

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL MINISTRY
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SUSTAINABLE RURAL LIVELIHOODS FOR FARMERS
THROUGH POPULAR EDUCATION IN BUKOBA
LOCATION, TANZANIA

By
SR. ANNA-STELLA PASCHAL RWEYEMAMU, FDCC

Supervisor
MRS. PHILOMENA MWAURA

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STUDENT DECLARATION

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EDUCATION IN BUKOBA LOCATION TANZANIA

By

SR. ANNASTELLA PASCHAL RWEYEMAMU, FDDC

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work achieved through my personal experience, reading, research and reflection. It has never been submitted to any other college or University for academic credit. All information from other sources has been duly acknowledged.

Signed Annastella Paschal Fddc

Date April 2001

This study has been submitted for examination with my approval as the college supervisor.

Signed [Signature]

Mrs. Philomena N. Mwaura, Supervisor

Date April 2001

This study has been submitted for examination with my approval as the Director of the Institute of social Ministry.

Signed -----

Fr. Francesco Pierli, MCCJ, Director

Date -----

DEDICATION

To my late parents, Mum Carolina Kokwija and Daddy Paschal Rweyemamu whose enterpreneouship and innovation was constructive and educative, this has constantly widened my vision. Also, to all Bukabuye farmers who are ready to venture into new horizons.

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ABSTRACT

In most developing countries, rural inhabitants using locally available materials are able to provide for their own livelihood. The present study brings together studies of experiences with rural human settlements in Bukabuye, Bukoba location, in Tanzania. The case study highlights four fundamental issues in rural human settlements, development, and management; first, the need for decentralized participatory frameworks of rural development. Secondly, the potential of an enabling approach to rural development; thirdly, the importance of integrating projects within wider programs aimed at enhancing the income-generating capacity of the rural poor; and fourthly, the importance of appropriate technology in rural shelter programs.

In spite of Africa having a sizeable population and many specialists who still lives in a culture which do not appreciate fully its own resources. Therefore, the immediate aim of the study is to disseminate information on the above experience, from which both positive and negative lessons may be learned. In the long run, it is hoped that this study will contribute to the formulation of coherent rural human settlement development and management policies. How should we use our minds so that all the resources, which we have, are used in a meaningful manner? We have resources such as human talents labour, land, rivers, swamps, birds, animals and rainwater which is wasted.

If China has managed by using the same resources, why not Africa? *"In 1949, hunger was still a constant threat to the vast majority of the Chinese people. Since then the Chinese have channeled rivers and streams, drained swamps, terraced the land and cultivated it and laid irrigation systems"*¹. Perhaps the greatest achievement is that they relied on peasants. Ecologically it remained very sound since it used mostly human and animal excrement as fertilizers. All these resources are not difficult to find in Africa places, but are left to slip away. The good example we have is rainwater. Over the last few months we had very heavy rains in Nairobi after a long period of drought, to a point where cars were wading in flooded roads, while the taps was dry back home. At the same time power problems continue due to lack of sufficient water in the dams.

It is the researcher's hope that this study will shed some light in helping Africans, specifically Tanzanians, realize the importance of using effectively African resources, and by

¹ Matthew J. O'Connell (ed.), *China as a model of Development*; (New York: Maryknoll, 1976), p.2

doing so, we can make agriculture the basis of our economy here in Africa. This does not mean that we agree with the forceful means used by China on family planning.

GLOSSARY ABBREVIATIONS

BDRDP	Bukoba District Rural Development Programmer
BSF	Belgium Survival Fund
DAO	District Agricultural Office
DRDP	District Rural Development Programmer
FEC	Farmers Extension Centers
FEG	Farmers Extension Group
FIDGT	Fund for International Development and Government of Tanzania
HIP	Heifer International Project
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
JUDEA	Juhudi Development Association
KAEMP	Kagera Agriculture and Environmental Management Project
KALIDEP	Kagera Livestock Development Project
KCU	Kagera Cooperative Union
MAYAWA	Maendeleo ya Wakulima
NGO's	Non Governmental Oranisations
CUEA	Catholic University of Eastern Africa

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Muchemi in his long essay defined Sustainable Agriculture as “*a model of social and economic organization based on an equitable and participatory vision of development which recognizes the environment and natural resources as the foundation of economic activity. Agriculture is sustainable when it is ecologically sound, economically viable, culturally, and socially just appropriate and based on a holistic and scientific approach*”²

Sustainable agriculture uses locally available resources appropriate and affordable technologies, minimizes the use of external inputs. Sustainable agriculture respects ecological principles of diversity and interdependence and uses the insights of modern science to improve rather than displace traditional wisdom. Sustainable agriculture it meets the needs of the rural people without compromising the ability of the present and future generations to compromising the ability of the present and future generations to meet their needs.

POPULAR EDUCATION

It is important to know the meaning of Education. The Collings Concise Dictionary says that: it is “*The act or process of acquiring knowledge. The knowledge or training acquired by this process. The act or process of imparting knowledge, especially at a school, college, or university*”³. Almost the same has been explained in Longman as; “*the process by which a person's mind and character are developed through teaching, especially through formal instruction at a school or college*”⁴.

Popular education therefore, is task-oriented. It is aimed at adults and is education, which motivates for it gives clearly the relationship of what is learned and life practicality. Adults are interested and learn quickly about those things that are *relevant to their lives*. It is education, which stresses learning more than teaching. Where possible, animators should create a learning situation where adults can discover answers and solution for themselves. “A

² David Muchemi, OSF, *Integrated rural Development: A sustainable Approach to Rural Community Development for Lare Division, Nakuru, Kenya*, (Nairobi:Tangaza College, 1999), p.2

³ Diana Adams, *Collings Concise English Dictionary*, (third edition), England: Harper Collins Publishers, 1982), p. 409

⁴ Della Summers, *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*, (New Edition), England: Clays Ltd, 1978), p. 325

very pleasant thing about adult education is that we can learn what we want to learn, what one feel would be useful to them in their lives. While at school, children are taught the things which we adults decide they should be taught"⁵. This is to agree with what Paul Freire says, "*people must learn to read their reality and write their own history*"⁶." People are able to transform and improve their situations of life, and this is what is meant by popular education.

⁵ Anne Hope and Sally Timmel, *Training for Transformation* Handbook for Community Workers, (Zimbabwe: Mambo press, 1984), p. 133

⁶ Paulo Freire, *Pedagogy of the oppressed*; (New York: Herder and Herder, 1970), p. 12

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

1.0 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

In most developing countries, rural service centres play a very important role in the lives of rural inhabitants. Agricultural inputs, such as seeds, and fertilizers, as well as support services, such as agricultural extensions, credit facilities and repairs of agricultural machinery, are all provided directly to farmers from rural service centres. Rural service centres also constitute the first agricultural produce collection points in the agricultural marketing chain.

In Africa, the importance of rural service centres cannot be overemphasized. The majority of the population of most African countries is still rural, and most of them are directly dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods. In addition, most African nations depend on agriculture for most of their export earnings. Clearly, rural service centre planning and management are an important subject that deserves greater attention than it has up to now been accorded.

One of the objectives of this study is to improve the infrastructure support for low-income settlements, in rural areas of Bukoba, Tanzania. Since the majority of people in developing countries, particularly the poor, still live in rural areas and will continue to live in rural areas possibly for the rest of their lives, the improvement of rural living conditions must be a high priority. It is hoped that the project proposed in this study will assist in developing suitable programs to extend infrastructure to serve rural people.

In order to make an impact on the majority in the developing countries, one must remember that they live in rural areas, whereas modern development seems to be geared

towards urban areas. People are attracted to such centres only to find that the facilities and the ways of life are different and far worse from those they have left behind in the villages. The result is that most of them “drown” in these towns, becoming neither useful neither to themselves nor to their communities.

In order to remedy this, life in the rural areas should be made attractive and profitable with a view to keeping these people in their homes and in their surroundings. There is need of helping rural people to improve their yields and their health. By so doing, many needy rural men and women in the developing nations of the world can be helped.

President Nyerere, the Founding Father of Tanzania, observes that “*roads, buildings, the increase of crop output and other things of this nature, are not development, they are only tools for development. New roads extend people’s freedom only if they travel on them. An increase in the number of school buildings is development only if those buildings can be, and are being, used to develop the mind and the understanding of people*”¹. It is the researcher’s opinion that Nyerere’s theory of development was wonderful but unfortunately it only remained on paper. Development according to Nyerere is meant to be holistic and should cover all aspects of life. It should not remain at the materialistic level. However, what has been happening is that people are experiencing a great deal of subhuman conditions and some oppressive structures. All of these have caused great poverty among the Tanzanians, particularly in Bukoba. People are poor because people do not have an access to all the basic needs, such as health-care, communications, roads and education. However, in Tanzania, many citizens do not have access to such benefits, which are supposed to be provided by the Government. Their incomes are not sufficient. The price of cash crops, on

¹ Julius K. Nyerere, *Freedom and Development: (Uhuru na Maendeleo): A selection From Writings and speeches 1968-1973* (London: Oxford University Press, 1973), p .59

which people have depended, diminishes each year whereas the price of other materials such as sugar, salt, kerosene and clothing keeps rising. The determination of prices is used as a means of suppressing the common man in a society, which can hardly manage to provide the basic needs such as basic education, health and good roads.

This study intends to research with the common people of the area, so that the real problems can be met, and therefore, a solution to the problems be found so as to work together for a better society, and a better Nation. That actually will have fulfilled the meaning of popular education. People need to be educated so that, they can constantly fight against such problems.

The present study brings together a synthesis of information from one village case study of rural Bukabuye, within Bukoba location, in Tanzania. It would not be possible in a study of this nature, to conduct research on the entire Bukoba location. We have therefore, selected Bukabuye as the focus of the case study. Bukabuye is a good working example because history links it with other locations within the Kagera Region and the whole of Tanzania. The study also explores possible avenues for the improvement of national rural service centre policy, formulation and rural service centre management. The immediate aim of this paper is to disseminate information on the shared experiences, from which both positive and negative lessons may be learned. In the long run, it is hoped that this study will contribute to the formulation of coherent rural human sustainability for a dignified livelihood.

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The importance of the topic is something long felt and experienced, especially over the last two years by the researcher. It amazed her to see the diversity of people living in misery, that is, deprived of all basic necessities, which facilitate confidence, dignity, self esteem, sharing, love, unity and good neighborliness, a society where goods and services are no longer equitably distributed. This was her experience in the Kibera slums of Nairobi between June-July 1999. She detected the problem of *"rural-urban migration particularly among a group of women"*².

Later on, the problem encountered was expanded in a long essay. This time the researcher saw the importance of working on the root causes of the problems that lead to women ending up living in abject poverty in the slums, which is a far more miserable life than in the rural areas where they came from. Their vulnerability made the researcher ask herself many questions such as, how can these women prefer urban life to rural life? These were women coming from neighboring countries such as *"Uganda, Sudan, and Tanzania"*³. If these people accept to live the life in the slums, which is so devastating, then that of the rural area must have been more frustrating.

This study hopes to show that this problem is wide spread to the entire rural set up where they come from. That is why the researcher decided to investigate closely what was happening in Bukabuye. For their livelihood is found through farming. By farming, farmers are expected to cater for all their needs such as household expenses, providing education for

² Anastella Paschal Rweyemamu, *Women and job creation for self-reliance: Christ the King Line Saba, Kibera slum*: Fact finding report (Nairobi: Tangaza college, 1999), p. 3

³ Anastella Paschal Rweyemamu, *The involvement of Rural women in development Bukoba location, Tanzania* (Nairobi: Tangaza college, 2000), p. 4

their children, medication, even paying taxes. All this has failed because the expenses exceed the income the household earns daily, monthly and yearly.

The resources with which they live daily are apparently inadequate. The fall in prices of their cash crop, coffee, which is supposed to cater for all their household needs, is questionable. Due to poor economic resources, the area is permanently unable to provide for the living needs of its people. There is a constant need, and malnutrition is a threat to both health and economic development throughout the rural Bukoba District. The problem has grown countrywide and even worldwide. Recently the Daily Nation reported that "*Tanzania, one of the world's poorest nations, is heavily dependent on agriculture and experiences chronic food shortage*"⁴. Though poor, the country is not actually unable to cope with its food needs. All this is due to lack of good management. Most of the people in Bukoba have scarcity of food because no storage for food. About two-months ago, tons of maize were exported to its neighboring countries like Kenya. The question arises, why was maize sold, at cheaper prices and now the country has to buy it at higher prices? The same thing also happens to crops like coffee from Bukoba, which is sold in Uganda, and sugar from Moshi, sold in Kenya. The researcher sees it as a problem, because the local people continue suffering due to the economic decline of the country and mismanagement of the little resources they have. People are not taught how to handle their resources. This study therefore investigates factors responsible for the lack of sustainable development in rural Bukoba. It seeks also to examine how perhaps, education can enhance development in rural Bukoba.

⁴ Daily Nation, Wednesday, (August 16, 2000), p. 10

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

We are realizing that there are factors in life, which tend to push or pull people from their usual place to the unknown destinations. This unknown place makes a person a migrant if he/she is within the country or an immigrant if he/she has crossed the border. Through this study we hope to explore the importance of a better reasonable life, so that people can have easier access to facilities, be it in rural or urban areas. The issue is how to make it work efficiently, be adopted by many within the area, and transfer technology to a farming community.

The people of the area have land as their material resource, but until it is used to its full capacity, it cannot cater satisfactorily for the needs of the people. They need to know which season is suitable for which crops. Land can be eroded due to over grazing. The researcher would like to say that land is very important and so with the coming of modern technology, agricultural land is capable of providing means of economic advancement. Leaving the resources of land unexplored causes a lot of instability in production.

Therefore, the researcher intends to prove that it is unfair and shameful to have a majority of the country's population living in extreme poverty while a few people live in extreme luxury. There are ways in which this gap can be bridged.

This tells us that national policies for development tend to focus on urban areas, whereas though rural policies exist, implementation often ranks very low on the scale of national development priorities.

1.3 BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

- I. The researcher assumes that there are social, political, economic, cultural and religious factors that create problems that hinder the attainment of a stable life.
- II. The lack of rural farmers taking part in the political arena of the country has become a hindrance to their development
- III. A failure to grow a variety of crops has contributed to lack of finances and adequate food production.
- IV. Bukoba locality is capable of, and has the potential for self-emancipation if provided with appropriate motivation.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

It must be recognized that the considerable number of research stations scattered throughout Africa has undoubtedly done much valuable work.

Yet, in some cases, efforts to improve agriculture were hampered because the researchers had not provided attractive answers to the problems confronting the farmers. Even in a few instances the technical means of increasing the production had not yet been devised.

The following are the research questions of the study:

- I. What are the problems facing farmers in Bukabuye?
- II. How can their farming methods be improved for sustainable development?
- III. Do farmers receive any training or education for this purpose?
- IV. Which possible steps can be taken to alleviate the situation of the farmers in Bukoba location?

1.5 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

This study is intended to shed some light on the farmers. The researcher's insight and the project proposal drafted for Mugana Parish will result in a number of benefits.

These are as follows:

- I. Pool resources: by pooling of capital and labour together, they are able to aim higher, rather than aiming lower and no longer afraid of the challenge and risks involved. This will help farmers in identifying their problems and finding together possible solutions and opportunities.
- II. The study is also going to help farmers to identify and develop technological options by building on their traditional knowledge.
- III. It will help farmers to influence government agricultural policies to take into account the production needs of small-scale farmers, by demonstrating the effectiveness of participatory approaches.
- IV. It will help to know how to voice their needs to the policy makers, especially the social needs.

1.6 THE STUDY AREA

The Bukoba Rural District is located in the northeastern part of the Kagera Region. To the east there is Lake Victoria, whereas its northern, western and southern borders are shared with Uganda, Karagwe and Muleba District respectively.

Agricultural Zones in the District may be considered in the context of physical characteristics, potentials and constraints to be developed. The district consists of three Agro-Ecological Zones and these include Bukoba/Kemondo Bay, Coastal Bukoba – Karagwe

Ankolean. Zone the dry area Zone. The first two cover areas with high rainfall conditions greater than 2,000mm.

Measures to increase crop production in Bukoba district would require improved care of existing farms. Since banana production is the most preferred crop in terms of cultivation, acreage and production, it would be advisable to improve management of farms through weeding, use of manure, weevil trapping and mulching.

The agricultural sector in turn is based on independent small-scale production of major perennial crops: bananas and coffee, mostly in an inter-cropped pattern with coffee trees, mainly occupying the periphery of the homestead. Bananas and coffee are the major subsistence and cash crops respectively. The farmer has a direct development influence over the banana since it can have a dual purpose of being food and a cash crop, depending on its supply level at a given time and locality. Basically, the cultivation pattern prevailing in the district is characterized by intensive utilization of the land through rotational under-planting of annual food crops cultivation on the arid/semi arid open grassland between villages.

The main staple food in rural Bukoba is bananas. In recent years considerable damage has been done to the bananas caused by banana weevils and nematodes and lately by the imported Panama disease. This has led them shift into planting maize, cassava, sweet potatoes and yams in affected areas. The local beer (*rubisi*) is brewed from bananas and its sale contributes significantly to household incomes. While the disadvantage part of beer is to consume income for the community, and make life more difficult. Pulses (beans, peanuts and bambara nuts) are important both as subsistence food and cash crops. Palms oil frees are also found in parts of the district. They are an important source of vitamins together with the mango and the papaw.

It should be mentioned that “*rural Bukoba holds the unfortunate scars of being both the main center of fighting on Tanzania soil during the Tanzania-Uganda war of 1979 and of the AIDS epidemic in Tanzania. Both of these have left their marks on the area, in various forms like agricultural decline and large numbers of orphans*”⁵

1.7 THE DIVISION OF THE STUDY

The research comprises six chapters, the first chapter starts with a general historical background and continues to explain in detail reasons for choosing such a study, objectives, basic assumptions, research questions, justification of the study and the division of the study.

Chapter two is the literature review, it provides an overview of Africa, Tanzania and specifically the Bukoba location. It also provides the relationship between the researcher’s study, Christian visions (theological pastoral vision) and the existing secondary data. It comments on the main concepts and shows strengths and weaknesses in reported materials, research findings, and provides an overall summary of the research on written sources.

Chapter three discusses the methodologies used in carrying out the research of the subject and the sampling procedures used.

Chapter four of the research deals with data collection and analysis. It describes clearly the techniques used to collect the data, through questionnaires/schedule interviews. It also discusses the problems experienced during data gathering, observations and results.

Chapter five of the research discusses the research findings. It uses clear descriptions and displays supportive evidence through statements, tables and pictures, for appropriate validity and reliability purposes. It ends with a general summary of the research, references/bibliography and /appendixes.

⁵ Peter Gibbon (ed.), *Liberalized Development in Tanzania*, (Sweden: uppsala, 1995), p.122-124

In Chapter six the researcher draws a project proposal as a means of providing solutions to the problems encountered during the study. The project intends to enhance the livelihood of the rural farmers of Bukoba.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Global strategy for shelter for the Year 2000 was launched in 1988 as a guiding framework for national shelter policy. Despite considerable progress since then, many countries still do not have explicit policies on rural shelters. Many national shelter policies cover only urban shelters, and it is assumed that there are no significant rural shelter problems and that rural inhabitants will in one way or another, manage to provide their own shelter without the assistance from government or other formal institutions. Yet, the large majority of the rural inhabitants in developing countries live insecurely, in terms of security of tenure, quantity of shelter and its physical quality. Much effort has been focused on security, therefore, the majority end up without basic education and as a consequence, live ignorant lives. This phenomenon is itself a manifestation of the more general problem of rural poverty. Researchers have also tended to neglect the problem of rural shelter and there is at present little published material which policy-makers can consult for guidance. If at all the published materials are there, very little implementation has been done. The year 2000 has passed and the situation has remained the way it has been from the beginning.

The theory of a United Republic of Tanzania on villageization was excellent. It intended to see the villages in terms of size so as to provide easily the essential services in terms of water, schools, clinics, shops and transport. In addition, the enlarged villages would also constitute the basis for cooperation, or communal, economic production. Because of hasty and rudimentary planning, village programs have frequently failed to take account of

environmental consequences, particularly land degradation resulting from grazing pressure and deforestation around the new villages.

Even when all has failed, the land still exists and each family is able to have some property. Agriculture is an inescapable fact of Tanzania's economy. It engages approximately 83% of the economic active population, contributes 40% of the foreign exchange earned. It is for these reasons, we as citizens of Tanzania, feel that the Government has to feel the need of continually identifying agriculture as the most important sector of the economy of the country.

This chapter reviews literature of Bukoba's efforts in development. The researcher met a lot of difficulty in accessing what had been written on the subject. Therefore, the researcher will concentrate on the general literature on Tanzania and assume that the situation is most likely replicated in Bukoba.

2.1 SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF THE BAHAYA

The people of Bukoba are the Abahaya ethnic group, known as Kiziba. According to Cory and Hartnoll, most Haya clans claim that they originated in Bunyoro (Uganda). The immigrants seem to have come, in family bands and entered a sparsely populated country. It is said that the descendants of the original settlement leaders are today *their "clan heads and that not one of them is considered superior to another"*⁶. The population of this entire Haya Kingdom speaks a language closely related to that of Western Uganda from where the ancestors of most of the Haya came.

⁶ Brian K. Taylor, *The Western Lacustrine Bantu* (London: International The Sidney Press Ltd., 1962), p. 133

Bukoba soil and climate are conducive for agriculture, which in traditional times and today remains the main productive activity of the Haya. Their staple food is the plantain bananas. These plantain bananas are cultivated by male labour. The area, extending to the West and North of Lake Victoria contains a very uneven distribution of fertile soil. Such conditions are well suited to a crop like the plantain, which can be grown for almost indefinite periods on the same plot of soil with little strenuous effort beyond the initial planting. Austen observes that, *“taking care and harvesting of the plantain takes place continuously throughout the year and is usually delegated to women”*⁷. Today this has changed tremendously, because the work on the banana farm is shared with men. However, when the farm is not taken care of properly, the blame still goes to the women.

2.2 OVERVIEW OF THE PROBLEM

Before independence, *“the colonial government compelled peasants to grow cash crops (tea, rubber, cotton, coffee, cashew nuts, tobacco, and pyrethrum) for European industries. Thus, the traditional food crop economy was changed to a cash crop economy. Tax was introduced as a way of forcing farmers to grow cash crops. The consequences were food shortages and famines. There was insufficient agricultural infrastructure and technical expertise, poor agricultural implements, and agricultural education credit provision to African farmers, was poorly organized and inadequate”*⁸.

The cash crop in this case, which grows in Bukoba, is coffee. Coffee has resulted in making rural people live in absolute poverty. It is because they have relied only on coffee as

⁷ Ralph A. Austen. *Northwest Tanzania under German and British rule: Colonial Policy and Tribal Politics, 1889-1939* (London: New Haven and Yale University Press, 1968), p. 50

⁸ Esaurp, *Tanzanian's tomorrow: An Eastern and Southern African universities Research Program publication*, (Kenya: Tema Publishers Company Ltd., 1996), p. 208-209

the main source of their income. The District has a total of 130 cooperative societies out of which 40 are crop marketing societies. These cooperative societies operate under the umbrella of the Kagera Cooperative Union (KCU). They render mainly marketing services for Bukoba and the Muleba districts, and purchase only coffee. This Cooperative Union which is supposed to buy and sell coffee has ceased because of financial constraints and so that “farmers are selling their coffee on credit bases”⁹. The price of coffee fluctuates from year to year. Such a trend is discouraging farmers from expanding their coffee farms. A good number of societies especially saving and credit societies are dormant and legal procedures are being under taken for their cancellation and subsequent liquidation.

COFFEE PRICES OVER THE LAST SIX YEARS

YEAR	US \$	PRICE PER 1KG
1995	0.69	550/=Tshs
1996	0.44	350/=Tshs
1997	0.44	350/=Tshs
1998	0.38	300/=Tshs
1999	0.38	300/=Tshs
2000	0.28	200/=Tshs

Source: Kagera agricultural and environmental management.

Taking 800Tanzanian Shilling equal to 1 US \$

Since coffee is the main cash crop in the area, when it fails, the whole system gets disorganized. If there were other ways or means of generating produce it could help the farmers make progress. Still its selling is not equivalent with what a farmer is paid. See the above table. This is still the system where by the Government used to pay workers very low, but ensures that all basic social services are guaranteed such as education, medications and transportation. Now social services are no longer catered for, but still low pay continues.

⁹ One of the interviewer researchers Mr. Mushana said, “I have been not paid for the last two year, my coffee

Few Savings and Credit Societies are active in the Bukoba District. They issue small loans to their members, who contribute in shares, but do not have clear modality systems of current or savings accounts. Services are generally poor and due to high inflation, the value of capital is decreasing.

Lack of credit facilities is one of the major factors, which hinders the farmers' efforts to increase production in the Bukoba District. The Cooperative and Rural Development Bank is willing to provide Credit to customers who have a loan security. The loans could be easily granted almost to every person. But the question is, will the farm be able to pay back? A lot of effort is put into growing coffee. The end result of it is food shortage. More time is given to coffee, which does not answer the household needs.

2.3 THE ROLE OF THE CHURCH IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

The concepts of theology and development cannot be separated entirely from each other. Theology helps our understanding of development which in turn influences our theology. Nevertheless, the two are plainly not the same. It is therefore, important to make clear what we mean by each of these. Therefore, in this particular case, development is concerned with the relationship of the poor with the rich. In the theology of development, the main emphasis tends to be on the reflection on development. *"Theology is faith seeking understanding"*¹⁰.

Development is not an empty historical or utopian-based type of concept. Rather, it is a realistic, practical, and humanistic type of progress as opposed to the popular understanding of materialistic development. It arises out of the realization of the subhuman

which I sold in the cooperative.

conditions/structures the majority of the world population continues to live in, being treated as second class people or sub-human beings. Indeed, it is that type of development, which seeks the recovery of not only the rights of the poor but also the dignity, which the poor have been denied.

Authentic development is based on certain biblical themes. The book of Genesis, for instance, reveals God as the creator who placed humanity at the center of the entire creation. It was thus for his welfare that man (woman) would care and make use of God's creation (Genesis 1:27-29).

The theology of development is also founded on the life and teaching/ministry of Jesus Christ. His mission aimed at bringing the Good News to the people, especially the poor, the sick, the sinners and the oppressed as exemplified by the miracles He performed. It is among such despised people that Christ spent most of His life. He therefore, appears to be the promotion of the mission to the poor. It is this mission that He handed over to his followers, the disciples. On this basis, therefore, the Church cannot do otherwise but to assume the mission of its founder towards the poor.

Pope John Paul II in his Encyclical *Redemptor Hominis* reminds us that the "Church cannot abandon man" and that "*since man is the way for the Church, the Church of today must be aware in an always new manner of man's situation. That means she must be aware of the possibilities, She must likewise be aware of the threats to man and of all that seems to oppose the endeavor to make human life more human*"¹¹.

¹⁰ Isabel Phiri, Kenneth Ross, James Cox, ed., *The role of Christianity in development: Peace and reconstruction* (Nairobi: Kolbe Press, 1996), p. 10

¹¹ William Murphy, *The true dimensions of development today: Texts of John Paul II August 1979-February 1982* (Italy: Vatican city, 1982), p. 6

This same insight the Pope made more concrete in the discourse in Brazil when he said that the Church and every Christian has the task of *"affirming the necessary basis. The unquestionable principle that must sustain every action that aims at constructing a society, which must meet man's needs. Both at the level of material goods and of those that are spiritual and religious, a society founded on a system of values that protects it from manipulations guided by individual or collective selfishness"*¹².

This is the primary mission of the Church to proclaim the truth about human beings as redeemed by Christ. This is a spiritual and transcendent message about God's love for every person in Christ Jesus, which the Church must proclaim. The unavoidable task of the Church is evangelical. She can never abandon the human person in all his or her fullness, and she must always be sensitive to and address the realities of the human condition.

Concerning the same, the Africa Synod Fathers asked themselves: *"In Africa a continent full of bad news, what is the Christian message (Good News) for our people? Evangelization stands for many of those essential values which our continent very much lacks: hope, joy, harmony, love and unity"*¹³. To avoid generalization for a continent, which is so vast, the Synod Fathers came up with one situation without doubt that is, *"Africa is full of problems"*¹⁴. In almost all our nations, there is abject poverty, tragic mismanagement of available scarce resources, political instability and social disorientation. Africa has practically become an irrelevant appendix, often forgotten and neglected. The Church has a greater responsibility in taking human welfare as part of its evangelization program. Evangelization will mean nothing if it does not touch the core concerns of people and their

¹² Ibid., p. 7

¹³ Post-synodal Apostolic Exhortation Ecclesia in Africa of the Holy Father John Paul II, *The Church in Africa*, (Kenya: Kolbe Press, 1995), p. 32

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 32

life situations. *"The sons and daughters of Africa need an understanding presence and pastoral concern. They need to be helped to recoup their energies so as to put them at the service of the common good"*¹⁵. If it had not remained theoretical, the researcher thinks that today problems could have at least been minimized, since the time the Bishops met in 1992.

Most of our churches in Africa are still office-oriented where a minister is found in the parish only, most probably this system does not allow them to grasp fully the reality of their beneficiaries. Be it the priests, sisters or catechists, whoever does pastoral work, sits patiently waiting for people to bring them their problems. Though, it does not mean that all priest need to be social Ministers but such a role is supposed to be given great importance as part of evangelization in the parish. These are people who could identify themselves with people's problems. The church exists because of the same people. They are the key players of the church foundation. Unless they are cared for, the Church can be built on sand. If there were no people, there would be no Church either. Therefore, to make the Church flourish it needs to make its people feel part of it. By integrating their spiritual, psychological, and physical needs, so that they are able to worship without fear, and to assimilate moral values with a lot of convictions and commitments, making it part of their way of life. The Synod Fathers concluded therefore, we can help by saying that the Church must continue to exercise her prophetic role and be the voice of the voiceless, so that everywhere the human dignity of every individual will be acknowledged, and that people will always be at the center of all government programs.

The real challenge in Africa remains to make *"the message proclaimed by Christ is relevant and credible"*¹⁶. The Synod's debate on the relevance and credibility of the

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 33

¹⁶ Ibid., p. 19

Church's message in Africa inescapably entailed consideration on the very credibility of proclaiming of this message.

2.3.1 The role of the Church in Tanzania

The church of Tanzania both as a social entity and as a hierarchy has played a great role in responding positively to the social issues, such as healthcare and education. The Church should however do more to carry on the battle and not remain satisfied with what it has done or achieved in this aspect. It needs to work more in order to bring in to realization its given mandated mission for all people. The Church ministers to different people, of different ages, different backgrounds, and source of income. The Tanzanian church's concern towards the farmers is not clearly defined, considering that a large percentage of the populations in the country are Catholics. The research has revealed that 90% of Tanzanian citizens live in rural areas. The Church for this matter need not be silent towards such a multitude. It has also written many pastoral letters to its faithful but not fully addressing the concrete daily life situation of the rural people. It was evidently seen during 2000 when people were in crisis of falling coffee prices, the church kept quiet, as if it never existed. These are real issues where the church needs at least to explain why things are happening in the way they do.

The researcher's experience that the main quarrel of the parish priest and his parishioners, is Sunday collection. How many parishioners are capable of sustaining their priests? The researcher strongly believes that, the Parish Priest could also take interest in knowing how much income is earned monthly, through creating possibilities for them rather than fighting over the given offerings. Not mentioning the name and place, a priest told his faithful *'not to bring coins here in the box, because the noise, which they make, is like*

hammering the wounds of Jesus once again'. To the researchers' view that is evidently not the proper way of improving the participation of Christians in and building of their Church. It could be better said as Father Mosha said in his article, that "*Edward Sokoine*"¹⁷ as a prophet attempted to "*cut through the numbness to penetrate the self deception; so that the God of endings is confessed as Lord*"¹⁸. It is better to go to the people and find solutions to their many problems.

By the fact of doing this he was the most lovable and respectable man among the majority of the Tanzanians. Eventually he died in a mysterious road accident. As a good Catholic he was both a prophet in the Church and in the social life of the people. He played his roles, in the government, in the Church and in the society as a whole.

The researcher agrees with the Synod Fathers that, the Church's cooperation is necessary through fervent prayer, serious reflection, suitable planning and the mobilization of resources, starting from the Church and reaching its faithful in the entire setting.

2.3.2 Biblical presuppositions: God is interested in material things

God is interested in the "here and now", that is to see people living a happy life. God loves the poor, but not the poor world. In the book of Genesis we are told that "God made all kinds of wild animals, all kinds of cattle, and all kinds of creeping things of the earth. God saw how good it was. Then God said: 'Let us make man in our image, after our likeness'. Let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, the birds of the air, and cattle, and over all the wild animals and all the creatures that crawl on the ground" (Genesis 1:25-26). It is in

¹⁷ Edward Sokoine. was a Prime Minister of Tanzania, he was an upright man, did fight against corruption at all levels, he did not spare even those in higher position in the government straight forward and died in mysterious road accident in 1980's

¹⁸ Laurent Magesa. *The prophetic Role of the Church in Tanzania Today*, Raymond A. Mosha, Symposium of five papers (Nairobi: Gaba Publications 1991), p. 13

their likeness to God that human beings are given delegated authority over the rest of creation and which enables them to be creative so as to attain that fullness willed by God for each individual.

God's concern did not stop after creating and providing everything here on earth. In the book of Exodus, God delivers his people, He leads them into the land flowing with milk and honey. "I have come down to rescue them from the hands of the Egyptians and lead them out of that land into a good and spacious land, a land flowing with milk and honey" (Exodus 3:8). The same is said in the book of Deuteronomy. "The LORD, your God, is bringing you into a good country, a land with streams of water, with springs and fountains welling up in the hills and valleys, a land of wheat and barley, of vines and fig trees of olive trees and of honey, a land where you can eat bread without stint and where you will lack nothing, a land whose stones contain iron and in whose hills you can mine copper" (Deuteronomy 8: 7-10). There was a sense of humor in God that people ought to have enough in the premises, not to get things with difficulties but He made all things possible in the locality.

Later on we see what the Resurrection of Jesus meant to the people. "With great power the apostles bore witness to the resurrection of the Lord Jesus, and great favour was accorded them all. There was not a needy person among them" (Acts 4: 33-34). This was the effect of the resurrection. God is interested in material things. Therefore, the resurrection is that of the 'body'. God tells the poor that He wants them to enjoy the material things to bring them to the country of milk and honey.

All those who came to listen to Jesus, He cured them first. "Came to hear him and to be healed of their diseases" (Luke 6: 17-19). Jesus does not only give material things, He

also meets spiritual needs. The first sign done by Jesus was that of changing water into wine at Cana. “Jesus and His disciples were also invited to the wedding. When the wine ran short, the mother of Jesus said to him, they have no wine.” Jesus said to her, “Woman, how does your concern affect me?” (John 2:1-4). It is quite clear that Jesus when invited to the wedding did not plan that He was going to perform such a miracle. Jesus did not have a structured mind, which could hinder him from seeing what was a need at a particular time.

Jesus the Christ is mirrored in our times in the joys and hopes, the grief and anguish of the people of our times especially among the very poor. This should demonstrate the Church’s preferential option for the poor for whom she particularly advocates. The Church of Christ need to promote people so that they can help themselves, rather than promoting poverty by giving them handouts. Instead give them something which will help them remain independent and self-sustainable.

2.3.3 The role of the Church in human development in Bukoba

In the book entitled *Every Citizen’s Handbook*, it is clearly stated that as part of evangelization, the Church is accountable for its people. The book mentions some outstanding persons in the Church who worked for the betterment of society. Among them is “*Blessed Adolph Kolping (1813-1865) who is considered the pioneer of the German Catholic Social movement. Pope John Paul II declared that “Father Adolph had been a forerunner of the Social Encyclicals of Popes”*¹⁹”.

The Bukoba Catholic Church has carried on Fr. Adolph’s idea of developing the local Church through Kolping which is in the diocese of Bukoba initiating projects among women,

¹⁹Tarcision Agostoni, *Every Citizen’s Handbook: Building a peaceful Society* (Nairobi-Kenya: Daughters of St. Paul, 1997), p. 44

namely “organic farming, home-science and works of embroidering”²⁰. It began in Bukoba in 1989, aware that 80% of the Africa economy depends greatly on farming. “Women as a labour force offer 50% of the contribution”²¹. In this field they are given more importance so that they give quantitative production through their farming. “In Bukoba women are the main actors in this field of farming while using simple and poor implements like hoes and a few traditional implements. Very few can afford to use the plough or tractor. Working hours extend to 12 hours. What they receive from their work can only take care of food most of the time, not even other necessities”²².

Kolping puts a lot of emphasis on women projects. There are other groups, which have dealt with the issue on the same level. These are:

- I. *National Agricultural Extension Program, which has started to uplift women economically through participatory rural appraisal.*
- II. *Heifer International Project (H.I.P). This is under the Anglican Church. It gives goats milk to the women, later they return the first kid.*

There are also the Farmers Research Groups Maruku which use the groups of farmers to conduct its research”²³. Later on it will be said more about Maruku.

All these projects are supposed to convince the audience that the people of Bukoba are in a better position to feed themselves and even their neighboring regions. But, this has not been the case. For instance, the place where the researcher conducted her research, known as Bukabuye village, 25 kilometers from the center of the town, the headquarters of

²⁰ Mulisa Meddy, “TKY Yasherehekea miaka 10 kwa ufnguzi wa Chuo”. In *Rumuli*, ISSN 0865-6941, No 124 (Bukoba: Kanisa Catholic, January 2000), p. 7

²¹ Gilbert J. Makwabe “Wanawake na Kilimo”. In *Rumuli*, ISSN 0865-6941, No 134 (Bukoba Kanisa Catholic, November 2000), p.7

²² Ibid., p. 7

²³ Ibid., p. 7

both Kolping and H.I.P, there are none of the above projects existing there. This affirms her findings that there is still a need to do a lot in the same field as long as people are still poor. This same problem facing Bukabuye could be facing other villages within Bukoba.

During the research, the researcher visited Kagera Community Development Program which deals with the propagation and diffusion of superior Banana Plants, financed by the government of Belgium. These Superior Banana varieties that are either resistant to weevils, Panama, nematodes, banana diseases low fertility and drought, alone or in combination, are introduced, multiplied and distributed.

According to their experience they found the people to be less enthusiastic on new ideas about farming. This is because they have always used the tradition hoe. They are surrounded by fear, suspicious of the new technology, which is likely to destroy the entire banana plantations. Again, the village of the researcher was not yet experimented with these superior bananas. It had just begun when she went for her research two years ago. But, people are yet to be convinced. The programmer concerned had great hopes that individual families would benefit from the new program.

Despite the richness of Bukabuye, people still insist on tradition and their poor farming methods yet, they remain poor and unable to cater for their social needs. There have been rumors around Tanzania that the Bukoba people, in spite of having everything don't know how to work because they are lazy. They are content to do the minimum. It is something murmured around and even foreigners give witness to that. The researcher could agree with them, the reason being that, the production of bananas and coffee being perennial, encourages the people to relax too much, knowing that bananas and coffee will be always available. If this is true, for men not for women since they are very much involved in doing

something in most of the above mentioned projects. This shows that men are not involved in planning and therefore implementation becomes difficult. In fact at other times it becomes difficult for women to implement what they have learned, for they don't own farms, they are only labourers. Therefore, they cannot make changes on the farms.

2.4 CROPS GROWN IN BUKOBA

There is one major farming system in the District and this is known as the perennial banana/coffee based farming system. This farming system prevails over all, several land use types, such as:

- I. The Kibanja: It is the mainstay of the farming system, where the perennial main staple and cash crops (bananas and coffee respectively) are inter-cropped together. This is with a number of annuals under crops (mostly beans and some maize) on plots. This is kept at a high level of fertility through constant application of mulching, manure and compost.
- II. The Kikamba: It is used for annual crops only (sweet potatoes, cassava, maize, beans and groundnuts,) and can be on a neglected piece of Kibanja, which could potentially be rehabilitated, or on Rweya.
- III. Villages are surrounded by grassland Rweya: used sometimes for cultivating bambara nuts and groundnuts and cassava whereas generally it is common grazing land and used for cutting grass for mulching and cultivation of fodder grass. There is also a widespread habit of planting trees (mostly eucalyptus) for poles and firewood thus laying claim on a piece of land is also rapidly taking over from bananas, especially

eucalyptus. Often it is grown in pure sand on Kibanja land. Root crops are also becoming increasingly important in the food basket.

IV. A cattle has been another component of the farming system although only 21% of farm households now own cattle.

The size of the Kibanja is the most important part of the economic potential of the household, since the larger and more important part of the agricultural produce comes from Kibanja. Most households also have Kikamba land. Rweya land is less important. The average farm size consists of Kibanja and Kikamba.

2.5 AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURE AND TECHNOLOGY

*In a relatively land-abundant setting, like that found in Tanzania, a dramatic increase in per capital food production should normally be associated with an increase in farm area, holding technology constant*²⁴. In order to ascertain whether a shift of land resources from cash to food crops has taken place, one can first examine changes in the area under food crops.

We need to consider development in agricultural technology to gauge the impact of the increase in relative labour availability on the farm. Changes in agricultural technology could potentially account for both the increases in food production. The use of chemical fertilizers may provide an indication of changes in agricultural techniques.

Other changes in agricultural techniques may be associated with an increase in the use of animal traction. Animal traction is a component of many agricultural development

²⁴ Alexander H. Sarris and Rogier Van Den Brink, *Economic Policy and Household Welfare during Crisis and Adjustment in Tanzania* (New York and London: New York university Press, 1993) p. 137

programs. A research done in 1971/1972 says, "*In general, the holdings on which animal traction is used, seem to have increased from an overall 4-5%*"²⁵.

The same conclusion can be drawn from the use of tractors. Structure and technology seem to point, at best to a slight increase in per capital food production. However, the modest increases may not have compensated for the general increase in risk levels, as perceived by the farmers. Such an increase in the overall level of risks perceived by producers could have been caused by a general failure of official marketing channels for both production and producers. In the long run, increased risks tend to reduce production levels, causing less grain to be marketed and real price levels on the open market to rise. For instance, the radical changes in the marketing environment have induced producers to shift markedly in and out of official and parallel marketing channels. Moreover, the fact that major agricultural production areas, for export as well as food crops, are situated in closer proximity to Tanzania's borders rather than to its capital has further amplified the significance of parallel markets.

The adjustment policies of the mid-1980s that could have been relevant to agriculture were market liberalization and the exchange rate devaluation. However, market liberalization only took place for food crops and was never seriously implemented for export crops. The expected food supply reaction did occur. Real prices of food immediately plummeted, probably benefiting mainly urban consumers, and producers in regions with a relatively good transportation infrastructure.

The monopolistic government marketing structure remained intact. *It basically used the exchange rate devaluation to ameliorate its financial position and failed to transmit the exchange rate devaluation to the producer level. In other words, it was the political*

²⁵ Ibid., p. 143

economy of gradual adjustment that prevented the supply reaction in the export sector, which continued the pattern of decline that had started in the late 1960s²⁶.

2.6 REASONS FOR HOUSEHOLD FOOD INSECURITY

There is a serious lack of sufficient nutrients in the body, which result in many sicknesses. For example, before cassava was introduced, millet and sorghum was grown in the dry areas. These have an even higher protein content than maize and are rich in iron (5mg/100g).

FOOD COMPOSITION TABLE

	<u>CALORIES gram</u>	<u>PROTEIN gram</u>	<u>FAT gram</u>
Cassava, plantain	120-150	1	2-3
Maize, immature on con	80	4	1.5
Millet	350	10	
Sorghum	350	10	
Plantain	100	0.5	

Source: Food and Nutrition in Practice

The impact of the food eaten does not give the people enough strength needed to continue with their duties as it is supposed to do. The result is that people do a minimum work and end up getting minimum returns for their families. People tend to be weaker and weaker in terms of energy and easily get sick, which leads to death at some time or other.

“About 50% of all Tanzanians live in households classified as poor while about 36% of those households are unable to afford even the basic needs recognized by society.

I. Nearly 12% of children born in Tanzania do not reach the age of five.

²⁶ Ibid., p.145

- II. *About 90 out of every 1,000 children born in Tanzania in 1993 died before their first birthday.*
- III. *Tanzania's life expectancy of 52 is 6 years lower than that of neighbouring Kenya, while the Kenyan infant mortality rate is at 66 per 1,000 children compared to 9 for Uganda.*
- IV. *About 47% of children under five are stunted in Tanzania. This contrast with Uganda where the rate of stunting is 25%²⁷.*

There is another impact such as physical development. Especially at a tender age children need to be well fed so that they can develop their bodies and physical appearances. Lack of physical upkeep results in learning disabilities. These children may find it difficult to learn. Less learned people in an area result in poor quality of leadership. During election time, their people have very few candidates to choose from. Therefore such leaders do not care for the betterment of the country but focus on their personal needs. To crown it all a leader will have no opposition because people tend to abide by everything he/she says and plans.

Other problems arise due to frequent experiences of bad harvests. *" In many places, inadequate commercial suppliers of seeds or peasant purchasing power precluded farmers from re-planting. Lack of the above in the districts, exorbitant prices paid by the farmers, risks of unfavorable weather and the availability of local cultivators as a substitute for improved seeds, are among the factors that contribute to poor household food growing²⁸.* Some places, such as the areas of research have no food storage practices. Therefore, when such sudden flooding, drought and bad harvest occurs, the impact is great, because there are

²⁷ Ibid., p. 145

²⁸ H. Laurens, P. 35

no alternatives. People have been used to hand-to-mouth practices. Unless this changes, people will continue suffering from the same symptoms.

Shortly after independence in 1961, the Government stressed the importance of rural areas' development efforts. Emphasis was to be placed on increasing production and on improving the living standards in the countryside where more than 95% of the population live. It was not the case because of the structures in place. People keep on living by traditional ways of production, and this keeps them from producing equitable products for the household.

It can only be improved if some important insights of the Tanzania agriculture sectors are implemented;

- I. *“If levels of their technology are increased, and fertilizers, mulching, terracing and other intensification techniques are used, they can raise the effective output of high potential land at their disposal.*
- II. *If their access to the market economy is improved this refers to reducing prices of consumer goods and agricultural inputs, and raising the prices of agricultural output. Their productivity will change decisively.*

There is a diversity of farming systems in Tanzania. The high and medium potential areas with relatively abundant resources, may require a different sort of support for instance assistance in directing appropriate inputs to them and taking care of issues such as labor technologies. In low potential areas the main challenge is with respect to the rationalization of the resources carrying capacity of land”²⁹.

²⁹ Esaurp, p. 221

Historically Tanzania was a nation of “farmers geared to household food self-sufficiency but urbanization and increasing non-agricultural activities in rural areas have caused farming households self provisioned food to be superseded by a proliferating network of staple food markets”³⁰.

Farmers today all over Tanzania seem to be highly occupied with marketable crops such as maize, coffee, sugar, and tea. The result of all these is poor household food self-sufficiency. Though, Batchelor will say that “Agricultural improvement alone would not have solved the problem”³¹, there are other spiritual, social, educational and economic needs as well. Agriculturists are frustrated because some farmers get in the fields far too late, “they have had to wait for the Chief’s order or fetish priest to give permission to start ploughing”³². A similar example is that the areas of the research people grow Bambara nuts yearly, which is the richest among the nuts. When a father of the family or an important person to the family dies, that family has to pass a year without growing it. For example, Bukabuye the area of the research last year 2000 have not grown Bambara nuts, because the founding Father of the Nation Julius Nyerere passed away the previous year.

Over and over again you see the most valuable, protein and vitamin rich food crops being sold while children suffer. It is an economic problem, for the “money is needed”³³. In Bukabuye, the area of the research, people do not grow vegetable and fruit trees. The little that is sometimes grown is sold. A housewife told the researcher that ‘my husband would be furious if I gave these vegetables to the family to eat. He takes them to town twice a week

³⁰ Deborah Fahy Bryceson, Pekka Seppala and Marja Liisa Tapio-Bistrom, Maize Marketing policies in Tanzania, 1939-1939. In H. Laurens Van der Laan, Tjalling Dijkstra and Aadran Tilburg (eds), *Agricultural Marketing in Tropical Africa*: contributions from the Netherlands (Netherlands: African Studies Centre, Leiden, 1999), p. 20

³¹ Peter Batchelor, *People in Rural Development* (London: Guernsey Press Ltd; 1993), p. 82

³² Ibid., p. 82

³³ Ibid., p. 82

and that is the only cash income we have'. Lady Koku, her first child died of kwashiorkor (protein starvation), the second daughter became very ill, and she still has to provide food for the family because the husband is concerned with money and most of this money is used on alcohol.

2.7 RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN TANZANIA

Independence in Tanzania did not come through any struggle similar to that of Kenya; nor was the issue of land distribution and inequality a major source of conflict. However, as was the case in Kenya, colonial agriculture was revamped in the 1950s. The department of agriculture in particular lays more emphasis on soil and water conservation and the simultaneous development of new plant varieties. As political agitation gained momentum, the colonial state took more measures to effect the transformation of peasant production, with the cardinal aim of developing a class of wealthy Africans rooted in capitalized agriculture able to serve both the rural and the urban areas. Attempts were made to extend cash-crop production so that every peasant family cultivated at least one main cash crop. Settlement schemes were started where African producers were provided with improved technology of crop husbandry. Gradually, as the commoditization of production increased, the need for specialized and capitalized food production arose.

The colonial state's political move to encourage cooperatives to edge out Asia middlemen, and an improved world market system, were significant factors in the development of commodity production. Despite these attempts to capitalize agriculture, the productive forces nevertheless, remained essentially precapitalist, with family labor and the hoe being the predominant means of production. Accumulation, which could provide

capitalization for agricultural production and “free” peasants from precapitalist modes of production, was indeed limited. “Until 1961, a few thousand European settler farmers received ten times the credit made available for the entire rural African population, and commercial agriculture was still heavily dominated by estates and plantations that produced more than 40 percent of the monetary agricultural output of value”³⁴. The reason for the price falling can be partially explained being, poor countries, somebody somewhere determines the price, for the benefit of the buyers only.

By 1966 the lesson led to the abandonment of the expensive World Bank transformation approach to rural development, and to the adoption of an improvement approach in agriculture. More significantly, the lesson led to the promulgation a year later of the Arusha Declaration. Brought about the gradual transformation of rural areas from scattered family plots towards cooperative forms of living and working in Ujamaa villages, which have become the most, popularized but, perhaps also most controversial aspect of Tanzanian rural development policy. As outlined in the Arusha Declaration in 1967, the policy of Ujamaa was to be democratically implemented through voluntary participation of the rural masses and largely by their own resources. The new villages were to be organized collectively and run by peasants themselves, without large-scale capital impetus from outside. Therefore, there were no factories. Everything was done manually, which involved a lot of time and less chances for markets.

However it is important to note that the “*period between 1967 and 1971 was a political phase of Ujamaa that tended to emphasize equity rather than productivity*”³⁵.

³⁴ Joel D. Barkan, *Politics and Public Policy in Kenya and Tanzania* (Nairobi: Heinemann Kenya, 1984), p. 214-215

³⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 217

Equity resulted in lack of competition. Tanzanians seemed satisfied with having enough to eat and very few people had the attitude of thinking about tomorrow. The researcher is of the opinion that Ujamaa as a form of welfare for the poor merely resulted in draining resources from the most "*productive elements in the country*"³⁶. It must be stressed that the problem of agricultural production in Tanzania is not merely one of emphasis on equity, or limited credit. It is one of inefficient and poor management by the state and especially, the government owned crop-marketing boards to collect, transport, and store the farmers' crops.

Most of these cooperatives have not been delivering what was purposefully intended from the farmers. For instance K.C.U is meant to buy coffee from the farmers. Management has been deteriorating from year to year to the extent that it can no longer pay back the farmers. This makes the farmers discouraged and not motivated at all to grow more coffee and be innovative. After all they are already doing the minimum. Therefore, coffee production reduces from year to year.

2.8 EDUCATIONAL SERVICES IN TANZANIA

The breakdown of social services in Tanzania is severely threatening the entire life. In the process of revival the power of tax is too high for a common person to afford. The Tanzanian government believes that by encouraging cost sharing, government will save money in hard financial times. The state seems to be saying; "*we are too poor to do very much so if you want something you will have to do it for yourselves*"³⁷, right from lower classes. It is individual initiative. This is to communicate that primary education, which is a fundamental human right, is no longer being respected. Today many parents cannot afford

³⁶ Ibid., p. 221

³⁷ Ibid., p. 192

providing uniform, exercises books text, books, pens, uniform, school fees, and regularly contribution. They choose deliberately to let their children live without education, whereas before, educational policy in Tanzania had been part of a large plan of trying to reduce social inequalities. In the first place the provision of a common minimum had been viewed as an essential social service and citizenship right. It has been expected that *“access to secondary education would accelerate the attainment of other social goals such as national identity, improved nutrition and health, and increased participation in decision making”*³⁸. Financial shortages make education difficult. Tanzania requires technical and administrative skills of a high order, which must be developed through formal education, with the almost inevitable consequences that their holders will constitute a technocratic and bureaucratic elite. The self-serving quality of its members depends on the extent to which their schools have imparted a sense of social obligation to share the skills they have gained, and on the nature of the distinguishing privileges to which they have access by virtue of their training. Although Tanzania progressive tax structure and strict import licensing have served to reduce the gap between the richest and poorest sections of the population, there are continuing salary differentials tied to educational attainment.

The members of Tanzania's' ruling elite are characterized by their educational background, their disproportionate access to the resources of the state, and a life style that distinguishes them from the mass of the population. Paradoxically, it is this group which is expected to spearhead the transformation of Tanzania but it remains indifferent. Education will instill the virtues of self-sacrifice, which will enable the elite to lead in contributing technical expertise. However, the character of manpower planning seems to be just self centered and ignores completely the less learned.

³⁸ Ibid., p. 275

No wonder, it has been officially recognized that Tanzania requires professional and technical roles that will inevitably be a potential source of status differentiation. Yet, they remain the sole visible beneficiaries of formal education and it is their rewards and life style, not their work ethic, that continue to be the source of aspirations to those in the school system. In sum, the basic contradiction of educational policy in Tanzania is that it has aimed *“to fit students into a type of society that does not yet exist and place excessive faith in changing student attitudes as a means of producing the desired reality”*³⁹. Education can enhance self-employment. The researcher says so, because neither those who have studied up to secondary can manage to self-employment in different sectors.

2.9 THE EMPHASIS ON SUBSISTENCE FARMING

The principal determinant of the amount of land cropped in most Africa is *“the food requirement of the farm family, and in many cases the limited availability of manpower or implements permits the cultivation of relatively little land for cash crops. Thus there is as yet little specialization of production or exchange of products among farmers. The indigenous market for food-nuts tends to be limited and uncertain”*⁴⁰. It is indeed amazing to see how most of the people can travel long distances to go buying simply food-nuts. These are the basic crops, which every farmer should have before planning for anything else. This inability to produce sufficient food for one’s own family and to meet eventual obligations to help one’s kitchen is still regarded as a source of shame. It is a shameful situation whereby a

³⁹ Ibid., p. 282

⁴⁰ John C. de Wilde, *Experiences with Agricultural Development in Tropical Africa*: Volume I (Maryland: The John Hopkins Press, 1967), p. 22

farmer keeps on buying vegetable, fruits for lack of having them grow on the farm. This is no different with Bukoba, people do not have such basic needs in their firm.

2.10 THE ECONOMY SURVEY OF TANZANIA 1999-2000

The planning commission in the latest report it tells us that, the growth of the economy in real terms in 1999 was "4.8 percent, a rate higher than 4.0 percent registered in 1998. The sectors, which contributed more to this growth, were agriculture and trade, which recorded higher growth rates than those of 1998. Growth in most of the other sectors was at rates below those of 1998"⁴¹. For instance the report says that: "Earnings realized from coffee sales were US. \$ 76.62 million in 1999. It is estimated that about 400.000 farmers are directly involved in coffee production in the country while another 1.78 million people are employed in activities related to the coffee industry"⁴². The planning commission seems to be using the National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP). "Furthermore, a total of 15, 840 farmers and livestock keepers were given practical training on good animal husbandry and farming practices in demonstration plots. Also, several farmers and livestock keepers benefited from refresher courses conducted in various training institutes. Others had the opportunity to go for study tours to learn from the experiences of their colleagues in distant places. Education to farmers and livestock keepers through the media and correspondences continued to be provided"⁴³.

It is difficult to judge whether what is been report about the total numbers of farmers who were helped are not from the same region or could be from about 10 out of 29. Then it

⁴¹ The United Republic of Tanzania, *The Economic Survey 1999*: (Dar Es Salaam: The Planning commission, June, 2000), p. 3

⁴² Ibid., p. 99

⁴³ Ibid., p. 105

could be the case because the area of this study is unheard of been assisted by the Government in any way possible.

2.11 CONCLUSION

Participation strengthens the community in their relationship to use effectively the local resources with a sense of responsibility and concern for the future generations.

It is to be clearly understood that the development of a country is brought about by people and not by money. Money, which represented wealth, was the result and not the basis of development. Hard working, intelligent and cooperative work is therefore, the root of development. In other words self-reliance means an emphasis on the people, their land and agriculture as organized and fused together under the guidance of the policies of taking the welfare of the individuals.

The main argument presented in this chapter is that food insecurity is one of the manifestations of rural poverty. It was further stressed that food improvement can significantly contribute toward poverty reduction in two main ways. Firstly by effective improvements in one dimension of material poverty, and secondly, by improving incomes through the generation of employment in the areas of building materials production and construction. It is also important that rural areas should emphasize the following aspects; use of best possible local available resources, renewable resources, use of appropriate means, labor- intensive technology, and self –reliance in terms of finance and labor.

The four pre-requisites of development are; land, labour, good policies, and good leadership. A great part of Tanzania's land is fertile and gets sufficient rain. The country can produce various crops, which can be exported if we produce in large quantities, namely

maize, beans, and groundnuts. The land is also good for grazing cattle, goats, sheep, and for raising chickens. As well as can get plenty of fish from our rivers and lakes. Farmers could increase their production so as to get more food and more money. The main aim of development is to get more food, and more money for other social needs such as education, health care, clothing and shelter. The purpose must be to increase production of these agricultural crops. This is in fact the only road through which development can come about in the country. In other words, "*only by increasing our production of these things can we get more food and more money for every Tanzanian*"⁴⁴.

The development spoken of here can only take root if people accept the conditions of development. Knut says about hard work: "*everybody wants development, but not everybody understands and accepts the basic requirements for development*"⁴⁵. The biggest requirement is 'hard work'. Let us go to the village, talk to our people, and see whether or not it is possible for them to work harder. It would be appropriate to ask farmers, especially the men, how many hours a week and how many weeks a year they work. The truth is that in the villages the women work very hard. At times they work 21 or 14 hours a day. Even on Sundays and public holidays they work. Women who live in the village work harder than anybody else in Tanzania does. But the men who live in the villages (and women in towns) are on leave for half of their life. The energies of the millions of men in the villages and thousands of women in the towns which are at present wasted in gossip, dancing and drinking, are a great treasure which could contribute more towards the development of country than anything could get from rich nations.

⁴⁴ Knut Erik Svendson (ed.), *Self-reliant Tanzania*: (Tanzania publishing house LTD: Dar Es Salaam, 1969), p. 194-195.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, 198

The second condition of development is the use of intelligence. Unintelligent hard work would not bring the same good results as the two combined. Planting, knowing the right time for planting, weeding and so on show that proper use of knowledge and intelligence combined with hard work will produce better results.

It is appropriate for us to spend time in the villages showing the people how to bring about development through their own efforts, *“rather than going on so many long and expensive journeys abroad in search of development money”*⁴⁶. This will just give them the hand out, and leave them in perpetual poverty

What we are saying, however, is that from now on we know what is the foundation and what is the fruit of development. Between money and people it is obvious that the people and their hard work are the foundation of development, and money is one of the fruits of that hard work.

⁴⁶ Ibid., p. 196-197

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the methodology process used in the gathering of data that constitutes this thesis. The thesis intends to build on what has been done previously on the problem of women migrants to urban areas. Though, rural Bukoba is not the only location within Tanzania where this problem is present, the study assumes that rural Bukoba can represent the rest of rural Tanzania. Bukoba will be able to reveal what rural Tanzania is like. Still, the study assumes that even rural Bukoba is quite wide. Therefore, it focuses on one village known as Bukabuye. As a whole, not much has been done in this village to enhance human development and people's skills in order that people can maximize the resources for better development.

3.1 THE METHOD USED FOR THE STUDY

Basically the researcher's task was to appraise the results achieved by this study and to identify the factors which were the more important causes of success or failure.

In approaching the field the researcher did not attempt to make a profound study of every case. The emphasis was rather on a rapid and comparative survey of a large number of experiences for the purpose of highlighting differences and similarities in approach. The knowledge derived from the fieldwork was substantially supplemented by information on other experiences derived from an extensive reading of the literature, as well as consultations with numerous experts concerned with agricultural development in Bukoba location.

In the light of this basic orientation, most of the fieldwork was devoted to personal, face to face interviews and concerns that led to the survey data. She contacted over 200 farmers at a considerable length of time and went over many of their farms. This took the period of three weeks between June and July 2000. The methodology used was suggested by the Institute of Social Ministry of the Catholic University of Eastern Africa program it is based on the value of integrating field research with secondary data.

Moreover, giving questionnaires and interviewing a disproportionately large number of “progressive” farmers enabled the researcher to determine more clearly whether they shared identifiable characteristics. The researcher as participant observed experience has also a bearing on the writing of this thesis.

The research on which this thesis is based employed a combination of quantitative and qualitative methodologies. It is precisely in the combination that the effectiveness of the research was found.

3.2 SAMPLING PROCEDURE

A survey of 200 small scale farmers living in Bukabuye was undertaken. The survey plan was to focus in this particular village so as to understand better the situation, in which these farmers are passing through. The target of 200 farmers was selected in a hurry, largely on the basis of practical advice from the Bukabuye chief. The sample size required ensuring 90% questionnaires and 10% confidence interview. The initial plan though was to use more of questionnaires and very few of interview. Since in returning the questionnaires 50 were not returned. The interview of 50 people was used to meet the incomplete of some of the answers. A break down consideration of distributing questionnaires was used. This case

half-and-half of both farmers' men and women were used. The population projections of 250 given by the village Chief for the all Bukabuye village were used.

3.3 SELECTION OF POPULATION SAMPLE

During the research, a survey of 200 rural farmers living in Bukabuye village was undertaken. These samples were selected due to time factor and possibilities. These people needed lots of explanations, for lack of fluency in the language of Kiswahili. The researcher felt it was important to explain in an understandable language so that relevant answers could come out. The initial plan was to have 50% of each sex. Who are actively involved fully in farming, and having experience of it in not less than 3 years in the field of farming. Therefore, population involved in participating in answering questionnaires and interviews were from age 18 to above 65. Age 18 was mainly for women who mostly get marriage at early age. Some of the women were unwilling to participate in the survey, saying that it was a male job, because women in the area do not own farms.

3.4 DIFFICULTIES AND CONSTRAINTS

There were numerous difficulties and constraints in completing the research, which had been undertaken. These are related both to the qualification of the writer and to those of the field assistants, as well as factors completely beyond human control. First, it would have been beneficial for the researcher to have a longer time for training and more time in the field experience with the farmers.

As said earlier the questionnaires needed a lot of time for good explanation to the people concerned. At the beginning the researcher had taken for granted that Swahili being

the National language of Tanzania all had a good understanding of it. Instead the questions to some became difficult either to understand, or to those who understood, to express themselves fully in a written form. The researcher had to translate the questionnaires into three languages, which involved a lot of time. It was by translating into the local language (Kihaya) that the problem was solved. The researcher felt the need of having a research assistant. Surprisingly, on the final day during collection of the paper she found that he had not distributed the questionnaires, though previously each time asked, he was saying the work was progressing, which was not true.

After feeling disgruntled, the research assistant, the researcher decided to walk house by house distributing the questions and providing more explanations for those who still had doubts. Some of the women felt that they were not in a position to answer because they did not own the farms. It either belongs to the husbands or to their elder sons if they were widows.

Another constraint was that some Non Governmental Organizations (NGO's) which were working to improve the situation of farmers in the areas, particularly one of them whom she visited, seemed not to be really relevant to her situation. The researcher went to the office about three times; each day she went, she was told to wait. Waiting took not less than 7 hours a day. To some extent it was already an obstacle and she ended up not really meeting a person concerned who could give a real insight of what had been done. Therefore, the information given was not very satisfactory. Even other NGO's found it difficult to say what exactly they were doing to improve the lives of the people. All these took the time of the researcher instead of doing something on the research.

3.5 CONCLUSION

In spite of the unexpected in the field, the researcher is very sure that what she got is the exact picture of the farmers in Bukabuye village. Generally, people were very warm and enthusiastic to participate in the research process in spite of their busy schedule of daily farming and other duties to enhance their survival. The response generally was very positive believing that the research conducted could shed some light on their farming.

CHAPTER FOUR

A) DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 INTRODUCTION

Chapter four will give details of a data collection and research methods used. There were basically primary data and secondary data. The case study was first carried out through field research. This involved both answering questionnaires orally and in written form. These were the people who were actively involved in the field of farming with a basic level of education, majority of them with primary education level. Those among them were primary teachers who are interns involved in farming a part from teaching ministry.

The secondary data involved a wider reading from different libraries on the same topic. The main libraries used were Tangaza College, CUEA, Hekima College and United National. The literature of NGO's already working in Bukoba was also used. Employees of these NGO's were interviewed.

4.1 QUESTIONNAIRES/SCHEDULE INTERVIEWS RESPONDENTS

The total numbers of respondents answering questionnaires were 150. This exercise involved both female and male farmers. The choice of these samples was done randomly 1 person per every 5 people in a near by area.

Table 1: Respondents by sex (Bukabuye village)

Sex	Number	Percentage
Female	60	40%
Male	90	60%
Total	150	100%

In table one above most of the women do not own farms. Therefore, they felt that concerning the farms' males were in a better position to answer questionnaires. However, the researcher came across some women who accepted to answer questions. These were widowed women. That is how the total number of 150 was reached. All those who responded were in the active field of farming. It was again distributed according to the age. The table below is shows that distribution.

Table2: Questionnaires correspondence by age

Age	No of correspondent	Percentage
18-25	24	16%
26-35	36	24%
36-45	21	14%
46-45	60	40%
Above 66	9	6%
Total	150	100%

The findings show that those between 46-55 age, which has 40%, are the most active group in the field of farming. Most of these have been on the farm for more than 30 years and most probably they would be happier to see their situation of farming improved in any way possible. To improve the situation it is important to know the household size, number of children, and adults involved in agricultural production. Table three below shows the household size of those interviewed that range from 5 to 15 people with the overall average of 10 people.

Table 3: Household size and its contribution in farming

Gender		Average year	Household size	Average number of children	Number of household involved in agriculture
Male No	Female				
60%	40%	42.2	5-15	10	4

The importance of knowing the consuming and productive number in each household community is to help in planning for a better living and a good future. The researcher does not promote or demote having or not having children. It is every household responsibility to know how much it can accommodate for a better living.

It was also important to know the background of the respondents in terms of education. This therefore, was divided into three categories such as primary education, secondary education and college/University, meaning such as vocational training, diploma and degree. The following table shows the distribution of respondents by education level.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents by educational level

Educational level	Number	Percentage
Primary school	125	83.34%
Secondary school	20	13.33%
College/University	5	3.33%
Total	150	100.00%

From the above table it is learnt that most of the people in the area have basic knowledge, at-least knowing how to read and write. Therefore, communication is not a barrier whichever means may be used. Most important to note is the level of education. Roughly the sample taken indicated that most of the people who take part in rural areas have primary school level of education. All these in villages are semi-literate and poor. They live below poverty line, are peasants in their daily life. So, are more affected by underdevelopment in areas of water supply, power and communication as it came out from one way or another through questionnaires. Those who manage to go further than primary education target places where employment is to be found. The result is that of having very few College/University graduates in the rural area. It is also because the courses offered in

the Colleges/Universities are not relevant to the needs of the society in case of not getting white-collar jobs.

The research has found that most of the time these professional people do not involve themselves fully in farming. Reason is that they have other means of getting their income apart from the farm. More importantly there is existence of divisions, which occurs in the society between the elite and less learned. Therefore their interests are different. Looking again at the rationality of the population in the rural area lack of exposure to other experiences on what others do can be linked as lack of critical analysis and clear initiatives to better one's life.

When comparing their monthly income and what is spent, it is not sufficient. People seem to have no solution to this problem, because nothing else can be done to improve the situation of their economy. People are constantly comparing themselves with another district, Karagwe, saying it has rich soil. Therefore, Karagwe farmers don't lack anything. Their soil can produce more than theirs. With such an attitude the researcher thinks that people are demoralized and have closed room for improvement. They seem to have been discouraged by the soil. This can not be true. Many things still can be done to improve the economy, such as irrigating one's farm as it is shown on the *appendix III*. This is within the farmers' ability they can afford it.

The situation is so cumbersome that when asked if at all they do borrow money, they say that most of them have done so, because of hospital fees, bride price, school fees and other commodities for daily living. These are basic needs. But, if they are already living in uncertainty some of the families can not even afford salt or sugar. What is meant to be basic need becomes a luxury, if one gets it. Otherwise they manage to live without it. If a

household each time has to walk around asking for salt, this means, that they have not even washed their clothes.

4.2 CASE STUDY THROUGH ORGANIZATIONS HELPING FARMERS IN BUKOBA

In the region there are organizations working independently to uplift the lives of the farmers such as KAEMP, Kolping, Kagera Livestock Development programme (KALIDEP), District Rural Development Programme, Agricultural Research Institute Maruku, Maendeleo ya Wakulima (MAYAWA) and Coffee Management unity

4.2.1 Kagera Agriculture and Environmental Management Project (KAEMP)

This is an Agricultural and Environmental Management Project for Kagera region. It is financed from International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), Belgium Survival Fund (BSF), Fund for International Development and the Government of Tanzania (FIDGT). The Programme was commissioned in July 1997 aiming at complementing the existing activities of other donors. The Project activities complemented are those of the Integrated Roads Project (World Bank Coordinated) DRDP (Dutch funded) and Kagera community Development Programme (Belgium).

The coordination of donor support is largely done at the district level with the framework of the arrangement already established by the programme.

Project objectives are: to rehabilitate the region, since refugees have adversely affected it, and to reverse the long-term decline in agricultural productivity through:

- (a) Improving household food production and increasing income of poor small holder farmers who lack resources by increasing their production of food and cash crops in a way that are sustainable.

- (b) Improve access to road in Villages and thereby supporting the Investment in agricultural production and natural resources and management.
- (c) Strengthen the implementation capacity of the district department such as Agriculture, Water, Health and works to deliver essential services to the rural population and assisting in the development of participatory approach and resource management.

Targeted group: The project is targeting 171,000 families to 195,000 families out of 224,000 within Kagera region, of the districts of Biharamulo, Bukoba, Karagwe, Muleba and Ngara. Most of the families are those whose yearly income was 73,877 to 114,187 Tanzanian shilling in 1993. Therefore these people were taking part through planting agricultural crops, seedlings and tree planting participation in short workshops, meetings of local governments

KAEMP realized that the production in Kagera region of food and cash crops to the following factors such as:

- (a) Lack of following basic ways of agriculture
- (b) Lack of agriculture technology
- (c) Lack of better seeds
- (d) Lack of good advice in agriculture.

In order to do away with the above problems KAEMP educates the farmers on scientific agriculture and emphasizing seeds with greater ability to give more products and resist diseases. It has also organized the accessibility of technology so that they can buy and use them.

Road improvement enables farmers to access the appropriate improved agricultural technologies and transporting agricultural products without any problems. The government

through the district and local government aim at improving 360 kilometers out of 479 kilometers in the region. KAEMP progress has been affected by the refuge problem.

4.2.2 Kolping

Kolping in Bukoba started in 1989 under the Catholic Church. Kolping deals with small scale projects to uplift the lives of lower classes in the society through organic farming, house poultry keeping, home-science, works of embroidering and lending money for groups of people be it youth groups, women's organizations and many other organizations. Kolping is the name of its founder Father Adolph Kolping who was keenly interested in helping people to explore their resources in an effective manner through projects⁴⁷.

So far Kolping in the diocese of Bukoba has been doing well. It can still do much better for most of the rural are as yet, not in touch with Kolping. For example, in the research area there is nothing at all concerning Kolping. Seeing what Kolping does the researcher is quite sure that a lot of improvement could be done in the area, if it was involved.

4.2.3 Coffee Management Unity

Coffee Management Unity was established with the help from the European Community to improve coffee production at regional and District levels.

The Regional level supervises all activities, through;

- (a) Mobilization of farmers through participatory approaches to raise their own coffee seedlings.
- (b) Advising farmers on proper coffee husbandry and
- (c) Increasing area under Coffee production through use of colonel cuttings from high yielding varieties. Most of the farmers have been mobilized to establish their coffee

nursery at village level. With the collaboration of Maruku Research station seedling raised from coffee cuttings have been established at various Farmers Extension Centers (FEC) in the district.

In 1997/98 a total of 24,000 Coffee seedlings were raised on FEC's and distributed to farmers. Since the demand was very high, seedling production was increased to 80,000 in 1998/99 out of which 60,000 were Colonel Coffee from Ibwera nursery and 20,000 Coffee seedlings were raised from Bukoba district Farmers Extension Centres (FEC). Targeted number in year 2000 was 275,000 Coffee seedlings out of which 100,000 were to be raised by Bukoba District Rural Development programme (BDRDP) and 75,000 by Mayawa.

4.2.4 Kagera Livestock Development Programme (KALIDEP)

The Kagera Livestock Development Project (KALIDEP) was started in 1990. The major activities are the Introduction and Management of dairy cattle. The project is funded by two components, which are Extension and Commercial. Due to Input Supply inaccessibility, KALIDEP decided to sell its input in small quantities through the FEC's and these included, seed maize, fertilizers, Agro-chemicals such as pesticides, fungicides and Herbicides as well as Livestock Input. In July 1997/1998 the project had already distributed 3,782 heifers in the Region, out of which 1,668 were distributed in Bukoba district. The programme has 37 livestock staff in the district. Among them 9 Extensions are being employed by KALIDEP.

4.2.5 Bukoba District Rural Development Programme (BDRDP)

The Bukoba District Rural Development Programme started in 1988. Major objectives are focusing on improvement of the living conditions of smallholder farmers, both directly

⁴⁷ Interview with Mr. Fortunatus Kawegele the Chairman of Kolping in Bukoba, 25th February, 2000

and indirectly through strengthening planning, implementation and Monitor Capacities of the District Council, technical department and local communities and/or village organizations.

District Rural Development Program puts on the;

- (a) Development and Introduction of appropriate agricultural packages for each Agro-Ecological zone in the District.
- (b) Strengthening the extension services by improving the functioning and performance of the Farmers Extension Groups by Introduction of effective extension tools and use of (FEC's) as a focal point of development.
- (c) Improve the soil fertility management and plant nutrition practices on various land use types.
- (d) Promote, expand and privatize wherever possible the supply of farm inputs.
- (e) Develop and Introduce Improved technique of storage and use of food and cash crops.
- (f) Establish system of improved utilization of land (Land Use Planning).
- (g) Promote the expansion by out-growers of cash crops like tea and sugar cane.
- (h) Test the feasibility of growing rice under small-scale irrigation.
- (i) Strengthen the coordination in the agricultural sector by establishing effective links between research and extension.

With such objectives the extension system anticipated to achieve the following results;

- a) Improvement of technical and skill of extension workers, including an adequate system of person management, supervision and Monitoring and Evaluation of Extension action
- b) Develop Extension, Material to use them example Leafs and Video.
- c) To make sure that FEC's are completed and maintained

- d) Make sure that farmers Extension Group are established, field Visits are organized and extension messages are adopted
- e) Extension messages and tools are aiming at Improving soil fertility Management, plant nutrition and husbandry
- f) Extension messages and methods for Improving horticulture product in are adopted

Plan 1996-2000, and the expected results were worked out in more detail in their project planning matrices. The logical framework approach and being summarized in project sheet for annual planning purposes, indicating among other district officers responsible for implementation allocated budget activities schedule and criteria for Monitoring and Evaluation.

4.2.6 Agricultural Research Institute Maruku (ARI MARUKU)

ARI Maruku conducts research on bananas, coffee, beans and tea. The farming system Research Section has on-farm trials, which are conducted together with Research Groups. The section is supported by DRDP, carries out research on land use, plant nutrition and soil fertility Management. The Institute has been the main source of recommendations and messages communicated to farmers through extension, the most important being the use of Nitrogenous fertilizer, on maize, banana weevils trapping, and introduction of a new bean variety Lyamungo 90.

4.2.7 Maendeleo Ya Wakulima (MAYAWA)

Is an association, which has started recently in Bukoba District under the sponsorship of Ieder Voor Allen (IVA) a Belgian farmer's organization and a Tanzanian based NGO, called Juhudi Development Association (JUDEA).

The Association is involved in promotion of the following crops: bananas, which are resistant to diseases, vanilla, coral coffee, fruit drying, mushroom and marketing of mild products.

The organizations provide free extension services to its members. The Organizations are also ready to give Credit to their members as need arises. Conducting marketing study convinces farmers to start personal initiative and trains them through conducting workshop and seminars.

4.3 SYNTHESIS OF THE RESEARCH

Having seen many organizations working in collaboration with rural farmers, one can believe that the district is doing well and that there is no need for conducting another research on the same issues. Through the experience and research conducted in one of the villages in Bukoba Bukabuye it has shown how far people are from this reality of organizations. A simple proof was evident after investigating whether the farmers were taught how to farm. The table below shows the number of farmers trained on the field and not trained, at all.

Table 5: Farmers trained and non-trained how to farm

Farmers	Number respondents	Percentage
Trained	45	30%
Non-trained	105	70%
Total	150	100%

Table 5 shows the number of people who have been trained and not been trained. The 30% number trained indicates that very few have been trained, though the organizations founded in Bukoba are quite numerous. Even those who claimed to have been trained are not so well trained, the reason being that the entire village uses ways of farming that, which were

inherited from the parents, years back. It is so, because during the research, the researcher hardly got a scientific way of keeping the firm. This therefore, communicates that people have not learned about their offices. These are the offices of the farmer like counter parts employed workers. They too, need refresher short courses to be updated in their skills of farming. Instead everybody continues with the traditional way of farming. The programme established in the districts has a weakness of not following-up the farmers. The organizers seem to be well aware of what is happening in the field and conduct good research, but there have been very little implementations. As seen earlier, that all the organizations have got their goals, objectives clearly aimed at improving the individual fields and output. The facts are that 70% are still not yet enlightened, to mean that the area has been completely neglected.

Since the situation is as it is, it is obvious that there could be so many factors, which contribute. There is a greater need for cooperation between local people and planners. Let things come from the grass roots level and be discussed clearly. If possible let the different NGO's be clearly divided on who will serve where, because the researcher sees a danger of not having enough to do in one area while some places are completely abandoned.

4.4 CONCLUSION

Through questionnaires and interviews, it shows that there are various 'problems constraining the general development of Bukabuye, particularly agriculture that is the lifeline of the people. The competitions in today's market are very high and therefore, the standard of machine used in farming should be of present model in order to have products of the

present market expectations. Use of modern technology for trapping rainwater instead of letting it get wasted for nothing, the use of manure and the ability to restore food.

CHAPTER FIVE

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

5.0 INTRODUCTION

It was very clear that farmers were aware of their obstacles to improve their farming, in order to increase crop production. People are aware but still they do not engage in the organizations already existing. The reasons differ. Even though some know about these organizations they refuse to join. The reason is suspicion. These are organizations, which were formulated elsewhere and brought to them. The research has shown us that to “get” people, we need bottom-up approach where they will be able to air their views and concerns.

Therefore, it was obvious that the area would require improved care of existing farms. It would be advisable to improve management of farms through weeding, suckering, use of manure, weevil trapping and mulching. The following will explain the details.

5.1 FACTS FROM THE FIELD

The questionnaires were answered spontaneously in spite of the fact that people were not prepared for it for a longer time. Time for visiting various offices was not planned and to some extent the response was not that much poor. All the participants of this research contributed actively and felt free to express themselves, especially in questionnaires and through interviews. Participants needed more time and working in a group and for the individual exercises.

According to the participants and researcher’s view the objective and aim of the research was met, because the farmers were able to explain the problems they face in agriculture and they were able to give proposals on how they would wish to see the situation

changed. Therefore, it affirms that there was an understanding of the problem, acceptance and willingness to do something.

Problems encountered by farmers as perceived by the researcher are presented in table 6. In all answers given to problems related to maize, beans, banana, coffee, horticultural crops and cooperative union were mentioned. The specificity of the problems mentioned was food storage, funds, water fertilizers, pest (wild animals) and decease. However the mentioned problems may not necessarily cover the range of problems encountered by farmers but may also reflect the capacity of the researcher and farmers to identify and diagnose problems. The following are the problems encountered;

Table 6: Problems identified by farmers and solution Proposed

Crop	Problem Identified by farmers	Solution Proposed
Coffee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pest and diseases tailed caterpillar -coffee berry borer coffee leaf rusts -High price of medicine -Low price for coffee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Use of pesticides -Use pest and disease resentment varieties -Assured market for farmers product timely payment improve quality
Horticultural crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pest and disease in tomatoes -Cut worms, ball worms and later blight -Poor quality of seeds -Unavailability of sprayers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Informal multiplication of improved seed -Provide spraying -Contact agricultural professional Accessibility of transportation
Beans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -pests and diseases -Low Yield -High storage losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Informal multiplication of improved varieties -Improved storage -Accessibility of transportation and market
Maize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Unavailability of improved seed -pest attack (stem bowers) -Low Yield High storage losses -Varmine attack 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Information multiplication of improved varieties -Use of pesticides -Fertilizer application -Improved storage -Collective hunting
Cows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -unavailability of medicine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved medicine available in the village to avoid sicknesses

5.2 THE RESULTS AND FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

During research it was clearly shown that quite a number of programs were already dealing with farmers but with little progress. The process used mostly was up bottom approach which most of the time left people with curiosity, not being sure was to be

successful or not. “*There is no emphasis on self and people’s participation and involvement*”⁴⁸.

Evidently, the foremost agent for coffee and bananas takes on a great challenge in the face of a system so complex in its objectives. The entire project in one way or another deals directly with coffee or bananas most of the time both, examples are KALIDEP, KAEMP, MAYAWA, coffee sector, Agricultural Research Institute Maruku, and BDRDP.

These are the crops, which have been there for generations and generations without having improved the farmers’ standard of living. Now when the improvement has come about there is very little of caring about the market and other creativity, which could be, done to enhance production among the farmers. Indirectly, the participation of local commercial, industrial and financial interests from the project initiated has not been encouraged. It is taken into consideration that the groups integrated in the project will be principal consumers of basic products, goods and services and will potentially be able to get credit for expansion.

Among the projects in Bukoba, the self-help construction idea was limited. It would seem that there was insufficient participation from the farmers in the planning of the projects. Several people interviewed said that they had not participated in the decisions about design and construction and that the projects did not allow changes in design. Farmers had to abide with whatever was decided by the planners.

Participation requires more than self help construction. A programme of this type requires more social awareness activity and detailed discussions of the project, and should include a participatory design for the people aimed at. Experience has shown that the best way of achieving the above is firstly through training and effective dissemination of relevant

⁴⁸ Orieko Person Chitere, (ed.) *community Development: Its conceptions and Practice with Emphasis on Africa* (Nairobi: gideon S. Were press, 1994), p. 209

information of demonstration of pilot projects. In addition to their demonstration value, such projects should, by creating funds also become the starting point of long-term agricultural improvement programmes.

Relevant information by demonstration is very important in order to improve sources of information for farmers. Sources of information should be more diversified and should not only depend on oral transmission of information. Also leaflets on importance of fertilizers and improved seed use should be produced in simple language and before disseminating leaflets, to the intended target categories. However, various distribution channels for leaflets should be considered to increase the probability that they will arrive at farmers level e.g meeting of primary societies. There should be a forum whereby farmers can plan to visit and make study tours to farmers who are using inputs or between farmers extension group (FEG) within a village and from different villages. The District Agricultural Office (DAO) should have a close link with ARI Maruku, KAEMP, KALIDEP, KOLPING, BDRDP, Coffee and Management Unity so that farmers can visit on farm trials and demonstration in the village: for both crop diversification.

5.3 PROJECTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There are a number of factors that can enhance or hinder rural development, be it social, economic and political situation of the country. There are as well many social structures that can facilitate community development, such as farmers' organizations, self help groups to achieve effective community development. It is important that agents should work with geographical communities and allow for the full participation of those wishing to become involved. Muchemi highlighted that *“the success of development is dependent on the*

degree to which people are placed at the center of planning and not simply at implementation level as is typically the case”⁴⁹

In working with small scale farmers group formation is essential. A bottom-up approach should allow the desired type of structure evolve. This approach is time consuming and requires patience but in the long-term it allows for the development of the most sustainable structures.

It was strongly felt by interviewers that in order to have a dynamic sustainable development and productive agricultural system; it is necessary to have strong linkages between the different support system of sector. ARI Maruku, which had conducted various researches of fertility management, should be involved in the whole process of planning research programme in the district and must involve the farmers and representatives’ to form other key service agencies in the Districts. By doing so farming system research will be given a more push in terms of resources as a way of forging a closer link between researcher, extensions and farmers as to come up with relevant research programme of fertility management and extension recommendations.

Sustainable rural development for Bukabuye will need to inform people on good and sustained meaning of farming. But, more importantly, they need financial support, availability of seedlings and marketing availability, otherwise the situation won’t improve. If the increase in productivity is attained the danger can remain that of market.

Market limitations undoubtedly hamper the development of Tanzania agriculture. Most of the time, production for the market has been primarily oriented towards exports. World markets are highly competitive and also Tanzania produce is growing rather slowly.

⁴⁹ David Muchemi, *Sustainable rural community Development in Partnerships: The case of Lare division, Nakuru, Kenya: Institute of Social Ministry Tangaza college, Catholic University of Eastern Africa (Nairobi,*

But it is also due to the fact that trade among farmers themselves is so small. As long as each farm family insists on producing its own food, the market supply will largely consist of adventitious surpluses, and demand of equally adventitious deficiencies.

5.4 EVALUATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The analysis in the previous chapter offers several conclusions, generalizations and hypotheses for further research that wish to summarize in this chapter.

Perhaps the first general conclusion that can be drawn from the Tanzania experience is that in an economy that is poor and does not have a well-developed infrastructure and bureaucracy, it is difficult to impose a complete, top-down, bureaucratic system, of economic control. In an undeveloped system such as prevailed in Tanzania after independence, economic institutions such as product markets, the system of agricultural production, manufacturing production, and others, were organized along dual lines, with a small, modern sector typified by private plantations. Large private manufacturing establishments, and so forth, operating alongside a diverse traditional sector.

Another lesson that appears to be consistent with the Tanzanian experience is that for an economy, it relies on its foreign exchange earnings on agricultural cash crops produced largely by peasants. It is probably not good policy to build a manufacturing and tertiary sector that is dependent on a steady stream of imported inputs. The reason is that, on the one hand, external markets for Tanzanian exports are volatile. Hence, the supply of foreign exchanges crops for their cash income keeps on falling. They can easily switch to other activities, agricultural or not, if the price signals warrant it. Thus the domestic control of export marketing boards can easily backfire, as is well evidenced by the Tanzanian.

It can possibly bring improvement because Tanzania farming is easy, since land is easily available and the major constraint on farm production labour. Several surveys have indicated that land is not a major differentiating factor among peasants in Tanzania. This implies that, at a minimum, most people can ensure their food needs through subsistence production, and it is circumstances that probably account for the low degree of inequality.

The experiences with agricultural development in Bukabuye part of Bukoba, Tanzania do not enable us to prescribe the composition of development programs and schemes designed to meet the widely different conditions in that part of the country. The problem and situations encountered in the case studies will seldom or even have their exact counterparts elsewhere. However, the case studies do suggest certain conclusions about the handling of aspects of development, which are likely to be common to many situations. The attempt to sum up the more prominent, of these conclusions, which have been discussed in greater detail in preceding chapters.

5.4.1 Research and extension

Both of these should start from a sound understanding of existing farming systems and their constraints. Greater attention should be paid to the farm economics, practicability and social implications of proposed innovations. Agricultural economists, practical agriculturists and social anthropologists should be more intimately associated with the planning and evaluation of research work, and the research stations themselves should engage more in pilot testing of research results in the farmers. There is no point in establishing an elaborate extension service until there are profitable and feasible innovations available for propagation. The orientation and organization of extension services should be inspired by their dual role of reflecting the farmers' problems and requirements and of

persuading the farmers to innovate. In most cases the extension service will be more successful in identifying itself with farmers and responding to their needs if it is organized as separate service. The methods and approaches of extension must be largely tailored to the organization, structure and degree of evolution of each society.

One of the most important requirements of extension is the periodic evaluation of its work. Such evaluation can provide invaluable guidance in determining what type of farmers are most receptive to change and in altering and reorienting the content and methods of the extension program for the purpose of coping more effectively with the obstacles to innovation that have been revealed.

5.4.2 Training and education

These must be considered in relation to farmers and the personnel who deals with them. Farmers have generally shown a positive response to education, including both formal and informal learning experiences. Formal education does not necessarily alienate people from agriculture as long as there are profitable opportunity and commercial agriculture.

The training or education of the sub professional and professional staff dealing with farmers and farm problems has been handicapped at times by lack of facilities, but more often by deficiencies in curriculum, teaching materials and teachers. Usually there must be much greater concern with the relationship between what is taught and what is practiced and with the practical ways and means of bringing these two into greater harmony. For this reason she would again stress the importance of systematically collecting all the relevant information on farming patterns, ecological and social conditions for the various parts of each country with which agricultural personnel is likely to be concerned. The various factors that are likely to affect farm-level decisions should be given far more attention. The

curriculum of these institutions, as well as of farmers' training centers, should also generally give more emphasis.

5.4.3 Marketing

While we have not examined the operations of marketing organization in any detail, it is noted that they have encouraged a wide spread and dangerous notion that prices can be arbitrarily fixed at any level.

However, the role of fluctuating prices in stimulating change has on the whole been underestimated. Rising prices have often encouraged innovation, and declining prices increase pressure for more efficient production. Market limitations are undoubtedly handicapping the development of Tanzania. At the same time however, specialization of production and exchange among farmers themselves needs to be encouraged if a broader market is to be developed and productivity increased. We have suggested various measures to this end, the creation of greater awareness among farmers of the opportunity costs of subsistence crops.

5.4.4 Cooperatives

Much effort has been devoted to the organization of cooperatives in the past, and today Tanzanian leaders and governments are even more determined to give them an increasingly important and expanding role. Some cooperatives, notably in Tanzania, have impressive accomplishments to their credit, particularly considering the limitations in education and training which have handicapped them. The functions and organization of cooperatives must obviously be determined in large part by local requirements and the level of education and sophistication. Even among those with little or no education, small and often informal cooperative groups working under the guidance of an extension service can be

used as a means of giving their members mutual support in innovation, in trying new methods of cropping and in providing collective guarantees for borrowing. The more usual functions of cooperatives are the collection, grading, storing and simple processing of agricultural products and supplying of requisites of production. Such functions obviously require an educated staff and some degree of sophistication and experience on the part of management committees. Experience shows that cooperative must be constantly on their guard against being used as political instrumentality. Like an extension service, a cooperative is truly effective only if its members identify themselves with it and consider it their organization.

5.4.5 The qualified personnel

One of the most important is quality the shortage of qualified personnel. It is obvious that this must be a governing consideration in what can be undertaken in each village. The personnel needs to be trained are agricultural scientists, agricultural officers and veterinarians. In the first group the most acute shortages are perhaps among agricultural scientists. It is important to make available more agricultural economists, to assist in the work of diagnosis and planning and in the periodic evaluations that are necessary.

The greatest need is for agricultural economists to ensure more consideration of problem of farm economics and farm management. Economists, like agriculturists, should be given the opportunity for pursuing careers in the villages particularly because cumulative experience of the environment will greatly increase their usefulness.

After all it is not simply a task of finding more personnel, but also of exploring the means by which such personnel can acquire the knowledge of local conditions. The ways of inspiring an effective team approach must also be found. The Church too, needs to take at

heart its involvement among its people. People can be morally sound if only their physiological needs are met.

5.5 PRODUCTION WITH LESS COSTLY TECHNOLOGY

All in all, International Institute of Rural Reconstruction gives the simplest and most affordable means of farming such as composting and Nine-maize hole. Let us check them closely.

Composting means piling up crop and other farm wastes in layers to make them decomposed quickly. Composting is done to produce an organic fertilizer that is balanced in plant nutrients. This organic fertilizer, known as humus, improves soil fertility, moisture retention and soil. Compost can be used in all soils with low fertility. It is especially good in areas that have low rainfall, where artificial fertilizers cannot be used effectively because of lack of moisture. It is also useful in sandy soils, which have poor water-holding capacity. Compost improves the structure and drainage of all soils

“Nine-maize hole” is an intensive cropping practice in which 9 maize seeds are planted in a hole that has been filled with compost or other organic fertilizer. This practice aims to increase maize production by breaking the soil hardpan, and to improve soils, which have been continuously cropped. Nine-maize hole was originally developed by a small-scale Kenyan farmer as a way to increase the productivity of his small plot of land. The holes measure 60 cm x 60 cm x 60 cm (2 feet x 2 feet x 2 feet). The distance between the holes is also 60 cm (2 feet). Each hole is filled with about 15 kg of manure or more, depending on availability⁵⁰. More information is given in the appendixes at the end of this chapter.

⁵⁰ International Institute of Rural Reconstruction, *Sustainable Agriculture extension manual: For Eastern and Southern Africa* (Nairobi: Africa Regional Office, 1998), p. 238-144

5.6 GENERAL CONCLUSION

Chapter one stated with a review of the background of the study. The main argument presented was that people move from rural areas because of lack of facilities to enhance their agriculture more meaningful and profitable. It was further stressed that agriculture improvement can significantly contribute towards poverty reduction in two main ways. Firstly, by effecting improvements in one dimension of household food and secondly, by improving income for other social needs such as education, hospitalization, clothing and shelter.

Chapter two, dealt with literature, review. The role of non-governmental and community based organizations, as well as individual households, was highlighted particularly with regard to mobilization of financial and labour resources. It was stressed that rural policies should emphasize the following aspects; use of locally available renewable resources; use of appropriate, labour intensive technology.

In Chapter three it was stated that emphasis should be placed on the improvement, or upgrading, of the existing way of farming rather than the production of new shelter. Culture was to be respected, if it does not hinder development as a way forward to win people.

Chapter five put together all the research findings so as to come up with the solution to the problem met during this study. This is chapter six, which is the project proposal to the problem.

This thesis is intended to generate and promote thoughts related to possible ways of improving the quality of the small-scale farmers and pastoral apostolate. Obviously, it does not presume to give simple or magical formulas for solving the current problems in the region. Of course, such magical formulas do not exist, but as Social Ministers have to

continue in the search in discovering better ways of spreading the Good News and making the message of Christ's love of all people better understood in the present-day world.

CHAPTER SIX

PROJECT PROPOSAL

6.0 INTRODUCTION

The present chapter is the project proposal prepared by the researcher for rural farmers at Mugana Parish in Northwest Bukoba location Tanzania. The first part of the chapter deals with the project name. The second part is the project overview comprising the project background, statement of the problem, justification of the project proposal, project goal, project objectives, basic assumptions and SWOT analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats facing the project. Finally are the project management structures, work breakdown structure, the project phase of activities and a project budget.

Project cost; the project will be implemented in three phases over a period of three years. The estimated cost of the project is Tanzania shilling 18,013,500/= equivalent \$22,516.875 with the details shown in the project budget at point 6.5. Funds for the project will come from the well wishes, congregation and local contribution. The project will be completed during the first year of implementation. Phase two and three of the project will be used for training and fieldwork.

6.1 PROJECT NAME

“BUMOI, TWOMBEKE MUGANA” (Together we Build Mugana), The name of the project is a combination of three words, which have different meanings but building and making the project vision clear. The vision of the project is helping people to take a step further from where they are and becoming more innovative. Meanings of the words from Haya Language are as follows: **“BUMOI”** literally means ‘together’. **“TWOMBEKE”**

means, let us build. “MUGANA” is the name of the place. The idea behind is that united we stand and divided we fall apart, therefore let us stand together and build together for the betterment of our community and country as a whole.

Bumoi Twombeke Mugana, (BTM)

Project Co-ordinator,

C/o P.O.BOX 202,

Mugana Parish,

Bukoba - Kagera,

TANZANIA – EAST AFRICA.

6.2 PROJECT OVERVIEW

6.2.1 Project background

Kagera Region occupies the northwestern corner of Tanzania bordering Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi. It comprised five districts, namely, Bukoba, Muleba, Biharamulo, Karagwe and Ngara, with the river Kagera, flowing from the Republic of Rwanda through the borderlines of Uganda into Lake Victoria.

Bukoba district, the location of focus has got other rivers such as Kaja, Ngoni and various swamps. The area receives good rainfall, which sustain its potential for farming. The systematic way of farming was ranked first as a key modality for a better and sustainable development for the farmers. Availability of water, manure and seedlings will boost the growing of vegetables, fruits and finally improve coffee and banana production as well as improving families' income and nutrition intake. The area has land, which is uncultivated; therefore it can be used for something else, as mentioned before.

6.2.2 Statement of the problem

Kagera Region used to be one of the three most developed regions in Tanzania, besides Kilimanjaro and Southern Highlands. Before independence and immediately after independence, Its contribution in the region was 5% GNP for the state's coffee. It is a significant producer of robusta coffee (the best in Tanzania). However now, it is ranking as one of the least developed regions, along those with limited potential for development, because of lack of good rainfall, fertile soil, technology and human resources and many people have died of AIDS. Now it has been under-developed and is clamoring to be rescued. Contributing below 1% to the GDP, and while the Government, politicians and technocrats have often voiced their concern nothing meaningful has come out to change Bukoba's course towards underdevelopment. It is one of the most affected regions in Tanzania.

The production has deteriorated from one year to another, so far only coffee is the source of income. Maize and beans remain the only food for the household commodities. These two crops cannot adequately sustain the family for a year.

Many kinds of nourishing food are not available due to many emphases on Kibanja. Kibanja is a place where occasionally beans, maize and banana are planted. Essential nutrients for the body are not found such as fruits and vegetable.

The Region is not covered adequately enough on the national radio, and when this is done it is almost always to talk about failures and misfortunes. This is due to lack of good Communication system. Transportation is difficult and only boat on Lake Victoria. Otherwise, to go to Dar es Salaam, the commercial city, one has to go through Uganda, Kenya, Arusha and Dar es Salaam. This becomes so expensive and requires having many documents. Rarely is there any mention about plans for project for the region.

6.2.3 Project justification

Bukoba should be sustained through positive reporting and close follow-up. There is need to encourage indigenous and local investors to put more trust in its natural environment, expose new investment opportunity in agriculture, human resource development and encourage regional progress. Having good roads will encourage farmers to cultivate more crops. The chances for technological advancement and modern ways of farming will boost agriculture.

6.2.4 Project goal

The main goal is to empower local farmers economically and improve the diet in the family. Through this project the farmers will increase the awareness of their problems and be able to take concrete action as a community so as to have a bright future.

6.2.5 Project objectives

- ❖ To teach farmers how to use land to generate money
- ❖ To train farmers in marketing skills
- ❖ To teach farmers modern farming methods

6.2.6 Project activities

- ❖ Exposure from already established NGO's within the region working in agriculture such as KAEMP, KALIDEP, KOLPING, and KCDP and possibly outside Kagera region, especially Kenyans are more established in the farming sector.

- ❖ Sensitize and mobilize the community through regular meetings; preparation and production of brochures and handouts for information dissemination to local councils.
- ❖ To establish groups made up of about 30 homes each to a village for discussion purposes.
- ❖ To conduct a survey among those who have been instructed in the field.
- ❖ To train how to engage in kitchen farming (poultry).
- ❖ To teach them on management of time.
- ❖ To construct an irrigation projects in the area and sink bore-holes/wells.
- ❖ To introduce different kinds of fruits and vegetables.
- ❖ To provide the training to farmers who will share their learning with others.
- ❖ To teach people the importance of having water tanks so that rainwater can be collected.

6.2.7 Work packages structure

PROJECT NAME "BUMOI TWOMBEKE MUGANA" 'BTM'

ACTIVITY	WORK PACKAGES	ESTIMATED START AND END DATES
-Research to be conducted on prices and consumer behaviour (phase I)	-mobilization of the community -meetings with local leaders -visitation of different departments - mobilizing five villages	-half January 2002 -half January -mid-January -half February
-Training	-preparations of their gardens -buying of different seeds - mobilizing five villages on how to plant -buying of pumps -seminars on how to use pumps -exposure to ARI Maruku Agriculture -engage knowledgeable person for more input -continuations of the all activities	-mid February -mid February -half March -half March -half March -mid March -half April -mid April to the end

-Implementation (phase II)	-second survey on five villages -expanding to other villages -exposure to the villages -buying of the seed -planting -visitation from ARI Maruku -continuation of what as been done	-January to February 2003 -mid February -half March -half March -half March -mid April -half May to the end
-Reviewing the project (phase III)	-stay and see what is been done -calling in different experts on agriculture -evaluation of the experience -sharing the impute received -closing of the project	-half January 2004 -January to December -September to November -mid November -mid December

6.2.8 Basic assumptions

- ❖ If people can cultivate their land to full capacity, they will be able to eat a balanced diet and in this way save money used on medicine to be used for other financial needs.
- ❖ There is a potential of marketing the products.

6.2.9 SWOT analysis

The SWOT analysis is the abbreviation of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities of what the project is going to offer, and Threats of all the things which will stand against the project. These can be explained as follows.

(a) Strengths

- ❖ Farmers are going to participate willingly because low productivity is already facing the community.

- ❖ Farming will be sustaining because it is based on the proper use and maintenance of locally available resources namely; soil, water, wild and domestic animals, vegetable and crops, local knowledge and human power.
- ❖ It is an agriculture, which will respect ecology principles of diversity and interdependence and uses of insights of modern science to improve rather than displacing traditional wisdom.
- ❖ Every family has got a piece of land where demonstration can take place.

(b) Weaknesses

- ❖ With poor economy of the country equipment may be costly as well as its maintenance.
- ❖ Wild animals can easily destroy crop farms at anytime.
- ❖ Change of weather either too much rain and sun can cause delay in planting or destroy crops and results in poor haversiting.
- ❖ Beneficiaries loosing dedication
- ❖ Lack of enough funds

(c) Opportunities

- ❖ The project will become a motivator for the rest of Kagera region farmers
- ❖ The beneficiaries will develop their homestead in terms of servings and eat a balanced diet and have less chances for sicknesses
- ❖ The project will keep the beneficiaries busy and learn to use their time profitably

(d) Threats

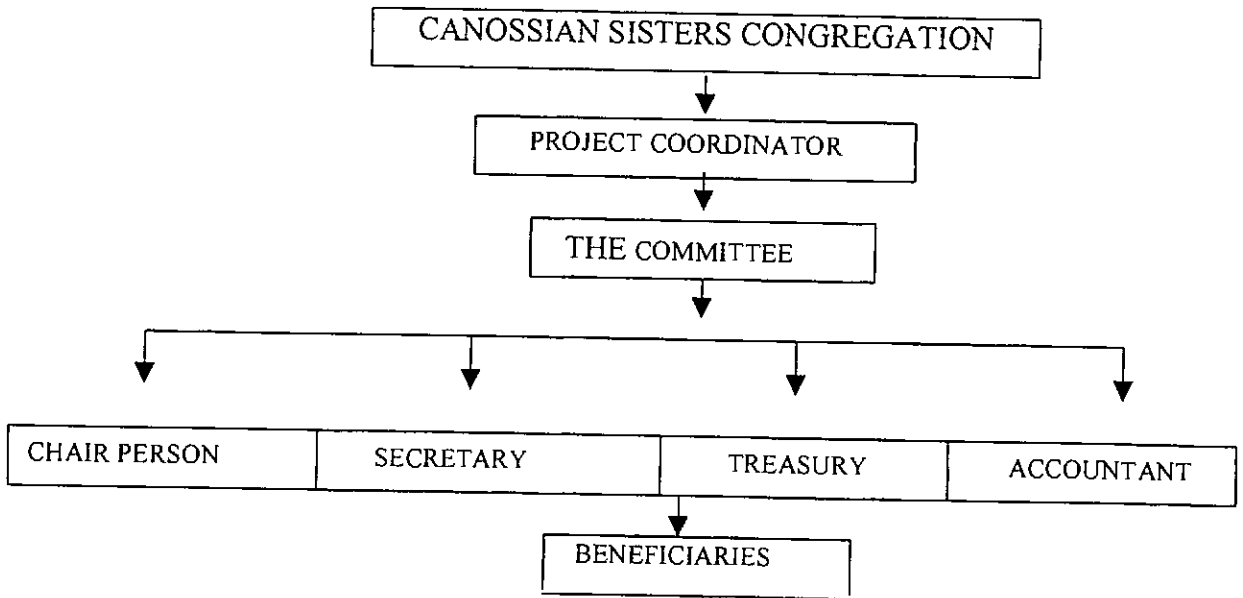
- ❖ Too much imported food in the country
- ❖ Lack of good means of communication namely roads and telephone especially during the rainy season to enhance easier marketing ability.

- ❖ Lack of love for work and innovations
- ❖ The region has high percentage of HIV epidemic, therefore with an increase of sick people can affect the participation in farming. Time given in taking care of the sick can affect productivity.
- ❖ Theft of clops in the field.

6.3 PROJECT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

The project will be people centered from its onset until the eventual handing over to the community. Representation in the planning, implementation and the evaluation of the project will involve the community. The community's village based representative committee once established, will oversee the smooth construction and running of the irrigation pump. The project coordinator will be responsible of the project and be accountable to the Congregation of the Canossian Sisters. A small amount of Tshs 300/= collection monthly, from each family for using the irrigation pump, the amount will help to buy other irrigation pumps, and towards general running and maintenance of the project and paying different expenses of the impute through workshops, seminars and different courses

THE MANAGEMENT CHART



The Congregation of the Canossian Daughters of Charity will be the administrator of the project and the coordinator will therefore work in close collaboration with the Congregation and the beneficiaries. The committee will be formed by a coordinator, one sister, two members presenting at-least 15 members of their groups, this committee will bring about 20 members who form the committee. The treasury will take care of all project finances. The accountant will visit yearly for the balance sheet.

6.4 PROJECT STRATEGY

- ❖ A holistic formation of the beneficiaries will be taken care of through different seminars, workshops on spiritual, cultural and human development in general.

6.5 PROJECT BUDGET

Project Budget estimate for Credit Facilities in Mugana Parish for 2002-2004 at US

\$22,516.875 (Tshs 18,013,500 change rate US \$1 at 800 Tshs).

ITEMS/PARTICULARS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	TOTAL Tshs
<u>Preparation</u>				
Land clearance	2,500,000			2,500,000
Building a office 3 rooms	1,000,000			1,000,000
Cow shed	500,000			500,000
Buy 5 cows@1,000,000	5,000,000			5,000,000
Irrigation pump 60,000				
Transportation 10,000	70,000			70,000
Poultry setting	40,000			40,000
Tables 3 @7,000	21,000			21,000
Chairs 10 @4,000	40,000			40,000
Mats 5 @2,500	12,500			12,500
Installing electricity	1,000,000			1,000,000
Electricity bill	60,000	60,000	60,000	180,000
<u>Training</u>				
Seminars @5,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	35,000
Symposium @5,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
Field exposure	20,000	20,000	20,000	60,000
<u>Installation of irrigation</u>				
Drilling borehole	200,000	200,000	200,000	600,000
Repair of the machines	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
<u>Communication</u>				
Postage	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
Transportation	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
<u>Remuneration</u>				
Project coordinator salary	600,000	600,000	600,000	1,800,000
Accountant wages	30,000	30,000	30,000	90,000

3 workers @40,000 salary	1,440,000	1,440,000	1,440,000	4,320,000
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	40,000	30,000	30,000	100,000
<u>Contingencies</u>				
Taxes	30,000	30,000	30,000	90,000
Overheads	30,000	20,000	20,000	70,000
Bills	40,000	20,000	20,000	80,000
<u>Local contribution</u>				
Labour and Land	100,000			100,000
Cash	30,000	30,000	30,000	90,000
Total Yearly	12,898,500	2,560,000	2,555,000	18,013,500
Grand total				18,013,500
<u>Less: Local contribution</u>				190,000
A budget Tanzania shilling				17,823,500

6.6 CONCLUSION

The project will be of great help to families for it will enable them to grow a variety of crops. At the end of phase three, the project will be able to sustain itself in the future we hope that the centre will be used for training in the region. The centre will charge a reasonable fee. This way, it will generate money for its farmers who in future may be interested in borrowing money to improve their farms in which ever way is chosen.

Sr. Anna Stella Paschal Rweyemamu, FDCC

Signed

Canossian Daughter of Charity,

APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRES

(STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL: FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSE)

Please tick the preferred answer.....

1. Sex: female..... Male.....

2. Age group: 18-25 years old.....,26-35years old....., 36-45years old.....,
46-55 years old....., 65 years old.....,above75.....

3. Education level: Primary school....., Secondary school.....,
Vocational training....., High Institute of learning.....

4(a). If you didn't complete school, what was the last class you attended?.....

(b). What was the main reason for not completing school.....

5. Your main occupation.....

6. Other activities.....

7.(a). How much your income monthly?.....

(b). What is your main source of income?

Self employment....., Employed job....., Casual work.....,

Help from relatives or friends.....

8. List and put in order of priority the main expenses you face
monthly.....

9(a). Have you ever been forced to borrow money because of an unexpected event, such as
hospital bills or a funeral? Yes....., No.....

(b). If yes, explain briefly what happened and
when:.....

(c). Were you able to repay the money?.....

(e). If not why.....

10. How do you spend your free time?.....
.....

11(a). Are you able to save a little money each month? Yes....., No.....

(b). If yes, how do you invest your saving?.....

©. If not why.....

12. What is your total income package (before deductions) per month?

Below Tshs 15,000/=....., 25,000/=....., 30,000/=.....

Above 40,000/=.....

13. How many dependants do you have?.....

14 (a). Do you own land? Yes....., No.....,

(b). If not

why.....

15. What are the small generating projects normally people involve in, in your areas;

(i).....

(ii).....

(iii).....

(b). Would you like doing something of the kind? Yes....., No.....

16. Please suggest better ways that you think would uplift the way of living in your village;.....
.....

17. What is the biggest barrier to the development of your household?

- (i). Water....., (ii). Market....., (iii). Extension support.....
- (iv). Transport....., (v). Education....., (vi). Skills training.....

18. Is your future life promising for a better living?.....

19. What is the source of your daily bread?

- (i). From God..... (ii). Daily labour.....
- (iii). Farming.....

20. If you are a farmer what kind of cash crops do you grow

- (i). Coffee....., (ii). Tea....., (iii). Maize.....,
- (iv). Groundnuts....., (v). Beans....., (vi). Bananas.....

21. How much yearly income you get from it?

- (i). Above Tshs. 50,000/=.... (ii). 65,000/=..... (iii). 75,000/=.....
- (iv). 85,000.....

22(a). Which techniques do you use in your farming explain?.....

(b). Where you taught yes....., No.....

©. If the answer is Yes who taught you.....

(d). If the answer No why.....

23(a). How long have you been farming.....

(b). Do you grow vegetable in the area Yes.....No.....

©. If the answer yes, what Kind of vegetable do you grow in your firm

(i)....., (ii)....., (iii).....

(d). If not growing vegetable what then is the problem

(i).....

(ii).....

(iii).....

(iv).....

24(a). If a person volunteer to teach new technology in farming will you be interested

(i). Yes....., (ii)No.....

(b). If you are interested what resources do you have as to start with

(i)water....., (ii)land....., (iii)manure....., (iv)ability to learn.....

25(a). In which ways can you work together within the community to better your life?.....

(b). What do you want to achieve financially in the future?.....

26. Can you suggest some practical ways to help the village members become more self-reliant?.....

27(a). Given a chance to improve do you think the village members can work together as a team?

Explain.....

(b)

how.....

(c). If not why.....

APPENDIX III: COFFEE SELLING WITH FOREIGN EXCHANGE

COFFEE PROCUREMENT AND LOCAL SALES

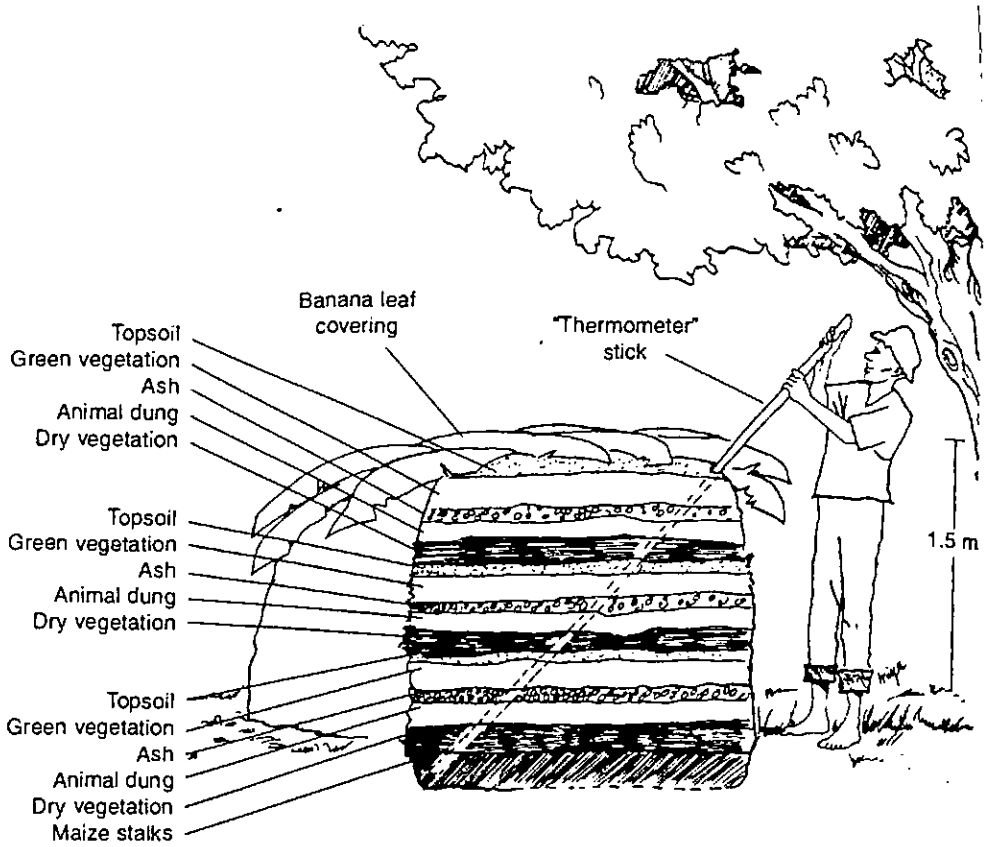
Table No. 38

Season ¹	Coffee Procurement (Tons)				Price (Shs/kg)			Local Sales ²	
	ARABICA -		ROBUSTA	TOTAL	ARABICA		ROBUSTA	QUANTITY (Tons)	VALUE (shs'000)
	Mild	Hard			Mild	Hard			
1976/77	35263	2424	10995	48682	15.00	11.00	5.90	1625	9516
1977/78	38222	2851	12023	53096	10.89	17.50	5.27	758	6300
1978/79	33853	2551	12946	49350	9.07	14.16	4.64	587	8232
1979/80	30850	2968	14218	48034	11.42	13.32	5.55	336	5541
1980/81	52301	3223	11237	68751	12.36	10.50	4.50	687	7012
1981/82	36090	3753	10947	50790	14.90	10.80	5.93	997	13072
1982/83	38852	2216	12728	53796	15.17	10.55	10.55	1020	20170
1983/84	36436	1729	11509	49674	22.57	16.35	15.35	1730	25716
1984/85	36270	1974	10836	49080	29.68	15.07	15.07	895	36418
1985/86	41042	2820	11285	55147	45.80	20.90	20.90	1406	94117
1986/87	39060	2702	16975	58737	50.75	29.00	29.00	1146	66626
1987/88	32804	2514	10389	45707	66.00	37.70	37.00	1122	120638
1988/89	41230	2280	11620	55130	90.00	51.00	51.00	1220	229322
1989/90	34945	1702	18427	53074	165.00	66.50	55.00	783	144998
1990/91	31304	1418	11403	44123	165.00	66.50	60.60	783	151088
1991/92	37065	1926	8996	47987	230.00	100.00	70.00	1140	2558.78
1992/93	36901	2128	12217	51246	316.00	123.00	100.00	765	128200
1993/94	26361	2448	7577	36386	923.00	904.00	700.30	**	**
1994/95	27137	1542	7157	35836	1965.00	1461.10	1453.60	**	**
1995/96	35142	2098	9710	46946	1229.30	1301.60	1169.00	**	**
1996/97	32933	1279	9279	43491	1418.70	1412.60	574.40	**	**
1997/98	19769	1694	9185	30848	**	**	**	**	**
1998/99	23605	2590	13523	39718	1936	1064	1040.00	**	**
1999/2000 ²	16171	3593	1076	32842	1486.6	1894.6	479.47	**	**
Change (%)									
98/99-99/2000	19.3	38.7	-92.0	-17.3	-23.2	79.1	-54.2	**	**
Increase (%)									
76/77-99/2000	-1.6	1.1	-8.8	-2.1	20.2	22.9	17.3	**	**

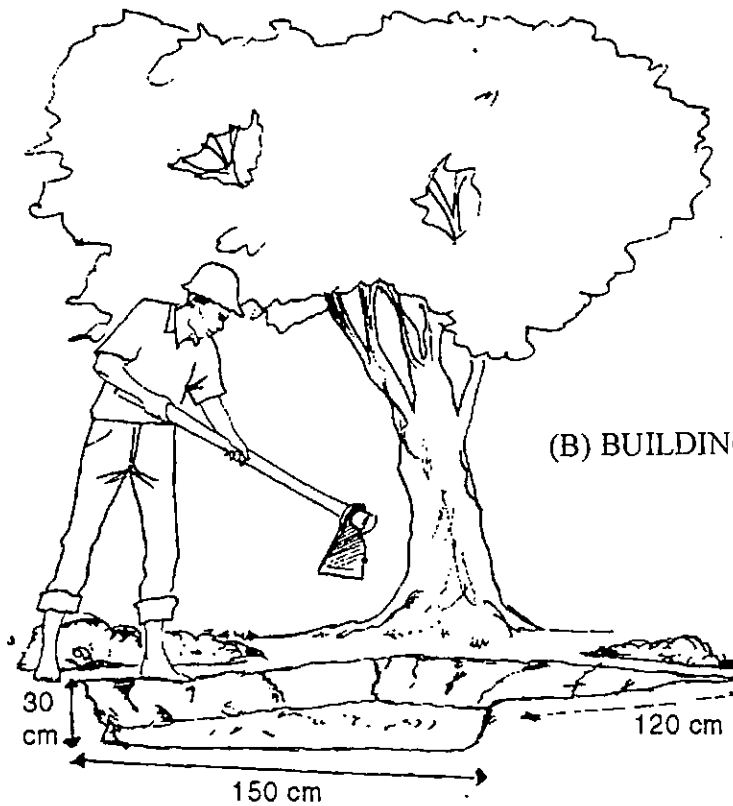
Source: Coffee Marketing Board

- * Clean Coffee
- 1 Season is between July and June
- 2 Provisional
- * Not available

APPENDIX IV: COMPOSTING METHOD

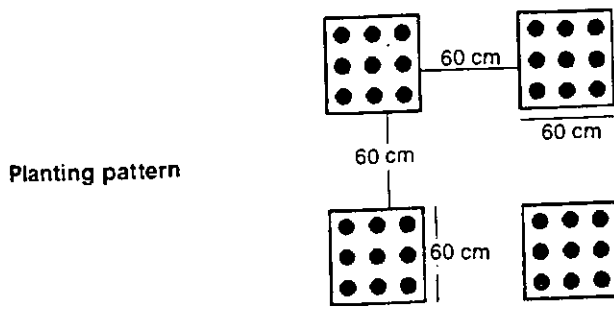
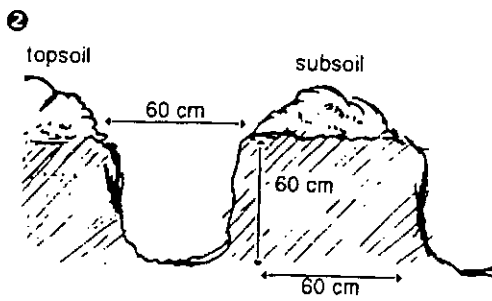
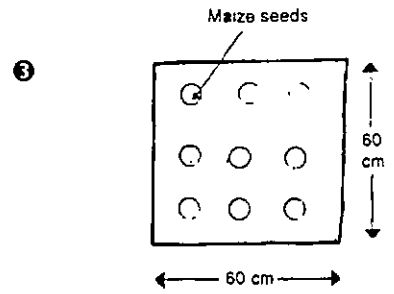
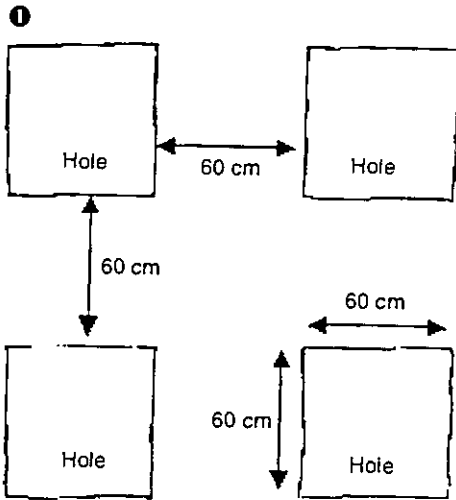


(A) THE ORGANIC FERTILIZER BEING PREPARED UNDER THE TREE



(B) BUILDING A COMPOST PILE

APPENDIX V: NINE MAIZE INA HOLE METHOD OF PLANTING



APPENDIX VI: RESULTS OF USING NINE-MAIZE HOLE PRACTICE

Susanna Gatundu's farm

Susanna Gatundu is a farmer and member of the Kiawaruguru women's self-help group. This is one of the groups in Kirinyaga District (120 km from Nairobi) working with the Association for Better Land Husbandry (ABLH). Susanna is reaping benefits from the nine-maize hole practice.

On her 0.8 ha (2 acre) farm, Susanna has one cow, several goats and a few chickens, from which she collects manure. She mixes the manure with crop residues to produce compost to be used on her maize crop. Nutrients on her farm are well-recycled, providing a stable environment for production with few costly external inputs.

Susanna learned about the nine-maize hole practice during a training course with the Kenya Institute of Organic Farming and ABLH. After many seasons of frustratingly low yields from her 0.2 ha (0.5 acre) maize plot, in March 1996 she decided to try it out.

In an area of about 1/20 ha (1/8 acre) she dug 250 holes in 4 rows, with about 60 holes in each row. She planted maize in the holes, following the nine-maize hole technique. From this area, she harvested two 90 kg bags of maize. This was a marked improvement for Susanna, as she usually only got 3–4 bags from her entire half-acre plot. In the two following seasons, she increased the number of holes to more than 750.

"My maize was stronger and withstood the strong winds", Susanna said. "Each plant gave 2 large cobs. The small area gave a higher production. With a higher plant population of 9 plants it was possible to get up to 15 cobs, as compared to the conventional way of growing maize where the same area would produce 4 plants giving up to 8 cobs. I save extra money as I no longer buy fertilizer from the coffee factory. I only spend KSh 5 to hire a worker to dig the holes and mix the manure."

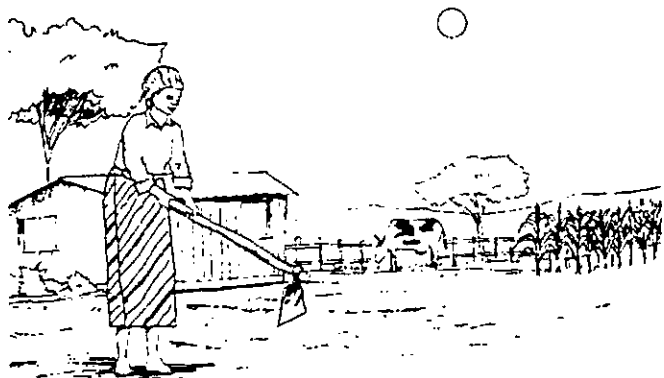
In the drought of November 1996 to March 1997, Susanna was able to harvest maize, while her neighbours had almost nothing. The holes and manure helped retain moisture in the soil.

"Over one season I decided to carry out rotation and planted beans in some of the holes," said Susanna. "The beans did better than the previous crop. The holes are improving the soil in my farm."

What about the reaction of her neighbours and friends? Many people have admired her maize crop. She has taught a few other farmers, and some of them are using the practice and reaping benefits. She has been motivated by visits from other self-help groups and government officials.

ABLH staff helped Susanna compare yields from the conventional production practice with the nine-maize hole. They marked out two 35 m² plots, each measuring 9 m x 3.9 m (30 feet x 13 feet). One plot

used the conventional production practice and the other used the nine-maize hole. The conventional practice produced 33 kg of unshelled maize; the nine-maize hole plot produced 44 kg—an encouraging increase of 33%. —For more information, contact Lucy Kioko, Association for Better Land Husbandry, Kenya.



APPENDIX VII: TANZANIA MAP SHOWING BUKOBA

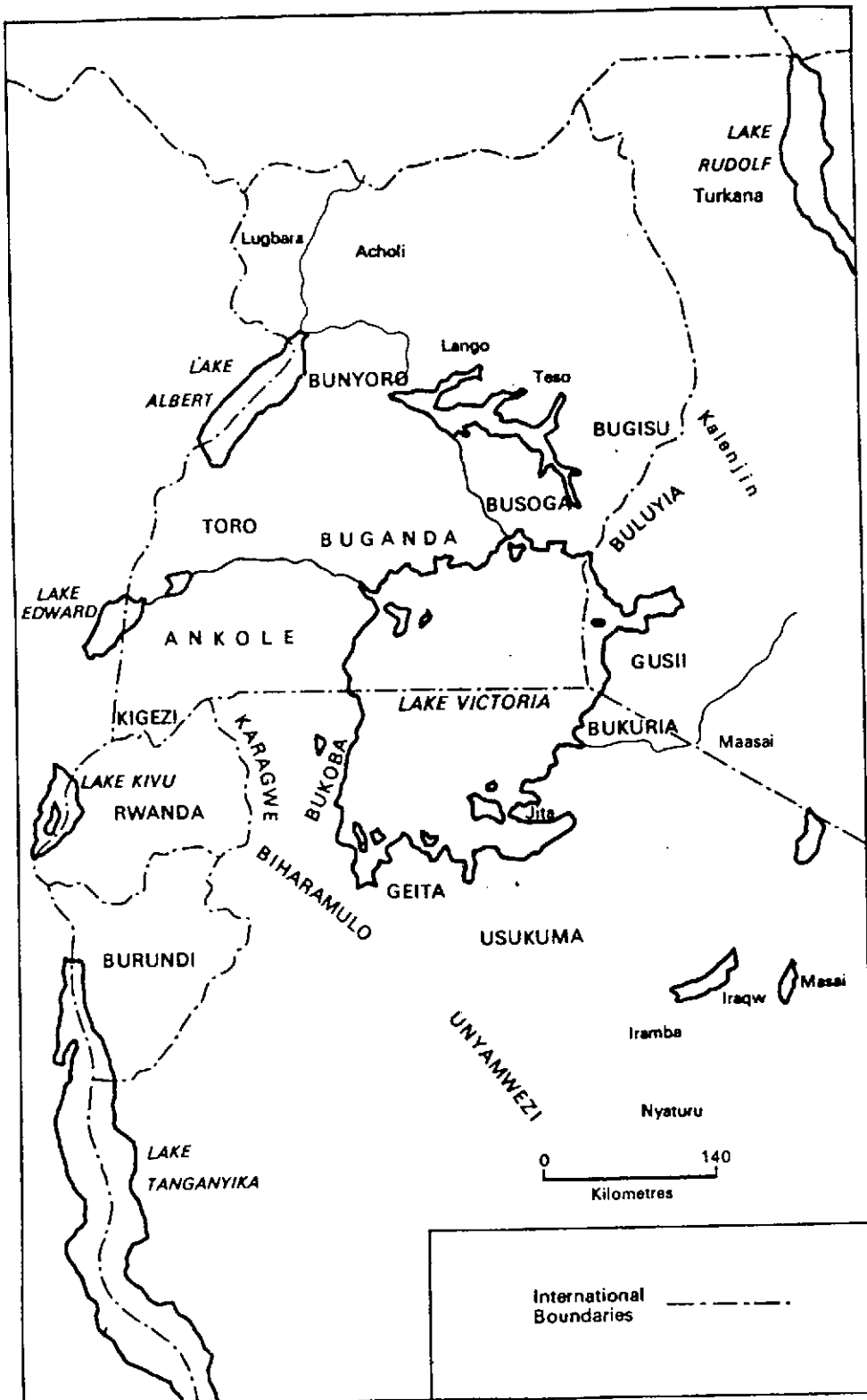
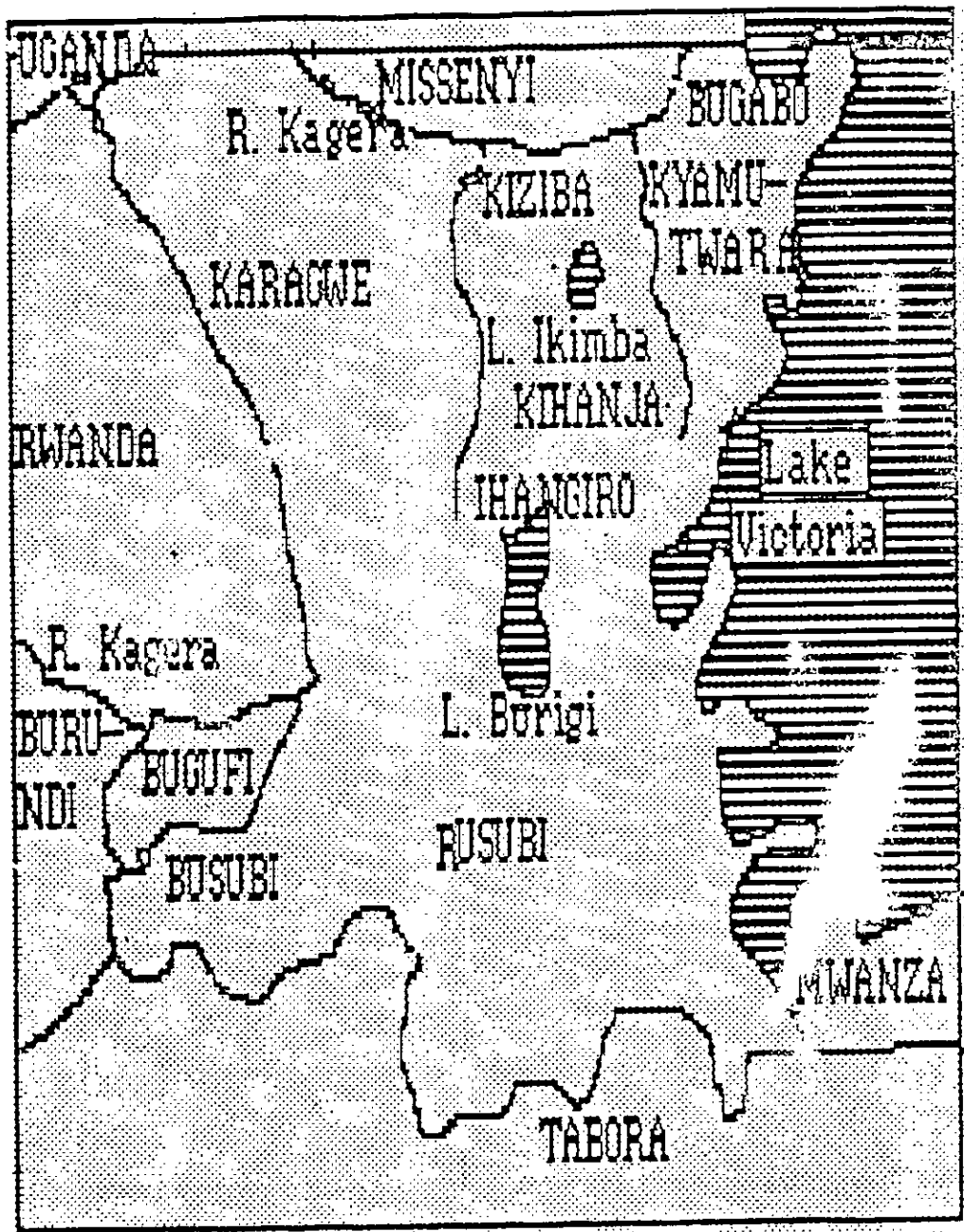


Figure 20 Western Bantu peoples and their neighbours

APPENDIX VIII: KAGERA REGION SHOWING BUKOBA



Himaya za Kagera 1890

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