

## **10 Operation and Maintenance**

**① RRA Survey**

## ① Rapid Rural Appraisal

### i) Methodologies

The main objectives of implementing the RRA were three folds:

- To learn the real situation of rural village life
- To learn the water use, perceived needs and priority for water of the villagers for O&M planning
- To get an idea of the gender issues determining the way of living in the village and water use/needs

As previously mentioned, through the process of preparation and implementation of the RRA exercises, technical transfer to the counterpart personnel was carried out on the RRA survey methodologies.

The Appraisal was carried out at the five selected villages in the districts of Kwimba, Sengerema, Ukerewe, Bunda and Tarime. The criteria for selection of those sites were a difference in geographical location and the availability of the existing water facility based on the results of the reconnaissance surveys by the Study Team.

District	Village Name	Characteristic of the village
Kwimba	Ilula	A village along a major road
Sengerema	Bitoto	No protected water sources and it are assumed that water from Lake Victoria is used in the dry season.
Ukerewe	Halwego	The main water sources are unprotected springs
Bunda	Buzimbwe	No protected water source exists. The main water source is assumed to be Lake Victoria since the village is located along the lake
Tarime	Nyakunguru	No protected water sources while it is assumed that there are many sources because the village is located in the watershed area

Methodologies applied were mainly following 4 methods:

- 1) Interview to villager leaders and elders
- 2) Community mappings and exercises such as gender division of works and seasonal activity calendar.
- 3) Focus Group Discussions by sexes
- 4) Household surveys (5 houses selected according to wealth levels)

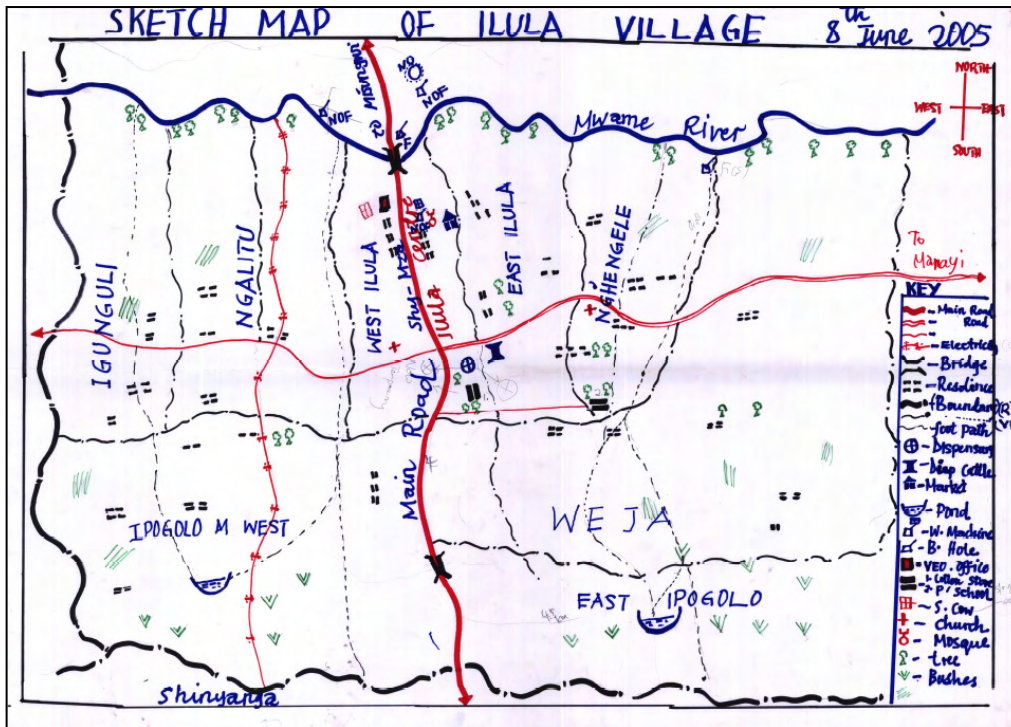
### ii) Questions: major questions asked through the RRA exercises were:

- Village Sketch (Community mapping and Transect (natural conditions))
- Daily activities (Daily clock)
- Gender Division of Work
- Village History
- Types of agricultural/fishing activities and products
- Types of water sources and water source management groups
- Water needs, perceive needs and coping strategy for shortage

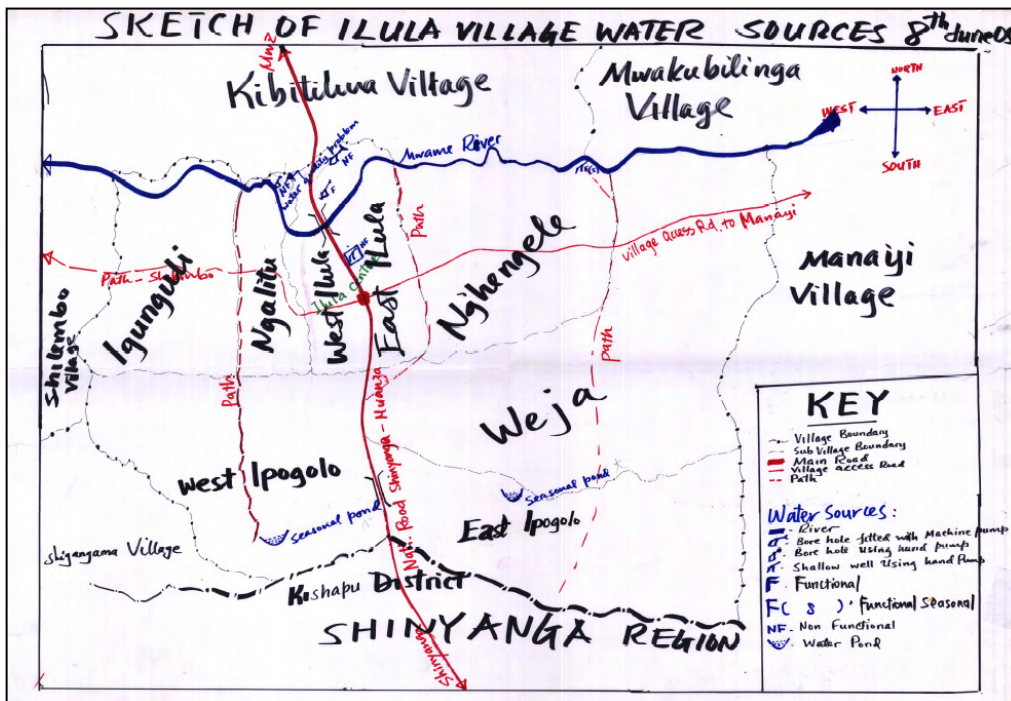
### iii) Products: in the following some products of the RRA exercises are attached.

- a. Village Sketch and Water Source Mapping (mainly traditional water sources)

i) Ilula Village, Kwimba District

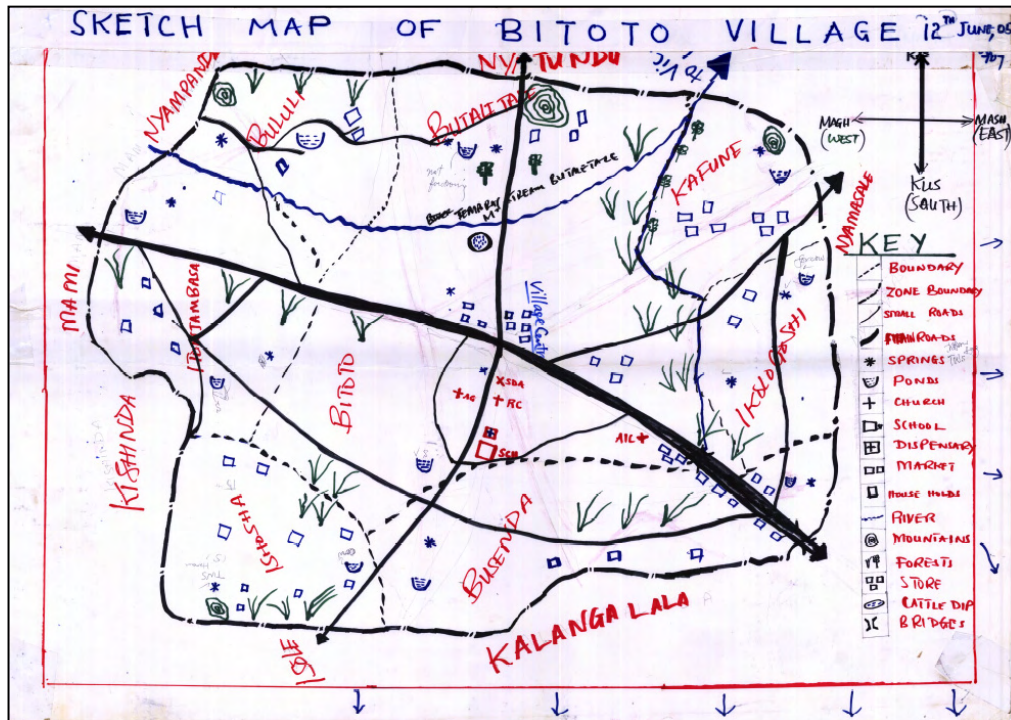


Resource Map of Ilula Village

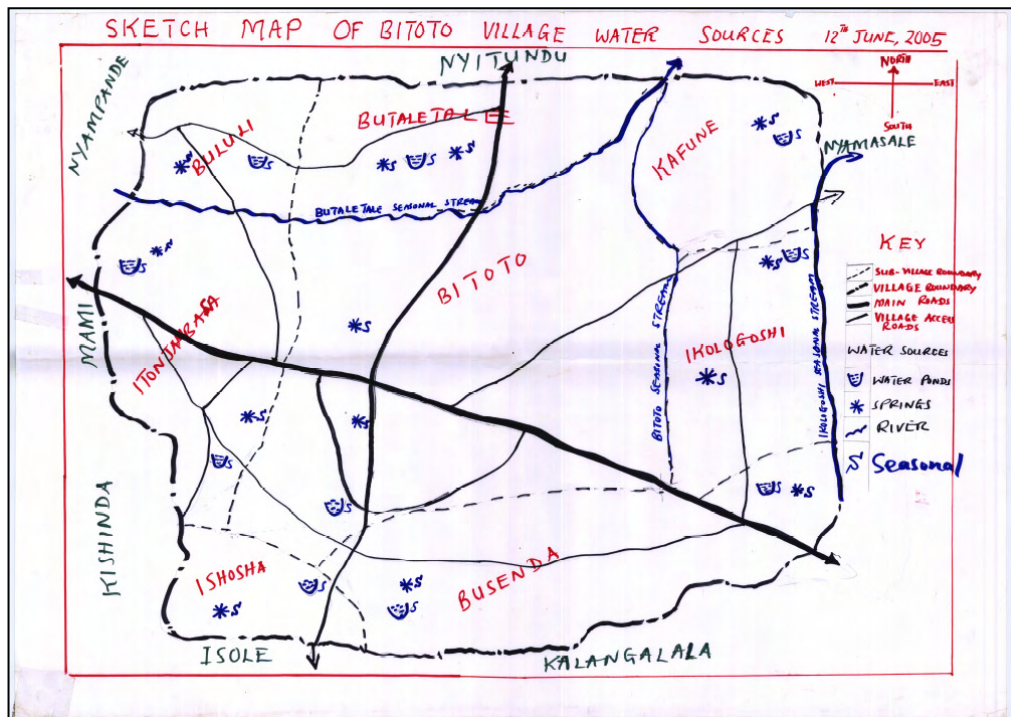


Water Source Map of Ilula Village

ii) Bitoto Village, Sengerema District

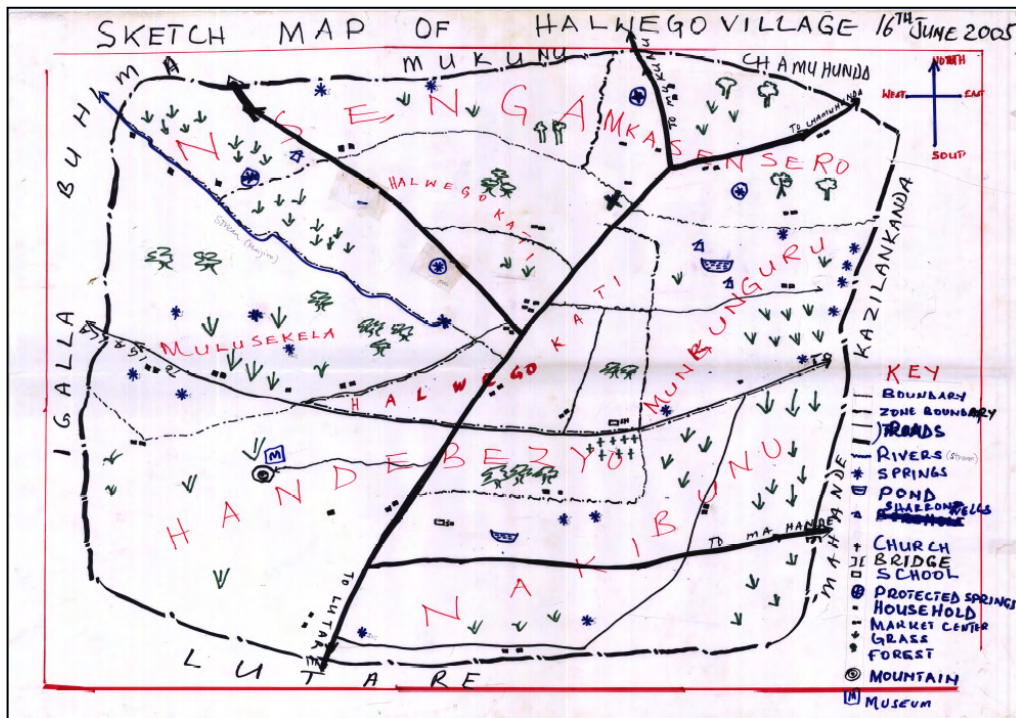


Resource Map of Bitoto Village

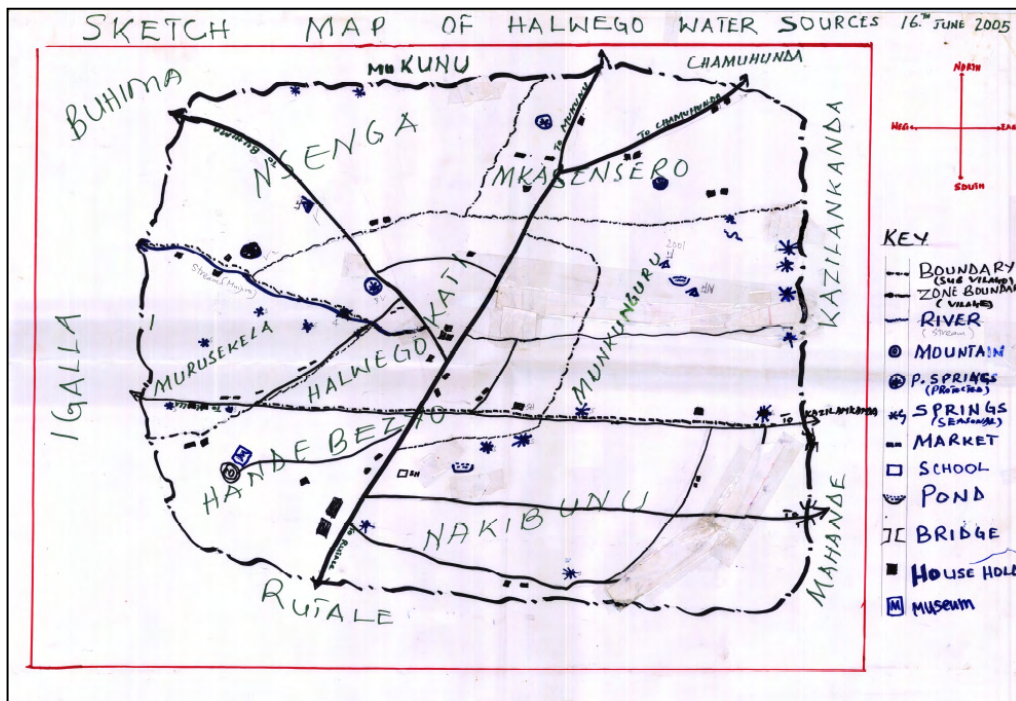


Water Source Map of Bitoto Village

iii) Halwego village, Ukerewe District

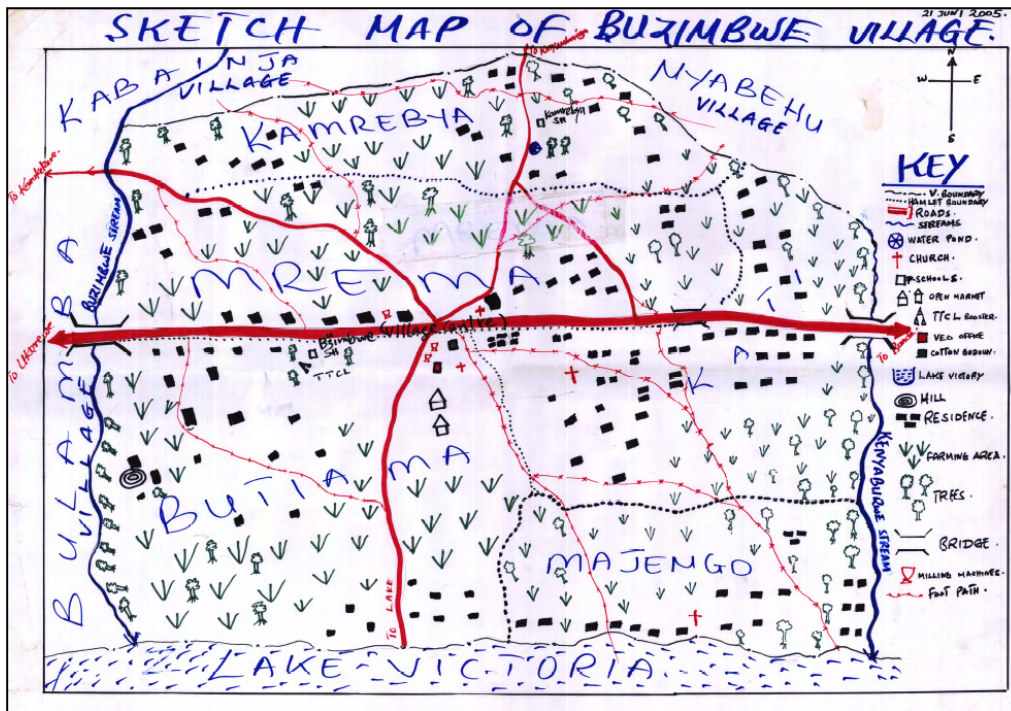


Resource Map of Halwego Village

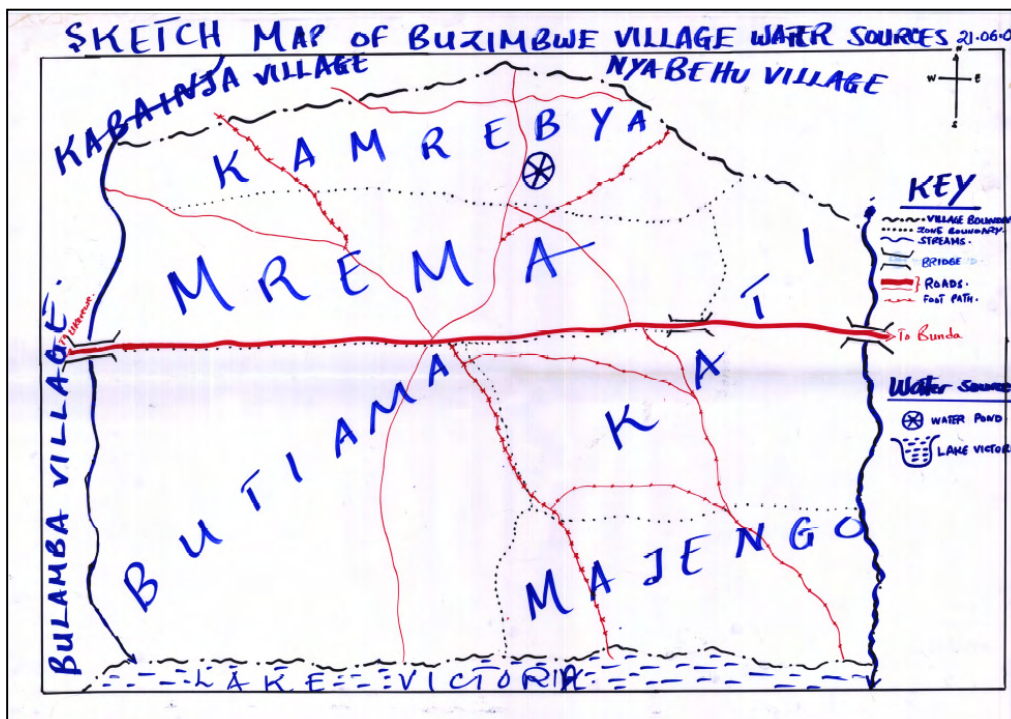


Water Source Map of Halwego Village

iv) Buzimbwe Village, Bunda

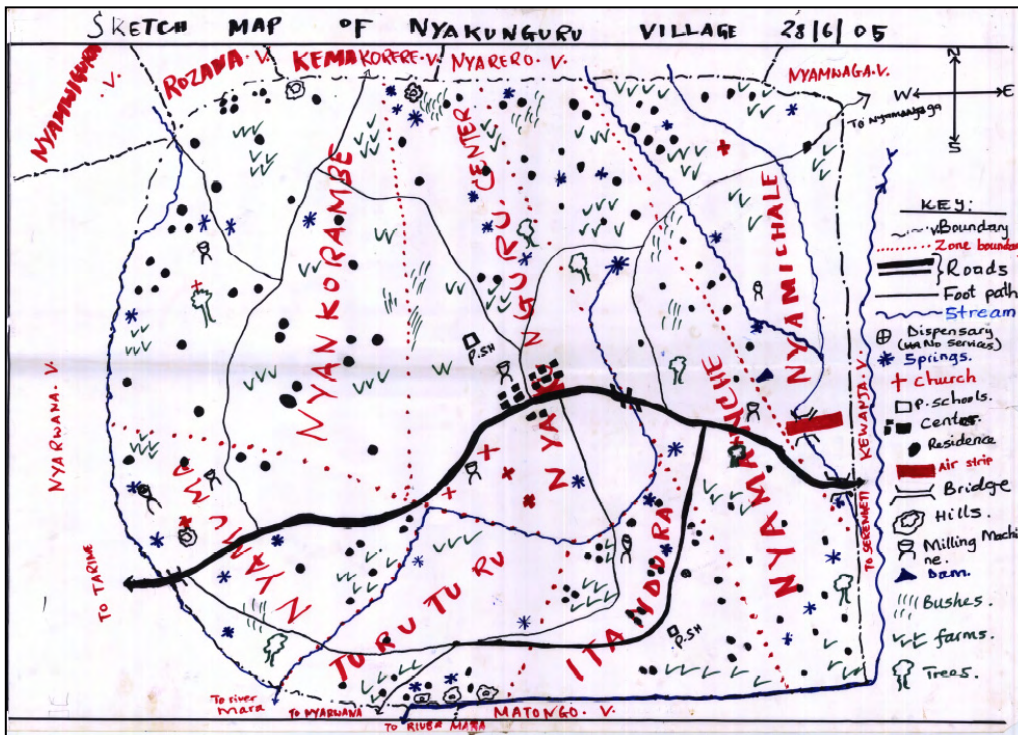


Resource Map of Buzimbwe Village

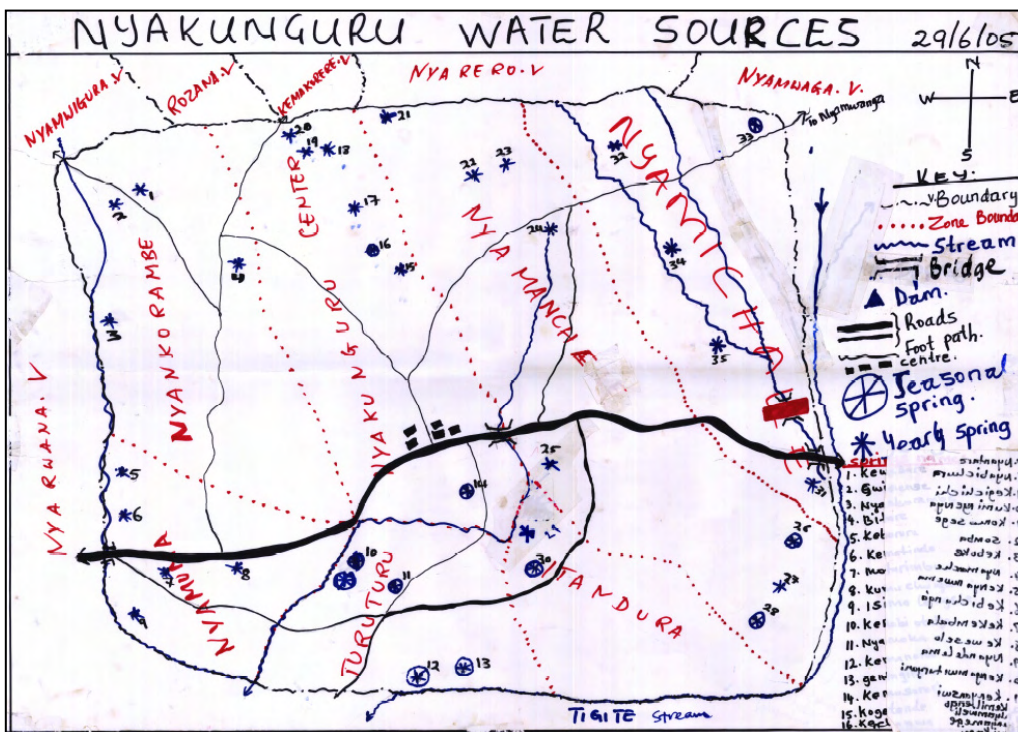


Water Source Map of Buzimbwe Village

v) Nyakunguru Village, Tarime District



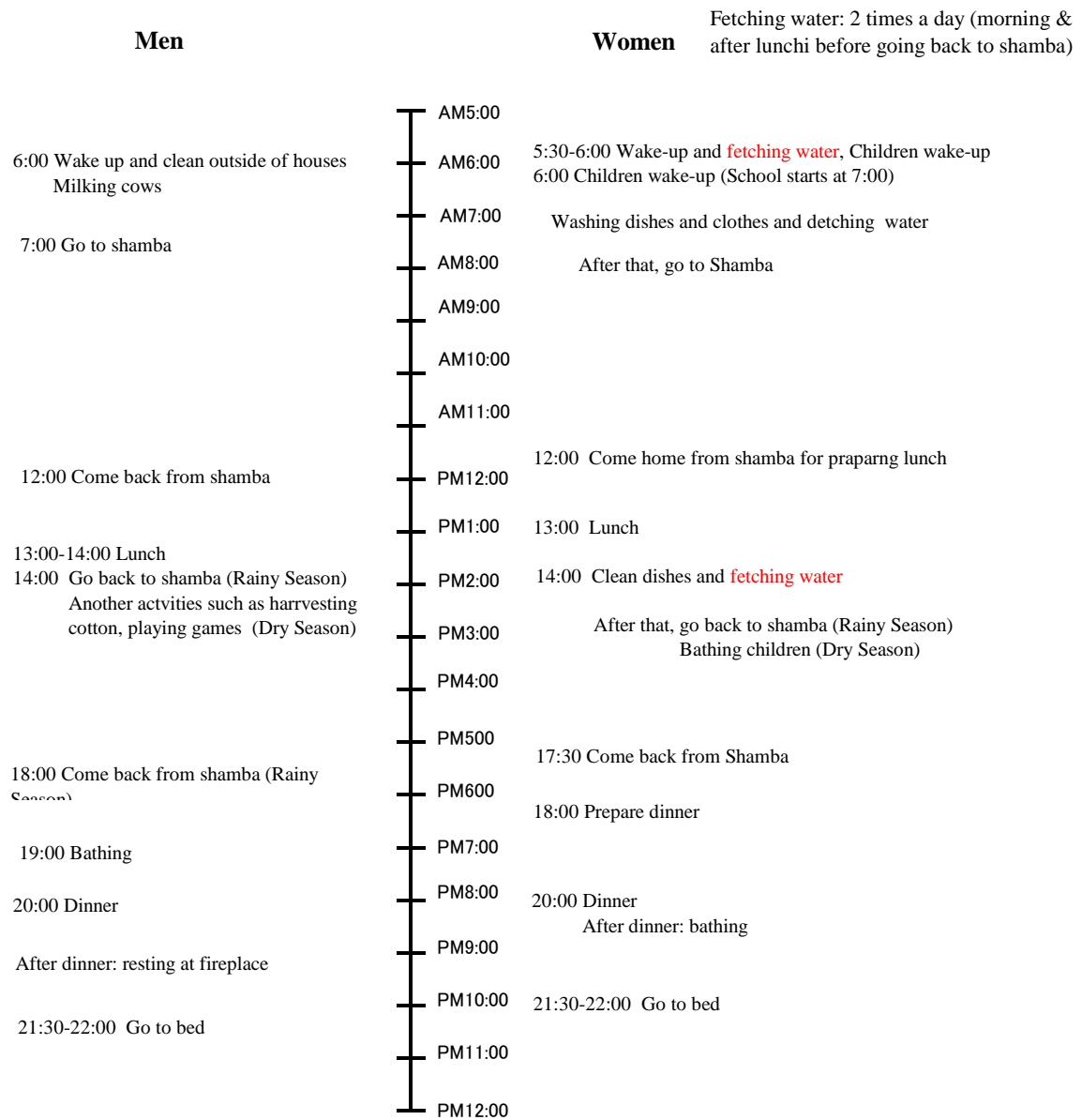
Resource Map of Nyakunguru Village



Water Source Map of Nyakunguru Village



b. Daily Activities (Daily Clock: Gender Division of Work in a Day) (Bitoto, Sengerema)



c. Gender Division of Work (Nyakunguru, Tarime)

< Male Information >

Roles	Male		Female		Both	
	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child
1) Collecting and Fetching water		✓ In case no girl child	✓	✓		
2) Gardening					✓	✓
3) Agriculture					✓	✓
4) Bathing & feeding children			✓	✓		
5) Cooking			✓	✓		
6) Cleaning inside & dishes			✓	✓		
7) Cleaning outside	✓	✓				
8) Washing clothes			✓			
9) Ironing					✓	
10) Glazing livestock					✓	✓
11) Collecting firewood			✓	✓		
12) Decision making at home	✓		✓			
13) Decision making at public					✓	
14) Construction & fetching water for construction	✓		✓			

< Female Information >

Roles	Male		Female		Both	
	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child
1) Collecting and Fetching water			✓	✓		
2) Gardening					✓	✓
3) Agriculture					✓	✓
4) Bathing & feeding children			✓	✓		
5) Cooking			✓	✓		
6) Cleaning inside & dishes			✓	✓		
7) Cleaning outside		✓				
8) Washing clothes		✓	✓	✓		
9) Ironing		✓				
10) Glazing livestock					✓	✓
11) Collecting firewood			✓	✓		
12) Decision making at home	✓					
13) Decision making at public					✓	
14) Construction & fetching water for construction					✓	✓

d. Village History (Buzimbwe, Bunda)

Year	Event
Before the year 1918:	People living along the Lake (the village area was bush)
1918	Chief Muharangalo (from Mwanza, people of Sukuma) came to rule
1922	Chief Luhumbika (from Ukerewe) took over the area (during the British rule, the Chief aimed to
1934	Grasshopper famine→Govt bought cassava and read-millet to distribute to people →Some people migrated to Kitungle (neighboring village) and to Ukerewe for seeking food
1936	Masai War =The Masai stole all the cattle
1939	Malaria outbreak: cutting trees (instructed by the British rulers) Some recruited for the WWII
1940s	Chief Lukumbuzya (son of chief Luhumbika) forced people from Ukerewe to move the village At the time: village called along the Lake: Buzimbwe inside: Kamlebya (the existing SV name)
1945	Legu Legu Famine→Govt program to relief famine by construction labour: to provide a “tin of
1948	Primary school construction at Kasunguti village (12km): some attended
1954	Digging water dams at (1)Kabainja village (6km)(2)Karukekere village (13km) both are not used
1958	TANU started at village. Visited by Bibi Titi and Nyerere received by Kalembano: Tam leader at
1960-61	Migration of Animals from village to Serengeti due to settlement of people
1961	Uhuru (Independence) : Tanganyika Uhuru rain: destroyed crops and houses, table of Lake water raised. (path not passable)
1964	Block Farming Programe by govt. Cotton: insecticide/sprayed by helicopter
1965	Construction of cotton store at the village
1966	Open market started (monthly)
1967	Famine due to drought. Villagers exchanged fish to cassava at Usheshi village
1966-67	Construction of road to Ukerewe (Italian support)
1968	The first preschool at village (“Bush school”: kindergarden only)
1971	Recent preschool opened (std I)
1970s	Christianity started
1972-73	Dispensary at Blumba village opened.
1974	Ujamaa village (Paulo Asasia: chair), people brought to live the centre of the village along the road.
1975	Thieves within villages and outsiders joint to steal cows (protection by beating drums)
1976	Resolve of the Ujamaa village →Villagers returned to the old settlement near their shambas
1977	TANU and Afro Shiraze united → “CCM” as one party
1981	Cholera outbreak
1982	Famine: Yomga (yellow→football team). US govt brought yellow colored maize
1989	Sungu Sungu formed
1992	Multi party system started
1996	CSDP (MCH) started/Hesawa: latrine (school) construction (‘96) survey (‘96)
1997	Digging of borehole→water did not come up.
2001	MMEM (2ndary education programe) started (WB support), Construction of school rooms, teachers h
2002	ICDP(integrated Community Devt Program) by Anglican church support - construction of teachers’ homes - beekeeping, tree planting - livestock raising (Boran)
2005	Kamlebya primary school opened.