

Poverty alleviation agriculture project report *PHASE I*

Technical Meeting 27-9-2008.

Objectives

- To share experiences and ideas as a challenge to create good participatory method to enable positive adoptability of the project activities.
- Create a plan which can provide chance to facilitator to learn for listen the farmer in order to understand their needs and responsibilities.
- Ways of empowering the project participants for sustainable quality production as increasing annual income.
- To prepare the collaboration system in all levels to establish the linkages within the community and extension staffs.

Recommendations from the meeting.

To involved the Sheha committee on selection of 20 people to be surveyed

- To avoid leading question during survey in order to learn from farmers.
- To plan engender be discussed during participatory planning meeting workshop

Survey pre arrangement

- Objective; Is to discuss the methodology to be used during survey
- Prepare the survey cheek list
- How to conduct home and farm visit during survey
- Make clear on who will be poor farmers and indicator which can determine levels of poverty
- How to identify the farming system of individuals household
- To discuss meaning full of participation of farmers in order to learn more from then

Criteria used to selected poor farmer to be in the project

- Very low annual income
- Poor house (mud walls with grass thatch material)
- Family Size compare to annual income per stakeholders
- Farm Size, type, livestock number and type and farming system value.
- Ability to work (healthy/fitness) and show determination.
- Willing to participate on different project works.
- Land availability, should have plot at least not less than 1 are up wards.
- Should be a head of house hold (family)
- He/She should showing high commitment on farming activities.
- Not employed or to have many works example to much off farm activities.
- Permanent accommodation/ living at Koani

Koani were divided into 4 zone to facilitate Random selection of the poor farmers, as mentioned by Sheha committee as follow:

Manyame Village

NAME	FARMING SYSTEM	RESULT
Ali Jaffar Ali	fair	- Selected
Semeni Nassor	poor	-
Mtumwa Sheha	good	-
Ramadhan Khamis	poor	-
Mwajuma Ali	poor	-

- **Koani**

NAME	FARMING SYSTEM	RESULT
- Dominic Penisi	fair	-
- Mwajuma Haji Hija	fair	- Selected
- Asiya Juma	Fair	-
- Khamis Moh'd	fair	-
- Mwajuma Ali	poor	-

- **Kibonde Maji**

NAME	FARMING SYSTEM	RESULT
- Fatuma Seleman	Fair	- Selected
- Issa Ali Issa	Fair	- Selected
- Hemed Suleiman	Fair	-
- Khamis Simai	Fair	-
- Bimboga Khamis	Fair	- Selected

- **Mkahawa Wawajane**

NAME	FARMING SYSTEM	RESULT
- Rajab Roda (Mtalii)	Fair	- Selected
- Mbikao Kombo	Fair	-
- Salama Seleman	Very good	- Selected
- Suzana Shija	Poor	-
- Mwajuma Mwinchande	Poor	-

Village Survey

- 3 Staff from Ministry of agriculture was involved on survey pre-arrangement meeting in order to plan the actual methodology to be used during the survey and also to prepare the check list which help to collected information of 20 poor farmers so during survey. They were from different department of Ministry of agriculture commission for research and extension as shown below:

NAME	DEPARTMENT
- Shaal Moh'd Shaali	- Root crop research Kizimbani
- Fatma Haji Khamis	- Post harvest department Kizimbani Agriculture research station
- Khamis Moh'd Khamis	- Plant protection North B district, Mahonda- Unguja

- Within the 20 poor farmers 10 of them have primary education to have secondary education and 8 they not attending any circular study, .

Land owner ship

- Only 6 farmers have inherited the farms and other 14 farming on borrowed hand.

Common Crop grown

No	Crops grown by farmers	No of grower
- 1	- Cassava	- 18
- 2	- Banana	- 16
- 3	- Sweet potato	- 12
- 4	- Rice	- 11
- 5	- Vegetable	- 5
- 6	- Pine Apple	- 5
- 7	- Maize	- 3

- 8	- Coconut	- 3
- 9	- Coco yum	- 3
- 10	- Citrus	- 2
- 11	- Jack Fruit	- 1
- 12	- Yams	- 1
- 13	- Ground Nuts	- 1

Most of farmer was not use any fertilizer, only 8 people use Cattle manure on banana growing and urea on rice.

Farmers Income

- OUT PUT	- OFF FARM ACTIVITIES	- FARM ACTIVITIES
- Less than 20,000	- 2	- 10
- 50,000 – 75,000	-	- 2
- 100,000 – 200,000	- 2	- 8

- About 18 farmers out of 20 they live in poor mud houses with poor or fair farming system which result low and poor quality yield.

The common problems were.

- The ft on Banana, Pine apples and other crops.
- Lack of fertilizer especially on Rice growing
- Pest and discusses an Banana, Cassava and Vegetable
- Lack of good quality planting material example. Vegetable seeds cassava cutting, pest and diseases resistance Banana Suckers.

Participatory planning workshop for Koani farmers, 13th – 15th November 2008

Introduction

In recent years, the NGO “PACTICIPATE NOW” is pro-active in Zanzibar in supporting rural communities especial on issues of social well being and poverty reduction. This is in conformity with the overall goals of Millennium Development Goal’s and MKUZA in which seek to improve the delivery of extension services to smallholder farmers for increasing productivity and farm incomes.

To accomplish this goal, recently “PACTICIPATE NOW” has initiated a pilot project targeted for farmers at Koani. As part of the project, participatory planning exercise involving farmers was held from 13th to 15th November 2008 at Mwanakwerekwe. The exercise involved 7 farmers of whom 4 were female, Kathryn A. Sutton (Project

Director), Suleiman S Mohammed as the Project Manager and multidisciplinary experts from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment.

The objective of the exercise was to empower farmers in planning of the project activities and implementation so as to overcoming their problems in farming.

The participatory farmer’s planning involved:

1. Social analysis
2. Problem analysis
3. Goal analysis
4. Alternative analysis
5. Matrix analysis
6. Organizational analysis
7. Cost and Fund Resources analysis
8. Time analysis

Social analysis

Key institutions

1. Road (tarmac and field roads)
2. School and Madrassa
3. Farms
4. Hospitals
5. Regional office
6. Sheha office
7. Police Station
8. Wells and streams
9. Sheha committee
10. Agricultural shop
11. Market
12. Churches/Mosques
13. Sports teams
14. Restaurants
15. Carpentries
16. Tele-communication antennae
17. Electric cable.

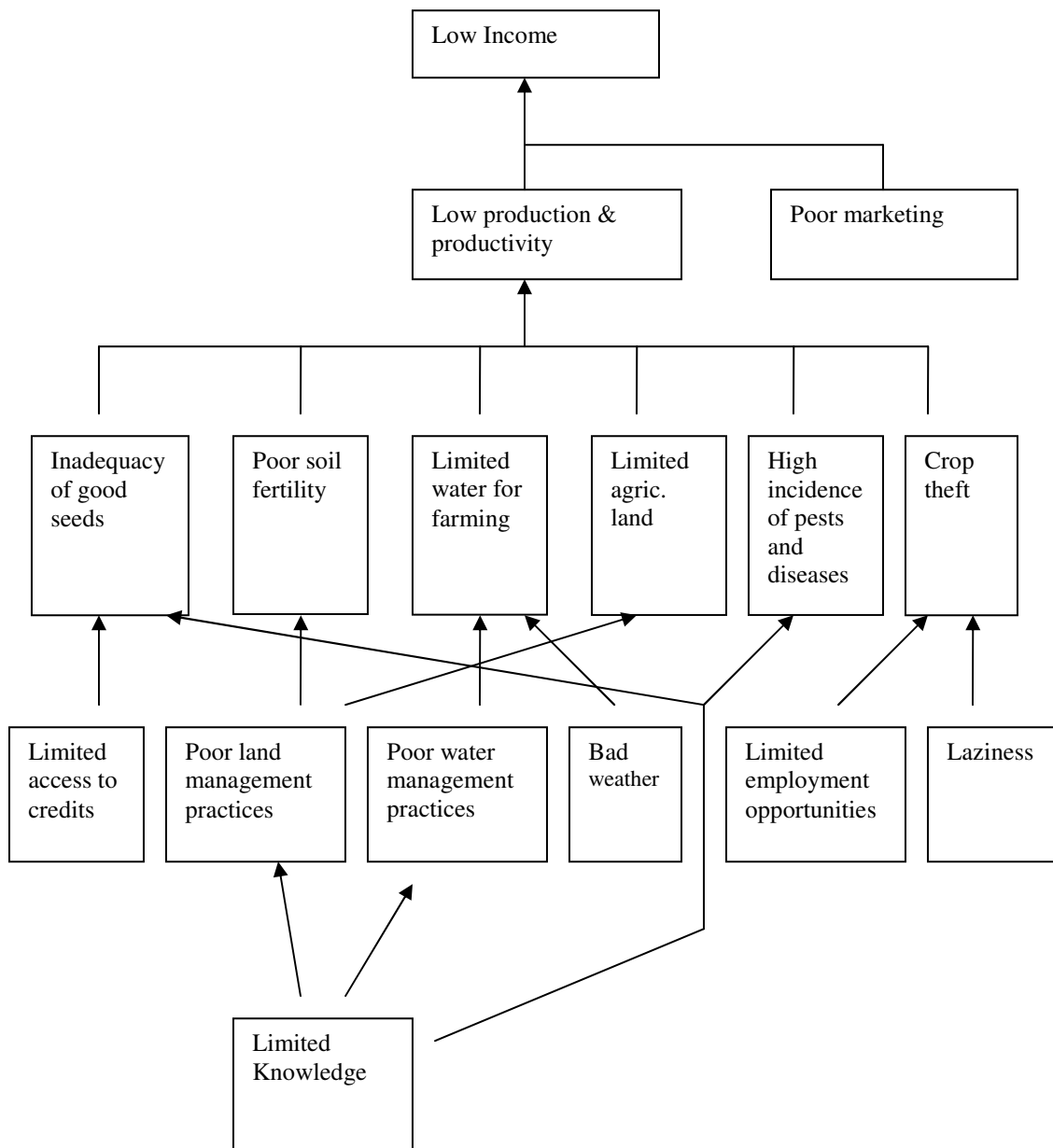
Relationship between farmers and other units of society

	Society unit	Benefits to farmers	Contribution to farmers	Benefits to Government
1.	(a) Tarmac road	Provide transport		
	(b) Fader roads	Transport of ox-carts		
2.	Schools	-Education to children -Security	-Participation -Fund contribution	
3.	Farms	-Production of crops -Income generation -Employment	Fees of selling crops	Foreign current from selling of export crops
4.	Hospital	Health treatment	Buying of drugs	Human health
5.	Regional office	Employment (watchmen)	-	Carry out services
6.	Sheha Office	Handle social problems	-take part in community activates	Carry out services
7.	Police station	Safeguard social security	Proved collaboration	Social safely
8.	Wells	-water for drinking and Home consumption -Water for livestock and crops	-	Provides alternative source of water
9.	Sheha committee	Facilitate communication with Sheha authority	-	
10	Market	-Selling of crops -Social gathering (get News)	-pay fee for selling crops -pay transportation charges -pay auction man	Get revenues

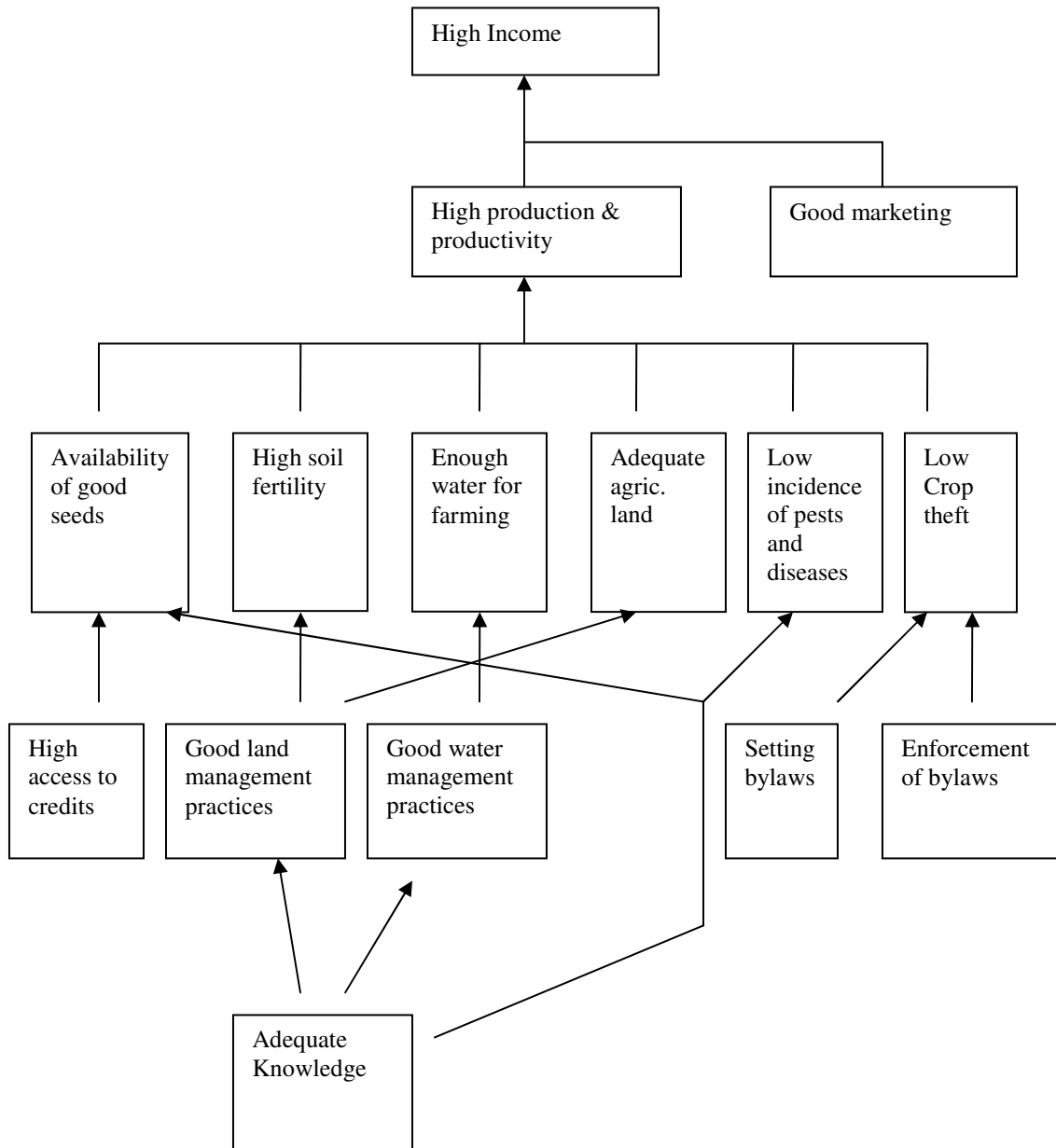
Other social support was:

Village agriculture shop, churches, mosques, youth sports team, restaurants, carpentries and electric cables. All this help in both level society and government.

PROBLEM TREE, KOANI



GOAL TREE, KOANI



Log frame: Production of Cassava, KOANI

	Narrative summary	Objective verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
Overall Goal of the Project	To contribute toward increasing income and food security at household level at Koani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased income of 7 targeted households for their home consumption Increased affordability of 7 targeted households on purchase of foods Increased meals from 2 to 3 per day of 7 targeted households on purchase of foods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record books of farmers Progress reports of project and Shehia. 	Favorable climatic conditions
Project purpose	Increased productivity of cassava through application of improved cultural practices	Cassava production increased by at least % (from to..... tons per year) 7 targeted households of Koani by end of 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record books of farmers Progress reports of project and Shehia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High commitment of targeted farmers Adequate funding
Output 1: Project kick start up activities effected				
Activities	1. Training of the farmers with focus on cassava husbandry	All 7 farmers trained and knowledgeable on key aspects of cassava husbandry (before actual field activities of the project)	Training report	Adequate funding
	2. Define/harmonize roles and responsibilities between partners	Roles and responsibilities of partners (farmers and project) defined/harmonized by 2008/2009	Agreement during discussion	High commitment of partners
Output 2: Increased cassava yield in the fields of 7 targeted farmers through training				
Activities	1. Ridges preparation in fields of 7 farmers	All 7 farmers prepared 50 ridges (of 10 m long and 90 - 100 cm width at 1 m distance between ridges) in their fields by early December 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record books of farmers Progress reports of project and Shehia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High commitment of farmers Timely availability of cassava planting materials Availability of rains during planting (mid December 2008)
	2. Acquire improved cassava variety (sweet in taste and resistant to Brown streak disease) for planting	All 7 farmers acquired from project the improved varieties of cassava for planting in their fields by mid December 2008		
	3. Planting of cassava cuttings with length of 20-25 cm	All 7 farmers planted the improved varieties of cassava in their fields by mid December 2008		
	4. Weeding of cassava fields (3-4 times for year)	All 7 farmers carried out weeding timely in their fields		
	5. Hilling up of cassava plants on ridges	All 7 farmers carried out hilling up of ridges in their fields		
	6. Doing regular AESA for purpose of searching an incidence of disease or pest in the fields	All 7 farmers carried out AESA exercises regularly in their fields		

	7. Harvesting of cassava	All 7 farmers harvested cassava their fields and kept records of yield by 2009		
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Log frame: Production of Banana, KOANI

	Narrative summary	Objective verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
Overall Goal of the Project	To contribute toward increasing income and food security at household level at Koani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased income of 7 targeted households for their home consumption Increased affordability of 7 targeted households on purchase of foods Increased meals from 2 to 3 per day of 7 targeted households on purchase of foods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record books of farmers Progress reports of project and Shehia. 	Favorable climatic conditions
Project purpose	Increased productivity of banana through application of improved cultural practices (includes, manure, good planting materials and better crop husbandary)	Banana production increased by at least % (from to..... tons per year) 7 targeted households of Koani by end of 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record books of farmers Progress reports of project and Shehia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High commitment of targeted farmers Adequate funding
Output 1: Project kick start up activities effected				
Activities	1. Training of the farmers with focus on improved banana husbandry practices	All 7 farmers trained and knowledgeable on key aspects of banana husbandry (before actual field activities of the project)	Training report	Adequate funding
	2. Define/harmonize roles and responsibilities between project and farmers	Roles and responsibilities of partners (farmers and project) defined/harmonized by 2008/2009	Agreement during discussion	High commitment of partners
Output 2: Increased banana yield in the fields of 7 targeted farmers through training				
Activities	1. Preparation of planting holes by farmers	All 7 farmers prepared 30 planting holes (60 cm diameter and 60 cm deep) at spacing of 3 m by 3 m in their fields by 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record books of farmers Progress reports of project and Shehia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High commitment of farmers Timely availability of cassava planting materials Availability of rains during planting (..... 2009)
	2. Acquire manure for planting of banana	All 7 farmers acquired manure from project for planting banana in their fields by 2009		
	3. Planting of good quality banana planting materials	All 7 farmers planted good quality banana planting materials at spacing of 3 m by 3 m in their fields by 2009		
	4. Maintaining banana plants through weeding and other agronomic	All 7 farmers maintained properly their fields by doing timely weeding and other agronomic practices by 2009		

	5. Doing regular Agro Eco System Analysis (AESA) for purpose of searching an incidence of disease or pest in the fields	All 7 farmers carried out AESA exercises regularly in their fields		
	6. Harvesting of banana	All 7 farmers harvested banana in their fields and kept records of yield by 2009		

Farmer's participation

All 7 farmers were full involved in all step of planning in odder to own the project and increase their commitment.

By:
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