the processes of project development to be increasingly gender sensitive.

In general, the procedure for conducting the workshop was well carried out. The villagers responded very well to the participatory methodology in that there was good participation and interest from the people involved. It appeared that the incentives offered in the way of training, loans and materials were sufficient to create enthusiasm and positive participation in the project. At the same time, the villagers have generally realized that it is their own project and therefore they themselves must make every effort to contribute their time, energy, and resources to make the project a success.

Before the project proceeds, it will be necessary to prepare audio-visual materials (e.g., booklets, videos, posters, T-shirts, banners, etc.) depicting the participation in learning and action approach as well as similar agricultural projects done elsewhere. This would assist greatly in motivating the people and creating awareness. It would also make the subsequent practical steps of implementation of the project much easier.

It appears that, following these validation workshops, there is now enough information gathered to proceed to the following stages of Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation.

A.2 Methodology of Workshop during the Verification Study **(Prepared by the Team in July 2001)**

The workshops at the villages were conducted in the following manners. The four categories, who, when, how and where were briefly described here.

WHO

Facilitators

Several facilitators and translators have been employed. Promoting village women's participation, women were selected as main facilitators accompanied with assistants. They have been involved in this project almost a year ago, so they know the target villagers very well. And also one ex-district staff who knows well about the target villagers and the project attend almost all workshops. A team consisting of those members plus some of the study team members has conducted the workshops.

Participation of C/Ps

Since one of this project's aims is to transfer know-how to implement a participatory and small-scale development project, workshops, which play a key role in inducing farmers' participation, should also be managed by the counterparts. Gradually, proportion of the counterparts' involvement, especially the village extension officers' has got greater after they attended the training of participatory development offered by this project.

Villagers

Announcements about holding the workshops were made to villagers through their village government and village extension officers. The members attending this time are almost the same as the ones that attended the workshops at the last visit of the study team, March 2001.

Since this project has conducted a number of workshops in the target villagers from November 1999, almost all the villagers have already known what kind of project it is, and what kind of people are targeted. That is why the number of villagers gathered on the first workshop on this time visit was not as big as before. Mainly villagers who know that they are targeted have come to attend the workshops.

Initiative of the workshops has moved from the facilitator and extension officers to the villagers at some villages. CPMU(KKM), an umbrella organisation of several groups, has started taking over the workshops.

WHEN

Frequency

Frequency of the workshop is shown in the table the next page.

Time

Except one village, Ruvu Darajani, which we think is the most developed village among the target villages, the workshops were set from 10:00 for 3 to 4 hours. Ruvu chose starting from 14:00.

HOW

Method

End of each workshop, facilitators gave some topic to discuss among the villagers and asked them to bring their opinion or decision on its following meeting. Every time, the workshops started by reminding the villagers of what we have done in the last workshop and asking what the villagers have come up in response to the topics given.

The facilitators have tried to get the villagers speak and lead the workshops, especially women. Women in some villages seem too shy to speak. Therefore, small notes and market pens were handed out once to all the participants for having villagers write their opinions. But this was also difficult, since they are not confident of showing their opinion in public. However,

Contents

General Issues discussed in the workshop for all members involved in the project

1. Confirmation of farmers' willingness towards the project
~ Any preparation has been done since we left?
2. Confirmation of the members consisting of the groups we have formed
3. Confirmation of the other villagers being involved in the construction
4. Confirmation of availability of the resources
5. Explanation on importance of group constitution
6. Explanation of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
7. Question & Answer on each component

Specific Issues of each component have been discussed in the group discussion sessions for each group.

WHERE

Place

The places have not changed at any village since April 2000 when workshops for the target villages began. These are the places which are considered to be the centre of each village. Therefore, it is not surprising that the places selected by each village as a site for construction of the shed or the machine are also just near the venue for the workshops.

A.3 Example of Output/Responses of Workshop

1. Example of milling machine operation plan and discussion concerned

(Vigama Sub-Village: February 2001)

What Vigama sub-village has discussed about preparing for the operation can be seen in the memo taken by the facilitator.

FACILITATOR'S MEMO

ROLE PLAYER	NAMES
Winnower	Habiba Juma; Habiba Mihamed; Halima Mohamed; Mwanamtoro Ally.
Cleaner	Mwanuni Nyimvua; Zubeda Salehe; Zaina Ally; Pili Mbegu.
Miller	Zainabu H; Maua L; Mariam S; Rukia Athumani
Security Guard	Tupa S. Mwinyimkuu; Hashim Nassoro; Mohamed Mussa; Mwanaisha Mwinyimkuu.
Service man	Hamis Madinda; Halima K; Mwanahawa N; Ramadhani Jeuri
Chairlady	Haliam Gobali
Secretary	Mangara Mwinshehe
Treasurer	Mwadawa Nassorro
Store keeper	Rukia Athumani; Asha Dicholile

TRAINING NEEDS

Training needs for different roles were discussed and the following were pointed out:

ROLE	TRAINING NEEDS
Chairlady	Leadership and group organization techniques
Secretary	How to record, distribute and facilitate information to members; How to take minutes during ordinary meetings.
Treasurer	Book keeping and cash handling especially how to draw income and expenditure accounts.
Serviceman/ technician	How to run and maintain the status of machine, How to purchase diesel and to detect faults if happens.
Winnower	How to clean the cereals, detect metals or objects, which might cause destructions.
Cleaner	Safety precautions; How to look after the machine as far as every cleaning is concerned.
Security Guard	How to guard and how to use proper weapons
Store keeper	How to use ledger books, how to make entries.

The workshop continued to discuss about how their daily activities will fit in with the responsibilities of running the project. It was all agreed upon that the daily activities would not be affecting their daily operational activities of the milling machine.

Concerning the operating hours of the machine, it was agreed that the time schedule should be from 8:00 am to 6:00 pm everyday except on Fridays and on Islamic public holidays.

DIFFERENT ISSUES RISED BY THE FARMERS/GROUP MEMBERS

- The selection of different roles from the group members was a problem as the response was very poor at the beginning. This was due to the fact that most of the group members thought that it was a responsibility of the facilitator to choose them. It was later explained that it was their responsibility to select their own roles they like so as to feel that the machine that they will have belongs to the same village that they live.
- Mr. Ramadhani M. Jeuri was selected to be the service man because the group members thought that he has the knowledge and skills to operate the machine. Sometimes ago he has operated one of the machines, which was owned by a private individual living in

Kisarawe town. Therefore he himself said can operate, service and do maintenance to the machine, as he knows different behaviour of the machine due to his experience. Further more the group members insisted that since Mr. Jeuri has the knowledge then therefore he could teach other members about the machine at least two people who can take over in case of his absence.

- The group members suggested that in facilitating the roles of leadership (i.e. chairman, secretary, treasurer) there must have sub ordinates (vice) positions who sometimes will take care of some problems in case the leader him/herself is not present or he/she have some other responsibility to do.
- As the group members suggested new role of store keeping it was learned that the position needed somebody who have experience on how to record different entries at a time, for example the incoming numbers of cement and the outgoing numbers of iron bars while at the same time handling the somebody who is in-need of iron sheet. In doing so they selected Ms. Rukia Athumani and Asha Dicholile who at least have some little knowledge though they need to be up-graded so as to facilitate their responsibilities.
- For the sake of maintaining the income of the machine the group members suggested that there is a need of discussing the minimum number of Kilo of maize or rice, which will be considered for milling. This is due to the fact that if the Kilo of maize or rice is too low, the operational cost will be too high hence failing to cover the operation cost of the milling machine. This was to be considered during low season where by the number of customers coming for milling service is very low.

2. Examples of record kept by KKM's secretary (February 2001)

A secretary of a group is responsible for taking all the necessary records for his or her group. Whenever a group hold a meeting, minutes of meeting should be prepared by a secretary. Communication with outsiders are done mainly through a chairperson or secretary, the secretary should record such transactions. They know well the importance of keeping record, and it has been strengthened by the training session offered under this project. There are some examples here that have been neatly recorded by the Ruvu Darajani's KKM secretary and treasurer. Since they do not want to spend money for buying a ledger book sold in a shop, they make it from a simple notebook. The ledger book shows in and out of cement bags delivered for construction of the multi-purpose shed, and how many bricks each cement bag has made.

PESA ZA KUMUNIA	
545,300/= @	
17/10/01 -	
① JOICE NGAJENI	1500/= bado 1500/=
② PRISCA MASENGA	2000/= bado 2000/=
③ HAMISI UREMBO	2000/= Haduini
④ HAJA NIKUMBA	2000/= Haduini
⑤ MWI UZURAY	1000/= bado 2000/=
⑥ PRISCA MASENGA	1000/= Haduini
⑦ JOICE NGAJENI	500/= bado 2000/=
⑧ TAMA RAMADHANI	1000/= Haduini
⑨ LEONARD SIRIRI	3000/= Haduini
⑩ ASIA SARUM	2600/= bado 2000/=
⑪ HAJA SARUM	3000/=
12- GAWEN SIMON	3200/=
13- SEARUA	3000/=
14) JOSEPHINA FEANANA	1000/=

Account Book (Ruvu Darajani)

3. Examples of output from Workshop (February 2001)

The table below is the list of money that the members of this project will pay or contribute in Viziwaziwa. This was made at relatively early stage of the project. The contents were decided after discussion among the members concerned.

After starting actually implementation, the members in the village has found those amount stated in the table could be either too small or too much to them for seeking its sustainability. Small amendment could be made when necessary.

Viziwaziwa						
All members						
		Membership fee		3,000 (KKM)		
<i>Input Credit/Pump</i>		<i>Milling Machine</i>			<i>Multi-purpose shed</i>	
Application fee	1,000 (DACOF)	Pass book	1,000 (KKM)	All income	Weekly	(KKM)
Membership for Input	1,000 (DACOF)	License	Yearly (TRA)			
Pass book	1,000 (DACOF)	Levy	Monthly (Serikali)			
Insurance	1,000 (DACOF)	Repayment	Weekly (KKM)			
Repayment (for Input)	Weekly (DACOF)	Rent	Weekly (KKM)			
Contingency	Weekly (KKM)	Saving	Weekly (KKM)			
Repayment (for Pump)	Weekly (KKM)					
Saving	Weekly (KKM)					



Views of Workshops