



Livelihood, Incomes, and Village Institutions (LIVING)

**Household Economy
Survey Report
For Nguru South – Eastern Arc
Mountains**

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(1st Draft)

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PREFACE

I would like to thank CARE for hiring us to carry out this Household Economy Survey for communities in Nguru landscapes under the Livelihoods, Incomes & Village Institutions in the Nguru (LIVING) Project which represents phase II of the Participatory Environmental Management which is a component of a larger Participatory Environmental Management (PEMA II) programme.

First and foremost I appreciate the support extended by the LIVING Project Manager Mr. Francis Songela, provided guidance to this work by availing his time to assist the team at various levels including providing extensive background literature, guidance in the planning of the village logistics, participation at the pre-testing stage and communication with village governments. Apart from the Manager of LIVING, our team received invaluable support from other PEMA/LIVING staff especially during sampling of villages, planning logistics and travel, the divers Mr. Boniface Kafyulilo, Mr. Ally Said and Rénatus Bimba facilitated our trips to the villages and back.

The Consultant recognizes the contribution of the research assistants and enumerators who endured walking in the mountainous terrain sometime for three hours to reach isolated villages and worked till dawn. The research assistants were Mr. Zephania Mposo – (MBA) and Peter Ntenga (B.Sc. Agriculture). The enumerators were Mr. Lugano Kyando (B.A. – Geography and Environment), Ms Scollastica Mlaki (Student – Diploma in Accountancy) and Mr. Alex Benjamin, Mr. Shuaybu Amasi, Ms. Wanoza Yusuf, Ms Salma Sultan, Ms Happy Tilly, Ms Mwajuma Yusuph (all Grade A Teachers students at Mhonda Teachers Training College).

The contribution from village government leaders, especially the executive officers and chairpersons and their respective village committee members, was immense. They participated in a 2-hr consultation session for collecting village-level information and guided enumerators to households for enumeration. I further thank CARE for organising a one day stakeholders workshop on which was held at Turiani, the workshop provided inputs from more than sixty participants.

Within Business Care Services, the Consultant thanks Mr. Lugano Kyando, Mr. Zephania Mposo, Ms. Mary Nyaki and Ms Beatrice Mchome for data entry.

While I share the credit with all those who took part in this study in one way or another, we would like to exonerate them from any shortcoming, the Consultant is responsible for any such liability.

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ABBREVIATIONS

4WD	Four Wheel Drive
CCM	Chama Cha Mapinduzi
f.g.	farm gate
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
LFA	Logical Framework Analysis
LIVING	Livelihoods, Incomes & Village Institutions in the Nguru
MOA	Mtibwa Out Growers Association
M-VC	Member Village Council
O&OD	Obstacles and Opportunities for Development
PADEP	Participatory Agricultural Development Programme
PEMA	Participatory Environment Management
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Corporative Society
Std/STD	Standard
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
VEO	Village Executive Officer
VNRC	Village Natured Resource Committee
VS&LG	Village Savings and Loan Groups

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Baseline Study

Mvomero District is one of the eight districts of Morogoro region, it lies between longitudes 37° and 28° East and between latitudes 8° and 10° South. It is bordered by Handeni district (Tanga region) on the North, Bagamoyo district (Coast region) to the East, Kilosa District to the West and to the South by Morogoro Municipal and Morogoro Rural district. The district occupies 732,500 hectares, 48% of the area is covered by natural forests, and 17% under agriculture and 11% is used for pastures.

The district is divided into divisions of Mvomero, Turiani, Mgeta and Mlali. The divisions are divided into 17 wards, 101 villages and finally the 577 hamlets. Based on 2002 Census results the District had 260,925 people, assuming a growth rate of 2.6% percent per annum the population in 2007 could be estimated at 296,656.

Mvomero has three distinct zones; the mountainous zone accounting for 25% of the land lies between 1,200 and 2,000 mts above sea level. Miombo woodland zone found between 600 to 1,200 mts above sea level, the zone makes 20% of the land. Savannah river basins characterises plains along the rivers of including Wami. Temperature ranges between 18°C and 30°C. On the average the district gets 1,200 and 2,000 mm of rainfall in two seasons of short (*vuli*) between September and December and long (*masika*) between February and May.

One main challenge facing villages in Nguru South are roads. The district has a road network of 641 kms of which 345 kms are under TANROADS and 296 are under the District Council surfaced by (tarmac – 3 kms, gravel – 296 kms and earth – 231kms). Only 4% of the classified rural roads are passable throughout the year, the remaining 95% transport is limited during the rain season in many villages¹.

1.2 The South Nguru Landscape

The South Nguru located in the South Nguru Mountains spans 1,425 km² at an altitude of between 760 to 2,300 metres above the sea level. Of the total area, natural forest cover occupies 337km² or 23.6% of the area. Administratively, the landscape has 9 wards and 56 villages with an estimated population of 60,000 people, of whom 33% live in villages adjacent to the forest reserves at a density of 75-125 people per km². The national average is about 40 people per km²

Our forefathers lived even higher up in the mountains. Since they were few and their needs were confined to food, their activities had little impact on environment. As population increased, interaction with urban communities increased, agriculture was no longer confined to community's food requirements but to also to earn money for better houses, health, social; welfare, cater for urban markets. More land was needed for production of food and cash crops which led to the destruction of the forest.

Chairman of the Village Council, Mlaguzi.

¹ (DED. Mvomero District Council: Medium-Term Plan and Budget for Mvomero Council. 2007/08 to 2009/10 43).

The South Nguru landscape is part of the Eastern Arc Mountains, it is among the few areas in the country that are rich in biodiversity and plays a critical role in moderation of geo-climatic conditions in the landscapes around the mountains. The forest reserves provide economically important ecological services and goods in terms of timber and non-timber products, agricultural land and water resources. All the rivers that irrigate paddy and sugar can plantations originate from South Nguru Mountains, it includes the Wami River that supplies water to Chalinze Township and others.

Despite the importance, Nguru South Mountains have been under pressure from population growth, expanding human settlements and economic activities that are decimating forested land.

In 2006, PEMA carried out a Participatory Situation Assessment and Collaborative Action Planning workshop which among other things assessed the socio-economic value of the forest and trends in the stock of natural resources. The results showed a strong confirmed correlation.

Forest goods/services	Inside the forest reserves		Outside the forest reserves	
	Status	Trend	Status	Trend
Timber	●●●	↓	●●	↓
Firewood/charcoal	●●●●	→	●●	↓
Fruit	●●●	↓	●	→
Medicines	●●●●	→	●●	↓
Sambu	●●●	↓	●●	↓
Mushrooms	●●●	↓	●●	↓
Vegetables	●●●	↓	●●	↓
Honey	●●●	↓	●●	↓
Reeds	●●●	↓	●●	↓
Ropes	●●●	↓	●●	↓
Animals	●●●	↓	●●	↓
2.2.5 Services				
Water	●●●	↓	●●	↓
Rain	●●●	↓	●●	↓
Weather	●●●	↓	●●	↓
Traditional rites	●●●	↓	●●	↓

Key

Status

Abundant – there is enough and it is easily found	●●●●
Adequate – there is enough but it's hard to find	●●●
Rare – there is not enough and it is very hard to find	●●
Effectively extinct – it can't be found near the village	●

Trends

Amount and ease of finding is staying the same	→
Amount and ease of finding is declining	↓

Source: Tanzania Forest Conservation Group, Technical Report 14 Nguru South Landscape. Participatory Situation Assessment & Collaborative Action Planning, 2006. Facilitated and Reported By Ms. Kate Forrester Kibuga

The noted human development in the target area for example construction of better houses (see 2.3 below), has largely been due to direct or indirect exploitation of natural resources found in the sub-montane and montane landscapes of the Nguru South Mountains. The economic activities that have negative impact on the natural eco-system in the area include: -

- i. Logging involving hardwood species for commercial and household uses has contributed to the depletion of stock of biomass in the landscape;
- ii. Firewood and charcoal burning to provide energy not only to the farmers themselves but also as a source of income by selling charcoal to urban markets,
- iii. Extensive crop production system especially for cardamon, yams and banana, these require humid loamy soil conditions and less sunlight compete for land with forest trees.
- iv. Due to the steep terrain, the uncovered (caused by to clearing of forests) top fertile soils are washed away reducing land productivity, to compensate for decreased yield farmers clearing more virgin forest land causing a vicious, self-reinforcing destructive process.
- v. Forest fires caused by land clearing activities, etc.

It is reported that human concentration in the East and South of the Mountains is due to favourable geo-climatic conditions, it is in the windward side. On the other hand, western and northern parts are on the leeward as demonstrated, there is thin vegetation.

In order to mitigate against the effects of ever expanding human activities in the forested land, efforts to strengthen and engage village institutions to participate in initiatives to overcome widespread rural poverty, natural resources depletion, food insecurity and social exclusion have been initiated under the Participatory Environment Management (PEMA) project which has been succeeded by LIVING Project.

1.3 The Participatory Environment Management Project

The Participatory Environment Management Project (PEMA) started in 2004 under the funding of CARE Denmark, Birdlife Denmark, World Wildlife Fund, and Danish Institute for International Studies. Implementing agencies are CARE Tanzania and Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG). The Project objective was to “..improve the livelihood security of poor, natural resource dependent households [...] and enhance the capacity of civil society and government institutions to design and implement effective ICD (integrated conservation and development programmes)”².

1.4 The LIVING Project

The LIVING project also quite often referred to as PEMA II is an extension of PEMA or PEMA I project. The LIVING project started in January 2007 and will end in December 2009. The focus is to address capacity building to communities to take strategic lead role in the management of natural resources. As noted earlier, lack of alternative sources of livelihood has led to overdependence on forest land and related resources. LIVING is responding to the need to overcome widespread rural poverty, natural resources depletion, food insecurity and social exclusion. LIVING aims at strengthening representatives, community-based institutions to effectively engage in

² As it reads in the report

natural resource management, economic development and the empowerment of women.

The objective of LIVING is to strengthen participation of individual and communities in the planning, implementation and management of natural resources while enhancing their economic status and empowerment of women around the South Nguru Mountains. Its specific objective is “To strengthen representative community based institutions for natural resource management, economic development and the empowerment of women around the South Nguru Mountains³”

LIVING programme has three result areas: -

- Improved communities participation in forest management;
- Improved sources of livelihood due to improved markets for products and services produced by target communities, access to capital and diversified/strengthened income;
- Empowered women and enhanced women’s position in decision making, implementation, managing natural and other livelihood development initiatives.

LIVING project targets 24 villages in the divisions of Mvomero and Turiani whose peoples’ livelihood is highly intertwined with forest resources. The 24 villages are estimated to have population of 46,000⁴.

1.5 Survey Tools

Quantitative data was collected using the DIIS questionnaire while village level data was more qualitative and collected through guided interview with a group of about 5 village committee members. The tools are attached as Annex II.

1.6 Work Approach

The study was carried out by Hebron Mwakalinga – Senior Consultant assisted by two research assistants namely Mr. Zephania Mposo and Mr. Peter Ntenga. Given the topology of study area the Consultant sought enumerators that have good experience with the landscape and CARE office at Turiani facilitated the identification of the enumerators and apparently most of them had worked in the area before.

The evening of Sunday 14th October, 2007 CARE/TFCG staff and the Consultant reviewed the study sample at the village level. First villages were zoned according to apparent, geographical (logistics and landscape) and socio-economic characteristics. After the identification of study villages, the team worked out logistics with a possibility of covering the 11 villages between October 15th and Wednesday 23rd. Schematically the logistics were as in the figure 1 : -

³ Revised Logical Framework for LIVING Project

⁴ Revised Logical Framework for LIVING Project

Figure 1: Field Logistics

Zone	Village	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu		
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
1	1 Mhonda		■				R e v i e w Q u e s t i o n n a i r e s	S u n d a y						
	2 Ubiri		■											
2	3 Pemba										■			
	4 Msolokelo													
3	5 Digalama													
4	6 Maskati													
	7 Kinda										■			
5	8 Mndela													
6	9 Mlaguzi													
7	10 Kungwi B													
8	11 Kwadoli	■	■											

The morning of Monday 15th October 2007 was spent on taking the enumerators through the questionnaire and later in the afternoon the tools were pre-tested at Kwadoli. The team discussed the outcome of the pre-test activity in the evening. The team had to re-visit the villages of Kwadoli and Mlaguzi because the work at Kwadoli had earlier been a half-day pre-testing and at Mlaguzi rain limited the enumeration. At the village the Consultant spent about 2hrs to collect village-level information (see Annex I) to help in validating household data. The team had planned to interview at most 600 households 570 were interviewed as shown in table 1.1 below:

Table 1.1: Sample Size

	Number of Questionnaires	Village Number of Households	Percentage
Digalama	32	333	10%
Kinda	70	552	13%
Kwadoli	69	563	12%
Maskati	66	215	31%
Mbogo	44	542	8%
Mhonda	43	721	6%
Mlaguzi	92	457	20%
Mndela	49	110	45%
Msolokelo	31	400	8%
Pemba	34	1,123	3%
Ubiri	43	333	13%
Total	573	5,349	11%

Data has been processed in MS Access and be easily exported to Ms Excel and other systems for future use.

1.7 Study Limitation

1.7.1 *Lack of information on sample frames*

Initially, the Consultant had planned to carry out a systematic household sampling assuming that village offices had up to date registers. Unfortunately in all the villages surveyed none had the list and such sampling could not be possible within the given timeframe.

1.7.2 *Weak information management* system at village level

Related to 1.7.1 above, is the weak data/information management system at the villages, in many cases information for example on population size has not been updated since the 2002 Census despite a directive that they should update the register annually. In some instances VEOs were new, had little knowledge about past records, only at Kwadoli we had access to information on land use for crop production at household level. This shortcoming needs to be looked into by PEMA/LIVING.

1.7.3 *Logistics*

Due to poor accessibility in villages of Ubiri, Maskati and Kinda, survey teams had to spend two days in these villages reducing the overall time available for enumeration.

1.8 Organisation of the Report

The report is organised in 4 chapters and several sections. The first chapter provides the background information on the project and the study including its objective, methodology and organisation of the report. The second provides context of the household economy principally from past studies and a synthesis of village focus group meetings. Chapter three presents the analysis of the household economy data. Chapter 4 summarises the outcome of the study in form of conclusions and recommendations. Note that tables and figures/graphs have been numbered according to chapters and sections.

2.0 THE HOUSEHOLD BASELINE SURVEY

2.1 Objective of the Survey

The study involved the collection of baseline data and information on household economy in the villages of South Nguru Forest Landscape represented by 11 sample villages. The findings of the study will be compared with future studies for the impact of the LIVING interventions.

This report adopted indicators generated by a study in 2006 which developed the indicators through a participatory process⁵ in a report South Nguru Landscape & Kasyoha-Kitomi, Uganda Towards Monitoring of Poverty, Livelihoods and Knowledge-Attitude and Practices Impacts of PEMA, 2006 (Page 12). The indicators are: -

- Household demographic structure
- Nature and type of sources of livelihoods
- Forms and extent of access to land (ownership)
- Degree of engagement in casual labouring
- Ability to hire labourers
- Diversification into non-agricultural sources of income
- Ownership of livestock
- State of shelter
- Household food security
- Access to quality diet
- Access to clothing
- Health conditions and access to health services
- Children's access to education
- Ownership of consumer durables

The overall objective of LIVING is to improve the social and economic wellbeing of the rural communities that interact in various ways resulting into negative impact on in the natural landscapes of Nguru Mountains.

More specifically, LIVING interventions involve facilitation of strengthening the representation of village members through community-based institutions in natural resource management, economic development and empowerment of women around the South Nguru Mountains. The involvement of women is important to widen and deepen the impact of the interventions as well as sustainability of benefits. The three main expected results from the project action, are: -

⁵ Tanzania Forest Conservation Group: South Nguru Landscape and Kasyoha-Kitomi, Uganda Towards Monitoring of Poverty, Livelihoods and Knowledge-Attitude and Practices Impacts of PEMA, 2006.

- Community level institutions are mobilised, strengthened and are effectively exercising their rights and responsibilities for natural resource management in their area of operation.
- Through household and enterprise development capacity building, village members will establish Village Savings and Loans Groups (VSLGs) that form a nucleus of improvement of existing and diversification of eco-friendly, income generating activities.
- By taking affirmative measures to mainstream women in the two result areas above, the project action expects to reduce economic and social exclusion of poor rural women through increased capacity to engage in development processes and influence decision making hence optimising their space in benefiting from project outcomes.

2.2 Comments on LIVING Indicators

It is important to understand that not all indicators in the LIVING LFA are covered under this Household Economy Baseline study. Below is a review of indicators in the LFA and those generated from this survey.

Table No 2.1 LIVING Result Areas and Indicators

	Indicator and Target	Comments
	Result area I	
1.1	46,000 residents of 24 villages in Mvomero and Turiani Divisions represented in village based natural resource management institutions by the end of 2009.	The indicator was not part of the Household Economy Survey
1.2	2,000 households in Mvomero and Turiani Divisions with higher wealth ranking by end of Year 3 by considering – improved access to land, ability to send children to school, provision of 3 meals a day and improved shelter/housing	
1.3	90% of forested land in Mvomero and Turiani Divisions managed or co-managed by village level institutions by end of Year 3 under 60:40 Revenue sharing between government and communities.	The indicator was not part of the Household Economy Survey questionnaire
1.4	Average cash incomes of 2,000 households in Mvomero and Turiani Divisions increased by 20% by end of 2009	This indicator will be difficult to measure without a sample frame and indicators in the survey they are proxy or implied.
1.5	30% of women in VS&LGs and VNRC with increased self esteem and confidence	The indicator was not part of the Household Economy Survey
1.6	20 community run institutions for natural resource management and established and	The indicator was not part of the Household Economy

	legitimized by end of Year 2009	Survey
1.7	Signed JFM agreements between FBD and the 20 project communities for Kanga and Nguru forest reserves	The indicator was not part of the Household Economy Survey
1.8	20 joint forest management plans and bylaws under implementation by VNRCs by end of year 2009	The indicator was not part of the Household Economy Survey
1.9	20 signed JFM agreements between FBD and the 20 project communities for Kanga and Nguru forest reserves	The indicator was not part of the Household Economy Survey
1.10	80% of village residents aware of JFM agreements and principal terms by end of Year 3	The indicator was not part of the Household Economy Survey
1.11	50% of community level institutions organized under 'second level' associations of forest resource users and participating in a Landscape Coordination Committee and MJUMITA by Year 2009	The indicator was not part of the Household Economy Survey
1.12	Incidence of illegal harvesting reduced by 75%	The Survey asked about if respondents had seen people undertaking illegal activity in the forest. It is however felt that the reported incidences were fewer than real. Reasons for not reporting by a few who answered this question are provided in below
1.13	20% of JFM areas gazetted	The indicator was not part of the Household Economy Survey
ER2: Markets, Capital and Incomes <i>Village Savings and Loans groups supporting (eco-friendly) economically viable enterprises</i>		
2.1	40 village savings and credit groups established by end of Year 3	The indicator was not part of the Household Economy Survey
2.2	2,000 people saving in village based savings and loans groups by end of year 3	At the time of the survey some villages had not started VS&LGs.
2.3	50% of group members accessing savings annually by end of year 2	The indicator was not part of the Household Economy Survey
2.4	Loan default rate less than 10% by end of Year 2	The indicator was not part of the Household Economy Survey
2.5	80% of borrowers re-borrowing within 3 months of clearing loans by end of Year 3	The indicator was not part of the Household Economy Survey
2.6	200 new enterprises established or existing enterprises doubled in	The study mapped non-agriculture IGAs, the indicator can be adjusted to

	turnover using VS&LGs funds by end of 2009	count number of respondents who have diversified sources; A statistic on the number of households that reported to have no non-agriculture IGAs is available, this could be compared with similar statistic later. Note however that this study did not collect data on enterprises status. A canvassing exercise may help.
<i>Result Area III Gender Equity Economic and social vulnerability of poor rural women reduced through increased capacity to engage in development processes and improvements in livelihoods.</i>		
3.1	33% average female representation in village based institutions by end of Year 3	The indicator was not part of the Household Economy Survey
3.2	33% or more of VNRC post holders are women by end of Year 2007	The indicator was not part of the Household Economy Survey
3.3	50% or more of VS&LGs members are women at the end of 2008	The indicator was not part of the Household Economy Survey
3.4	50% of VS&LGs post holders are women by end of Year 2008	The indicator was not part of the Household Economy Survey
3.5	40% of VS&LGs loans are borrowed by women	The indicator was not part of the Household Economy Survey
3.6	50% of the total savings accrue from women	The indicator was not part of the Household Economy Survey

2.3 An Overview of Village Development Trends: Key Drivers and Priorities

During the survey, the Researchers conducted group meetings with village leaders to gather information on various issues in the villages for the purpose of validating the outcomes of the household interviews. Equally important was the shedding of light on the past development trends and influencers that will have to be looked into when conducting an evaluation in future.

2.3.1 Kwadoli Village

Population grew significantly after the establishment of the sugar factory in the 1980s, prior to that the area was largely a forest inhabited with wild animals. In migrants increased in the 1990s as the sugar cane economy strengthened, houses with iron sheet roofs became a common thing. The village primary school was built in 1988. On the future priorities, villagers propose the following: -

- To improve access to health services through establishment of a village dispensary, this should go hand in hand with availability of essential drugs.

- Extension services covering among other things, education on agro-forestry
- Mechanisation of smallholder agricultural activities especially tractor(s)
- Transport in case of emergency
- Availability of piped safe water will improve health through reduced incidence of water-borne diseases, further it will reduce women's drudgery during dry season.
- Road improvement to allow all-year round smooth transport will reduce the cost of transport.

2.3.2 *Mhonda Village*

Mhonda Mission is said to have started with the arrivals of missionaries in 1926(?) The construction of the main buildings took place in 1930s with construction materials carried by people all the way from Bagamoyo. In 1940s the missionaries constructed a road using Sikh traders who were involved in timber business. Because of the missionary school, Mhonda is among the communities that has educated village members some are having good positions in national and international organizations. Improvements in types of building was a result of better returns from the global coffee market boom from the 1960s, at present most buildings are walled by burnt bricks and roofed by iron sheets. The village benefited from the electricity supply line to the mission and teachers training centre, this allowed small businesses and services that require power be established. At the focus group meeting, villagers recommended the following to accelerate development.

- Electricity to more households and businesses in the village is needed, at the time of the study; electricity was limited to the church mission, the school and a grain mill.
- Road improvement will open up more opportunities, including passenger transport and competition among truck owners therefore reducing transport costs.
- The village want a dispensary at the village to improve access to health services.
- Police post to improve security – rampant food crops theft cassava, Cocoa, Maize, participatory
- Market place – need to improve agricultural marketing system

2.3.3 *Ubiri*

According to the FGD, their life has improved compared to the last twenty years. The first house roofed with galvanized iron sheets was built in 1966. The first burnt breaks house was built in the village in 1990. The first kiosks in the village were seen in 1998. The Village school was established in 1977 with one classroom built of tree poles and mud, thatched with grass, but now they have 5 classrooms built of burnt breaks, roofed with galvanized iron sheets. Cardamom was introduced in 1977 and it was popular as a cash crop from 2000. The villagers are proud of having a satellite dish since 2006 so they can watch TVs. There is mobile phone connectivity though coverage is missing in some places.

The FGD mentioned few major priorities to be accomplished in the near future:

- To have a road where motorcycles could pass
- Apply to the government to have their own Agricultural extension officer by 2010 in order to improve agriculture.
- Apply for more school teachers
- Add 2 more classrooms and 2 more teachers' residential houses by 2010.

2.3.4 Mlaguzi

The indicators of positive developments in the village are the use of burnt bricks which became common in the 1990s, earlier people believed on witchcraft that if you own a good house you will be bewitched. The construction of a school in 1984 increased the number of literate population in the village, it led to positive impact on the perception of development. The church construction in 1988/89 was another milestone which demonstrated that if people are mobilized, despite their poverty, they can shape their destiny.

Another notable development is population increase which has put pressure on natural resources especially the forests to faster development, they propose: -

- Better road will improve crop prices at village, access to town in case of emergency.
- Closer health services by establishing a dispensary at the village.
- Strengthening non-farm activities especially livestock such as cattle and pigs.
- Training in business skills and access to credit.

2.3.5 Msolokelo

Significant changes began after 1974 by introducing houses built of burnt bricks and iron sheets. Major drivers included increased commercial importance of some food crops especially beans and diversification to simsim and sunflower. Also important had been the weakening of beliefs on witchcraft. The village acknowledges that education provided by the primary school that opened in 1976 and latter the construction of a dispensary in 1999 through the assistance of a Finnish sponsor had improved quality of life in the village. Also important is the year 2000 when Msolokelo community started keeping some livestock as source of food and income. The participants at the meeting had wished the following: -

- Make available affordable loans to farmers for their farms production expansion and farm inputs acquisition,
- Increase of teachers at their village school from 3 (during the survey October 2007) to 10,
- To be assisted working tools for road maintenance,
- To improve access to agricultural and livestock extension services by having an officer stationed at the village.
- Settling border disputes with a neighbouring village.

2.3.6 Mbogo (Representing Kungwi A of Mbogo and Kungwi B of Dikulu?)

Development dateline for Mbogo village include:-

1975: Significant number of iron sheet roofed houses was constructed probably following unsuccessful ideology of Ujamaa villages which promote the sense of ownership and encourage people to have better houses. It also assumed backed by interaction with other communities.

1977/8: Most people shifted back to Nkungwi sub-village after collapse of Ujamaa village strategy.

1998: Nkungwi Primary School was established through joint effort of local community and the government. Part of the reason was inability of children to cross rivers and flooded road to Mbogo primary school particularly during the rain season.

2005: Establishment of Sungaji Ward day School for secondary education.

They request government intervention to drain waterlogged paddy fields to allow maximum utilization of the land. It is argued that if drained, it will attract workforce away from relying on forest products to paddy production.

- Proposes more education on forest management and related laws to Nkungwi residents
- Improvement on road infrastructure to Nkungwi A will reduce cost of transportation and increase traders' competition which will lead to better producer price.

2.3.7 Digalama

1978: Construction of good/modern houses begins, was influenced by decline in belief on witchcraft and increased interaction with tribes/societies from outside and improved sources of income from sale of cardamom and yams.

2000: Most of houses being constructed were of burnt bricks and iron sheets replacing those of mud and poles, this was partly attributed by better perceptions towards houses with a post-Ujamaa generation that is equipped with primary education.

2003: Introduction of TV and a milling machine in the village

Development priorities for the village are: -

- There is a need for improving the road to be passable throughout the year.
- The village school needs more teachers.
- Construction of dispensary at the villages.
- Need to have a financial window for entrepreneurs in the village.

2.3.8 Pemba

According to participants at the meeting, life has improved in the last twenty years. Village school was established in 1954 handling STD I to IV with 2 classrooms built of tree poles and mud, thatched with grass. Now the school has 5 classrooms built of burnt bricks, roofed with galvanized iron sheets. The village has more than 150 improved houses.

The village warehouse was built in 1977 which enabled farmers to have reliable storage, A dispensary in the village was built in 1977 and another in 2005. Those at the meeting could recall more than 20 people with good education and working in cities who hails from the village. In 2007 some of them have contributed Tshs. 200,000/= to the construction of the Church in the village.

The villagers are proud of having a satellite dishes since 2005 so they can watch the world news and sports on TVs. There is good mobile phone network coverage.

- The village had planned to reduce walking distance from the village to nearby Sagasa village by constructing of a permanent road. This will be used by vehicles throughout the year.
- A support to repair broken hand pumps and taps so that the village will have safe drinking water.
- To build a banana market centre in the village which will attract buyers from town, the market will also serve neighbouring villages.
- Training in business skills and access to credit are needed.
- The village has no extension officer who could help them in animal husbandry, and agriculture. They would like to an extension officer who is resident in the village.
- The village require more school teachers and dispensary staff.

2.3.9 Kinda

Major changes began around 1972, then a previously known as bush school was transformed into a normal primary school with standard I through VII. The transformation increased the enrolment of village children. From around 1976 many residents started roofing their houses with iron sheets, also started to replace wood poles and mud for walling with burnt bricks. The changes above were backed by increased income from coffee as prices in the world market were good farmers expanded farms.

In 1987 Kinda got a government dispensary increasing significantly access to health services. This was achieved through interaction with other communities and government medical interventions in the village. Before the dispensary people depended on traditional doctors.

Participants at the meeting recommended that: -

- There is a need to promote commercial agriculture in the village by providing reliable and effective extension services.
- Following high turnover rate of primary school teachers, village leaders request the educational authority allocate and motivate more teachers for Kinda primary school.
- To improve road to the village including a follow up on TASAF's pledge as agreed during O&OD process.

2.3.10 Maskati

In Maskati, the presence of a Parish mission had contributed to the development of the village by supporting it in education and health services. The construction and populating of Maskati secondary school has led to the sprouting of micro businesses that target the students and teachers. A health centre is under construction to be completed in 2008, it is expected to have a laboratory and an admission ward. The village has a two-year (2005-2007) development plan. Development priorities for the village include: -

- Road improvement to reach the market area, they need support to build a market centre at Magunga or Dibong'wa villages where they think will be the centre for all villages surrounding Maskati. Those two places are accessible by trucks hence improving prices for their crops.
- The village is isolated in terms of telecommunication; there is no mobile phone coverage.
- There is gross shortage of teachers at both secondary and primary schools, this affects the quality of education.

2.3.11 Mandela

The first house roofed with galvanized iron sheets was built in 1974. Thereafter and notably in the past ten years (1997-2007) the number of houses has increased to 63 houses. Primary school children enrolment has increased from 80% in 2005 to 100% in 2007. The number of illegal activities was declining in the forest as follows: -

- In 2005 40 illegal farms were reported in the forest, the number dropped to 16 in 2006 and 11 by July 2007.
- A number of illegal timber activities in 2005 were 17, in 2006 were two illegal timber activities, there was none in 2007 by October.
- The number forest fires declined from 5 in 2005, there was none in 2006 and only one reported by October 2007.

In two years time, villagers have prioritized to build a dispensary, build a teacher's house and a village council office in the next two years.

3.0 A NOTE ON METHODOLOGY FOR POVERTY PROFILING

This work had built upon an earlier work by CARE in 2005 in Nguru Mountains (the study included Kasyoha-Kitomi in Uganda)⁶ with regard to approach to profiling of poverty. The analysis of the household socio-economic conditions is clustered into three areas i.e.: -

- Sources of livelihood in the target area which include access to natural and manmade resources, given the predominance of agriculture in the livelihoods of the target communities, access to land is a key indicator and a number questions evolving around access to land are addressed.
- Social security (resilience to vulnerability) or degree of fulfillment of basic needs has a number of such as availability of food, shelter, access to water, energy, health services, education, etc., is another important cluster of indicators.
- The last set of indicators looked at demographic issues, they establish relationship between other poverty indicators and demographic parameters including age, sex, marital status, place of birth, etc.

The analysis of this survey followed the same approach and in fact used the same weights in establishing the indicators as follows: -

Table No. 3.1 Weighting of Responses

Score	Description
33	Own/uses more than five acres of land
67	Own/uses between one and five acres of land
100	Do not own land or own less than one acre
33	Have “high entry cost” non-agricultural sources of income, like being 'professionals, having shops or businesses (trading, transport, etc.)
67	Have simple non-agricultural sources of income like tailoring, building, crafts making, 'brewing beer, making bricks, charcoal etc. or preparing and selling food
100	Nobody are engaged in non-agricultural sources of income
33	Nobody from the household worked for others as casual labourers last year
67	Somebody from the household worked for others as casual labourers, but less than 50 days over the year
100	Somebody from the household work for others as casual labourers more than 50 days a year
33	Somebody in the household has cattle (and possibly other animals as well)

⁶ *Towards Monitoring of Poverty, Livelihoods & Knowledge-Attitude & Practices Impacts of PEMA, 2006*

67	Nobody in the household has cattle, but they have other animals
100	Nobody have any animals
33	Hires labourers for at least two of the following tasks: land clearing, ploughing, planting, weeding, harvesting and forestry
67	Do not hire labourers or hire labourers for one task only
33	Have not experienced a period of food shortage within the last year
67	Have experienced a period of food shortage within the last year which lasted less than two months or which lasted longer 'but the only recourse that was taken were eating less meat or using own farm products rather than buying so much
100	Have experienced a period of food shortage within the last year which lasted two months or more, and recourse was taken 'to reduce meals, fewer meals, asking for food help or getting aid from a programme, or working for food.
33	Bought sugar when they last ran out of sugar, eat meat at least once a month and fry food at least one a week
67	Either did not buy sugar when they last ran out of sugar, or eat meat less than 'once a month or fry food only occasionally (but not all three conditions at once)
100	Went without sugar last they ran out of sugar or rarely buy sugar, eat meat less than once a month and fry food occasionally
33	Have houses with brick or plastered walls and iron or tile roofs
67	Have houses which might have iron or tile roof, or plastered walls or walls of 'bricks or unburned bricks but not both conditions at once.
100	Have houses with walls made of old tins or banana or other leaves and grass thatched roofs or roofs 'made of banana or other leaves, old tins or polythene, or have houses that are in need of major repairs
67	Nobody in the household suffer from T.B., HIV/AIDS, anaemia or chest related diseases or are disabled
100	Somebody in the household suffer from T.B., HIV/AIDS, anaemia or chest related diseases or are disabled
33	Have or have had children at secondary school or higher or have children in private school
67	Have not (had) children in secondary school, and do only have children in free school
100	Have not (had) children in secondary school and have only children , who are not in school
33	Woman owns shoes and both the woman and the children got new clothes but three months ago or more recently

67	Woman either owns shoes and last got new clothes half a year or more ago or the children last got new clothes half a year or the 'women does not own shoes and last got new clothes more than a year ago but children last got new clothes three months or less ago
100	Woman does not own shoes and both the woman and the children last got new clothes more than a year ago
67	Household head is a married man who supports the household. or a single man
100	Household head is a married man who does not support the household. or a single, widowed, or divorced woman, or a child.
67	Either the household head or the wife is below 55 years of age
100	Both the household head and the wife are 55 years or above

The weights for all the questions were averaged to obtain the overall respondent's score which could be aggregated by village or the entire study area.

In the first instance, it was noted that there was a significant increase in household economy between the last study and this one, a closer scrutiny showed that the index might have been influenced by better than expected responses on food quality and dressing because the study was done immediately after Eid El Fitr festivals which is characterized by family members buying new clothes and shoes.

4.0 SURVEY FINDINGS

4.1 Poverty Scenario across the Villages

Data shows that Mhonda and Pemba have better household economies where 53% and 52% of their populations are in the category of the better-offs respectively. The villages of Mbogo and Mlaguzi have a higher percent of their population (55% and 53% respectively) under the “less poor” category. Poverty is reported to be higher at Kinda where 37% are in the poor category followed by Kinda at 26%. The table below summarises the poverty levels.

Table No 4.1 Poverty Levels across the Village (in Percentage)

Villages	Better Off	Less Poor	Poor	Total
Mhonda	41	41	19	100
Pemba	19	43	37	100
Maskati	38	46	16	100
Ubiri	47	38	15	100
Digalama	31	56	13	100
Kwadoli	53	35	12	100
Msolokelo	29	54	17	100
Mbogo	28	46	26	100
Mlaguzi	37	47	17	100
Mndela	47	35	18	100
Kinda	44	42	14	100
Average	38	44	18	100

4.2 Specific Indicators

4.2.1 Land Ownership

Most of the population own land, even the poor own land though there acreage is slightly lower as shown in Table 4.1 below.

Table No 4.1 Poverty Levels across the Village (in Percentage)

	Don't own anything	Only house and plot	Yes, Own Land	Total
Better Off	1	0	98	100
Less Poor	1	0	99	100
Poor	3	2	94	100
Average	2	1	97	100

4.2.2 Land Size

It can be noted that most of the “better offs” have relatively more acreage compared to the “less poor” and the “poor”.

Table No 4.2 Land Size by Economic Status (in Percentage)

	◇	Less than 1 acre	1 - 2 acres	2 - 5 acres	5 - 10 acres	10 - 20 acres	20 and above	Total
Better Off	2	5	29	39	19	4	2	98
Less Poor	1	12	30	40	15	1	0	100
Poor	6	15	40	34	5	1	0	100
Average	3	11	33	38	13	2	1	99

4.2.3 Land Acquisition Modes

The land tenure in Nguru mountain community is mainly through inheritance as reported by 46%; pre-in inheritance was reported by 18% and buying by 13%. Others are by renting and borrowing. Majority of people originate from parents who had adequate land better off.

Table No 4.3 Modes of Land Acquisition in the Landscape by Economic Status (in Percent)

	◇	Borrowed	Bought	Given by chief	Given by Govt	Given by relative	Inherited	Pre-inherited	Rented	Other	Total
	0			1							1
Better Off	3	0	15	1	3	1	52	1	20	3	100
Less Poor	3	1	14	2	4	1	41	31	3	0	100
Poor	6	4	10	1	0	3	45	23	5	4	100
Average	4	2	13	1	2	2	46	18	9	2	100

4.2.4 Land Adequacy

Scarcity of land in the South Nguru Mountains is reflected in the number of respondents who indicated that they needed more land for agriculture, 72% of the poor needs land and 64% of the less poor and better off also need land. The Better Offs had better chances of getting land as 8 of those who tried to look for land succeeded as against 1% by the Poor.

Table No 4.4 Expressed Demand for Land (in Percentage)

	Yes I need More Land	Yes, I succeeded in getting land	Total

Better Off	64	8	100
Less Poor	64	6	100
Poor	72	1	100

4.2.5 Hiring of Land

On the average 17% of the respondents hired land during the last two seasons, the percentages of households that hired land are 21, 16 and 14 for the Better Offs, Less Poor and the Poor respectively.

4.2.6 Perception on Soil Erosion

Farmers have been experiencing declining soil fertility and severe soil erosion due to increased cultivation. 76% of the respondents said soil degradation does not happen at their farms, but 12% households confirmed that it happens not very much while 9% confirmed that there is soil erosion mostly at the slopes of the mountains.

Table No 4.5 Understanding of the Problem of Soil Erosion (in Percentage)

	<>	No, that doesn't happen	Yes, but don't happen very much	Yes, happens a lot	Total
Better Off	3	76	11	11	100
Less Poor	2	75	15	9	100
Poor	3	78	12	7	100
Average	2	76	12	9	100

As for the response to the soil erosion, 10% of the respondents took measures against soil erosion, this mostly done by 11% Better Offs followed by Less poor and 11% of the Poor took control of it as it is shown on the table

4.2.7 Protection of Soil Erosion

From the sample of 570 households, the perception of the soil erosion problem and the decision to use improved conservation measures and the level of investment or effort devoted to soil conservation among farmers is not yet developed. The survey shows that 22% of farmers use contour ploughing where 26% of Better Offs practices the system followed by Less Poor 24%. The Poor use terracing methods instead and counting for 43% of all Poor households interview. 20% of the total households avoided fire as a method of improving soil.

Table No 4.6 Understanding of the Problem of Soil Erosion (in Percentages)

	Contour	Grass Strips	Trash Lines	Cover Crops	Mulching	Terraces	Fanya Juu	Avoid Fire	Total
Better Off	26	22	4	4	9	9	4	22	100

Less Poor	24	14	17	14	3	17	0	10	100
Poor	14	0	0	14	0	43	0	29	100
Average	22	12	7	11	4	23	1	20	100

On the average 10% of the households reported to have taken action to protect soil erosion, there was less participation from the Poor (at 6%) compared to the Less Poor and Better Offs who reported 11%.

4.2.8 Improved Storage

Generally the households do not put much attention on improving storage. In average only 4% of households' revealed practicing storage improvements in which 8% of less poor involved followed by 6% of better and 4% of poor. These results signify low application of improved storage in the South Nguru Mountains communities.

4.2.9 Improved Seeds

The table below summarized inquiry result for improved seeds application for farming activities in South Nguru Mountains' communities. Based on that, the improved seeds application is a rare practice in the area as evidenced in the table that indicate zero percent application.

4.2.10 Use of Pesticides

Application of pesticide for control of various diseases and pests in South Nguru Mountain communities is very low. Only 4% (34/569) households considered utilizing pesticide chemicals as agricultural managerial practices. About 10% of better off households followed by 5% of less poor and only 1% of poor category utilizes pesticides in the farm activities. The quick lesson confined in these results is that, the application of pesticide is closely related with household's economic power.

4.2.11 Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Control of pests by IPM practice is generally very low. The table below shows nobody (0%) has applied IPM in the agricultural production at South Nguru Mountain. Out of 570 households enumerated only 2 reported applying this innovative agricultural managerial practice. The consultant assumed low consumption of IPM control method as a resultant of low extension services

4.2.12 Improved Soil Fertility

The study revealed that, some of the households do not doing anything on soil improvement because of the various reasons. Of those respondents, 33% report their soil has problem, 29% they are ignorant of measures to address and 10% claimed short of money. Few (2%) respondents reported time limitation as a reason for not taking action on soil remedy.

Across the households economic status, larger proportion (41%) of better offs households ignored improving soils mainly because they don't seen problem or need

to do that. About 42% of poor households indicated ignorant and 13% of less poor households report money limitation as their reasons for doing nothing in soil improvement.

	Does not seem a problem	Doesn't pay	Lack of money	Lack of time	We don't know	Total
Better Off	41%	0%	8%	1%	17%	100%
Less Poor	35%	0%	13%	2%	29%	100%
Poor	24%	1%	9%	3%	42%	100%
Average	33	0	10	2	29	100

4.2.13 Irrigation Practice

Irrigation for agriculture production in South Nguru Mountains is unusual. In average there only 3% (26 out of 569) reported undertaking irrigation to their farms. All households seem to depend much on rainfall for agricultural productions.

4.2.14 Casual Labouring

In the landscape casual labouring is common, about a third of the respondents indicated to have worked as casual labourers in the last two seasons. The Poor are more involved in casual as 46% of them reported to have engaged in casual labouring. The Less Poor and Better Offs involvement was reported by 24% and 16% respectively.

Of those who worked as casual labourers 19% were women, the low percentage as against the 29% for the entire sample may be due to lack of opportunity for women to work as casual labourers.

4.2.15 Ability to Hire Labourers

In the Nguru Mountains area, labour is hired for various farm activities like clearing of land, weeding, ploughing, planting, forest and harvesting. The table below indicates about 63% of this labour force is often hired by the families considered economically superior for nearly all activities except forest tasks. The less poor families utilize 30% labourers in the area for laborious activities like clearing of land and weeding. The families who are relatively poor accomplish almost all farm activities. These indicate their inability to hire person for any cultivation practices

Table No 4.8 Activities carried out by Hired Labour (in Percentages)

	Clearing Land	Ploughing	Planting	Weeding	Harvesting	Forestry	Total
	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Better Off	24%	7%	8%	15%	8%	0%	63%
Less Poor	13%	4%	4%	6%	2%	0%	29%

Poor	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	7%
Average	41%	13%	13%	22%	11%	0%	100%

4.2.16 Non-Agricultural Income Generating Activities

There are few villagers employed permanently within and outside the villages counting to 3% of which 8% are from the Better Offs and 1% from the Less Poor while the Poor not represented on the study. This might have been cause by late developed primary schools, No secondary schools near by most villages and lack of teachers. Lack of entrepreneurship skills has resulted to poor participation in efficiency petty trade activities.

4.2.17 Permanent Employment

The percentage of employed household members is 3.3% (19 in a sample 570), 16 or 84% of the respondents are Better Offs, 3 or 16% are of the Less Poor Category.

4.2.18 Handicrafts, Sewing, Carpentry and Masonry

Some 6.5% of the respondents engage in handicrafts, sewing, carpentry and masonry. Those in the Better Off category make 62% of the 6.5%. The Less Poor make 27% while the Poor make only 11%. This confirms that involvement in non-agricultural income generating activities has higher tendency to increase household incomes.

4.2.19 Extraction of Natural Resources

Selling of charcoal, firewood, burnt bricks, fishing and the like are not prominent in the landscape, only 27 or 5% reported to be engaged in such IGAs. However, the impact on household income is positive, of the 27, 17 or 59% are in the Better Off category, 38% were in the Less Poor Category and only 3% were in the Poor group.

4.2.20 Local Brew

Brewing and selling of local brew is an important economic activity in Nguru Mountain communities, it involves 12% of households. It can be noted that local brew business is practiced largely by Better Offs (47%) and Less Poor (38%). While the business is widely found, it is not very clear as to the extent of the overall negative impact on the communities' economies since beer drinking takes place even during working hours of the day. This could be an area for further investigation.

4.2.21 Shops, Bar and Clinic Businesses

Twenty seven (27) households or 5% reported to operate businesses under this category. None of the Poor was found to have the kind of business, the Less Poor were 7 (or 26%) while the Better Offs were 20 (or 76%). There is therefore a very strong relationship between IGAs under this category with household economy. It is important therefore for LIVING to put in place a strategy that will increase the number and quality of these micro-enterprises to realize the targets in result area number II (Refer to Table No 2.1 above).

4.2.22 Income from Relatives

On average, 5.6% of households in study area receive income support from relatives. Apparently more of the Better Off receives support from their relatives than the Poor. Out of 32 respondents, 21 (or 66%) and 7 (or 22%) were in the Better Off and Less Poor Categories. The Poor are 13%.

4.2.23 Animal Ownership

Communities around Nguru Mountains are less involved in livestock keeping, 55% of the respondents reported to have no any livestock. On average 45% reported to domesticate poultry, Pigs, Sheep, Goats and Cattle. Of these, 25% of households involved in poultry production, 10% pigs rearing, 7% Sheep and goats, there are only 2% cattle keepers. Based on the table below the livestock production in villages is dominated by the Better off families.

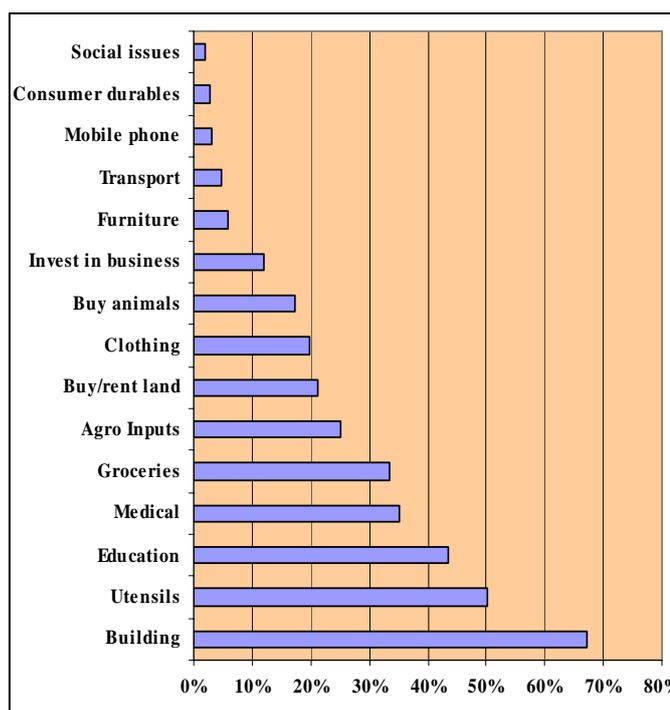
Table No 4.9 Types of Livestock Owned by Farmers

	Cattle	Goats/Sheep	Pigs	Chicken and Ducks	Don't Have Any	Total
Better Off	5%	10%	17%	36%	32%	100%
Less Poor	1%	7%	9%	27%	56%	100%
Poor	0%	4%	4%	12%	79%	100%
Total Average	2%	7%	10%	25%	55%	100%

Fig. No. 4.1 Farmers in Eastern Arc Mountains Expenditure Priorities - 2006

4.2.24 Status of Houses

The status of a house is among the strongest indicator of household economy, according to a study by Business Care Services in 2006 in the Eastern Arc Mountains (including South Nguru) showed that farmers give high priority to improvement of houses when income increases. This was confirmed at village level meetings, when asked about development trends village cited the presence of improved houses as a key indicator (Refer to Section 2.3 above and Figure 4.1 below)



Types of Walls

More than 54% houses in Nguru Mountains have walls made of mud in which 77% are owned by Poor households, 59% of the Better off are living in burnt bricks houses, followed by 34% burnt earth bricks houses, which mainly owned by Better Offs households.

Types of Roofs

Houses thatched with grass make 51% while iron sheets account for 47%, other materials account for the remaining 2%. Thatched roofs account for 86% of the houses of the Poor while on the other hand the Better Offs have 74% of their roofs covered with iron sheets.

Table No 4.10 Houses Statuses: Types of Walls

	Other	Banana fiber or grass	Mud	Unburned earth bricks	Plastered by cement	Burnt earth bricks	Total
	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Better Off	1%	0%	30%	6%	3%	59%	100%
Less Poor	0%	1%	64%	8%	1%	24%	100%
Poor	0%	1%	77%	12%	1%	9%	100%
Average	1%	1%	54%	8%	2%	34%	100%

Table No 4.11 Houses Statuses: Types of Roofs

	Grass thatched	Polythene paper	Other materials	Iron sheets	Tiles	Total
Better Off	22%	0%	0%	74%	3%	100%
Less Poor	59%	0%	1%	39%	1%	100%
Poor	86%	1%	0%	13%	0%	100%
Average	51%	0%	0%	47%	1%	100%

4.2.25 Household Food Security

In average 45% of the households purchased crops for food. Relatively; Poor and Less Poor families are subjected to purchase food compared to the Better off families. It has been found that 76% of Poor category and 47% of Less Poor often buy staple foods compared to the only 26% of the Better off families. This implies that a considerable number of households in South Nguru South face food insecurity.

4.2.26 Health Conditions

Access to health services in most villages is very limited despite high prevalence of health problems especially Malaria and Fever reported by 19% and 16% respectively. None of the households reported HIV/AIDS and Measles. However, information gathered through village level meetings show that there had been deaths suspected to

be attributed to AIDS at Msolokelo village. Typhoid is also common in many villages.

Table No 4.12 Health Statuses: Prevalence of Diseases

	Malaria	Fever	Other Specify	Diarrhoea	Anaemia	Pneumonia	TB	Total
Better Off	19%	16%	3%	1%	0%	1%	1%	100%
Less Poor	18%	16%	4%	2%	1%	1%	0%	100%
Poor	19%	17%	5%	0%	2%	0%	1%	100%
Average	19%	16%	4%	1%	1%	1%	1%	100%

4.2.27 Ability to Pay for Health Services

Most people pay for medical services to doctors, the percentage is higher with Better Offs (at 84%) compared to Less Poor and Poor with 67%. While only 9% of the Better Offs borrowed money to pay for medical services, the percentage is high at 25% with the Poor and as Fig. 4.1 above shows, medical services was mentioned to be the 4th most important priority. Increased burden on medical services erodes household incomes.

Table No 4.12 Health Statuses: Prevalence of Diseases

	Better Off	Less Poor	Poor	Total
Paid Ourselves	84%	67%	67%	73%
Borrowed Money to pay a Doctor	9%	22%	25%	18%
Local Medicine	1%	3%	1%	2%
Traditional Doctor	1%	2%	3%	2%
Help Relatives To go to Doctor	2%	1%	1%	1%
Borrowed Money To Traditional Doctor	1%	0%	1%	1%
Did Nothing had No Money	0%	0%	1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

4.2.28 Children's Education

Figure No. 4.1 shows that education is priority number three, findings in the landscape show narrow scope of education for children outside primary education. None of the households have children in private primary schools as well as private secondary schools. There is a slight difference in primary school enrolment among households based on their economic well-being, 78% of the Better Offs, 75% of the Less Poor and 70% of the poor had their children in primary schools. Two percent of the Better Offs and 1% of the Less Poor had their children in secondary school. The relatively small difference in enrolment among groups is due to the fact that all the

reported schools are owned by Government. According to the focus group discussion, schools in villages are lack of teachers, teaching tools, laboratories, libraries and dormitories for students coming from far villages.

Table No 4.13 Access to Education

	College	Primary	Secondary School	Other	No Formal	Total
Better Off	3%	78%	2%	0%	17%	100%
Less Poor	0%	75%	1%	2%	22%	100%
Poor	0%	70%	0%	3%	28%	100%
Average	1%	75%	1%	1%	21%	100%

4.2.29 Distance to Near Forest

The distance between the residential areas and forest in Nguru Mountains differ from one village to another. Majorities, 192 households (i.e. 34%) out of 570 spent more than 2 hours to reach the forest. These households are from Pemba, Digalama, Kinda, Mlaguzi, and Mbogo villages. On the other, some village are located at a distance of between 30 minutes to one hour long walk to the forest, these are Kwadoli, Maskati and Mandela, while the villages located close to the forest are Msolokelo, Mhonda and Ubiri which takes person only between 10 to 30 minutes to reach the forest.

The table below summarizes time (in minutes) spent by households' members to arrive at the forest in the South Nguru Mountains communities.

Table No.....

Villages	Less than 10 minutes	Between 10 to 30 minutes	Between 30 to 1 hr	Between 1 and 2 hr	More than 2 hr	Total
Digarama	3%	19%	3%	13%	63%	100%
Kinda	1%	4%	11%	23%	59%	100%
Kwadoli	6%	14%	32%	29%	13%	100%
Maskati	6%	34%	33%	7%	1%	100%
Mbogo	3%	10%	21%	18%	46%	100%
Mhonda	27%	9%	14%	16%	30%	100%
Mlaguzi	3%	8%	9%	30%	47%	100%
Mndela	6%	16%	30%	22%	24%	100%
Msolokelo	37%	27%	7%	10%	20%	100%
Pemba	3%	6%	0%	15%	76%	100%
Ubiri	26%	44%	7%	16%	5%	100%
Total	9%	16%	17%	20%	34%	100%

4.2.30 Nature of nearby of forest

An average of 61% of households are located nearby reserved forest, most of them being Poor category (66%), followed by Better Offs (60%) and Less Poor category (58%). Households living close to the public forest account for 19% households, most

of them being of Better Offs and Less Poor category. Few of households live close to private forest about 3% which is 17 out of 570, of which only 1% is from the Poor category and 6% from the Better Offs.

According to the focus groups discussion, most people do not have their own private forest, however there are initiatives to promote agro-forestry in the landscape. The table below shows the nature of the forest to the relation of level of poverty

	<>	Forest reserve	Private forest	Public land	Total
Better Off	14%	60%	6%	20%	100%
Less Poor	19%	58%	2%	20%	100%
Poor	19%	66%	1%	15%	100%
Average	17%	61%	3%	19%	100%

4.2.31 Forest Benefits Is Near Forest Benefit Most?

On average of 25% of the households pointed out that they do benefit much from the near forests. According to the respondents, most benefits derived from the forest were sources of water 65% (for consumption, brewing or agriculture) of which 56% households were of Better Offs and 51% households were of Poor categories. General moisture or regulation of the climate benefits ranked second with 26% households of which beneficiaries were Less Poor 37% and Better Offs 31%. Other benefits reported were tourism 1%, Spiritual or cultural purposes 3% and other forest activities specified for 3% include fetching firewood, collecting grass for building materials, timber or poles, collecting herbs for traditional medicine (see village profiles for a list of traditional medicine). Other benefits specified were black pepper, Allanblackia oil seeds (sambu), harvest of honey, charcoal burning, making furniture, sticks, handles or crafts and hunting.

4.2.32 Households Which Benefited from the Forest in the Last Year

An average of 22% households benefited from forest last year, the Better Off Category accounted for 31% followed by Less Poor at 20% and the Poor were 16%.

4.2.33 Types of Benefits Derived from Forests

On the overall 61% of the households benefited from the forest by collecting firewood, Poor category reported 71% while Better Offs and Less Poor had 57% and 55% respectively. Benefits from timber and medicine were reported at 11% by the Better Offs as against 8% and 6% by the Poor respectively and 10% and 18% by the Less Poor. There is no strong relationship between the level of household economy and degree of benefiting from natural resources, it however, shows that the Poor, with an exception of the firewood service, are benefiting less from the natural resources.

	Timber	Firewood	Medicine	Honey	Charcoal	Furniture	Hunting	Grass	Herbs	Total
Poor	8%	71%	6%	0%	2%	2%	2%	0%	8%	100%
Less Poor	10%	55%	18%	4%	0%	4%	0%	6%	4%	100%
Better Off	11%	61%	11%	2%	1%	3%	1%	2%	8%	100%

Almost all villages have higher benefits of firewood compared to other forest services. Villages reported to benefit higher in timber were Kinda by 33% households, Mndela by 19%, Digalama by 17% households Maskati 16% and Msolokelo 15% households. Villages reported to benefit higher in medicine were Mbogo 25% Mlaguzi 22% and Ubiri 22% and Kwadoli 16% households.

An average of 18% households reported benefited recently from the forest products, of which 23% are from the Better Offs, 17% are from the Poor category while the Less Poor represented by 16% households.

4.2.34 Type of Recent Benefits

There has been no change in the basket of benefits, firewood is still the main benefit followed by timber and medicine. About 67% of total respondents confirmed that they benefited more from firewood, the Poor reported by 74%, Better Offs by 68% and Less Poor by 59% households.

An average of 11% households reported to benefit from medicine of which 19% from Poor households and 8% from Poor category. The table below indicates the benefits derived recently from forest products by three poverty categories

	Timber	Medicine	Firewood	Honey	Charcoal	Furniture	Total
Better Off	18%	7%	68%	2%	2%	4%	100%
Less Poor	15%	19%	59%	4%	0%	3%	100%
Poor	15%	8%	74%	0%	0%	3%	100%
Average	16%	11%	67%	2%	1%	3%	100%

4.2.35 Problems caused by Being Closer to Forest

The respondents were asked if at all they have been affected by being closer to the forest, only 21 respondents said they were affected by being closer to the forest, this is about 4% of the sample. The highest rate was 13% (4/30) at Msolokelo followed by 10% (7/69) at Kwadoli and Mbogo at 8% (3/39). Villages that are not affected at all are Digalama, Maskati, Mndela and Pemba.

	Yes	Total	%
Msolokelo	4	30	13%

Kwadoli	7	69	10%
Mbogo	3	39	8%
Mhonda	2	44	5%
Kinda	3	70	4%
Ubiri	1	42	2%
Mlaguzi	1	93	1%

The farmers near the forest are plagued by wild animals (reported by 80% of those affected and insects by 17%.

4.2.36 Perceptions on Forestry Benefits

On average of 67% households have a perception that the village themselves benefit most of the forest, this is followed by the Government reported by 11% respondents and 6% think that foreigners benefit more.

4.2.37 Handling of Those Who Violate Forest Rules

An average of 37% of total respondents said the central Government ought to handle the violators. Out of the 37% respondents above, 48% are reported from Poor households, 34% are from Less Poor and 29% are from Better Offs households. Another 26% suggested that PEMA project should handle the violators, while 24% of the respondents suggested that the violators should be handled by the Local and Village Governments.

	Better Off	Less Poor	Poor	Average
Government	29%	34%	48%	37%
NFA/FBD	5%	12%	7%	8%
PEMA	36%	23%	18%	26%
Other Environment Organization	6%	8%	8%	7%
LG/Village	24%	28%	19%	24%
Community	1%	4%	3%	3%
Other	2%	3%	3%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

4.2.38 Time When a Household Member Benefited

About 3% of households reported that they benefited from the forest products both more than a year ago and less, out of which 4% households, confirmed from the Better Offs, 3% respondents from the Less Poor and 2% households from the Poor. An average of 2% households reported to benefit the forest products about less than a year ago and more than a year ago only 1% households.

4.2.39 Benefits From a Far Forest

The percentage of respondents who had benefited from a far forest was 7% (38/570), the benefiting is evenly distributed among categories each of the Better Offs and the Less Poor had 8% while the Poor had slightly less at 5%. The main benefits are firewood and income generating resources. Income from making furniture, sticks, handles or crafts, source of medicine and harvest honey were reported by 1%. Among the poverty groups, 4% households of the Better Offs reported that they were benefited by income from timber or poles, 1% households from the same group benefited by both source of medicine, charcoal burning and firewood.

	Income	Medicine	Firewood	Honey	Charcoal	Furniture
Better Off	4%	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%
Less Poor	2%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%
Poor	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%	1%
Average	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%

4.2.40 Type of Far Forest

The villagers recognized the far forest to belong to the Forest Reserve and the Public. Reserved forest was reported by 28 household and while public forest was mentioned by 5 people. In percentage terms, while 1% of the households reported the existence of Public forest.

4.2.41 Prevalence of Private Forests

Few privately held forests were reported at Kwadoli by 9% households, at Digalama by 6% of households, at Pemba 6% of households and Maskati by 3% of households.

4.2.42 Supporting Groups

Generally there are very few households members engaged in various farmers groups or association in the villages of South Nguru Mountains. The study revealed average of only 5% households has at least one member to the farmers groups or associations existing in those villages. And according to the study results, there is fair participation on those association/groups.

4.2.43 Support Providers

Different organizations of various backgrounds operate in So South Nguru Mountains area providing support to farmers groups and associations. Based on the table below, PEMA is considered leading supporter by 59% followed by Government institutions (18%), NGOs (12%), local government (6%) and to the lesser extent NFA/FBD (3%) and financial institutions (2%).

	PEMA	NFA/FDB	Govt. Institutions	Local	Financial Institutions	NGO	Private	Total
Better Off	67%	10%	3%	13%	3%	3%	0%	100%
Less Poor	69%	0%	12%	4%	4%	12%	0%	100%

Poor	40%	0%	40%	0%	0%	20%	0%	100%
Average	59%	3%	18%	6%	2%	12%	0%	100%

4.2.44 Kind of Support

The organizations which support farmers groups or associations within south Nguru Mountains reported concentrated mainly on trainings of groups' dynamics by 41%, environmental (25%) and integrated agriculture (15%) and loan provision by 10%. The study revealed to large extent poor category does not access much of these supports as shown in the table below.

	Credit	Seedlings	Agro Inputs	Train Environ	Train Group	Train IGAs	Train Agriculture	Other Specify	Total
Better Off	21%	0%	3%	33%	18%	18%	6%	0%	100%
Less Poor	7%	4%	4%	41%	4%	26%	15%	0%	100%
Poor	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Average	10%	1%	2%	25%	41%	15%	7%	0%	100%

4.2.45 Support to Village

The information drawn from respondents and summarized in the table below relate level of support against villages in the study area. Based on that, Kwadoli, Mhonda and Mlaguzi which are closer to Turiani town receives much more assistance from various organizations in the area. Meanwhile, Pemba, Maskati, Digalama and Msolokelo villages which located relatively far away receives little amount of support. From that situation, it can be said that there is a close relationship between the distance and possibility of receiving support. Many organizations have opted villages located nearby town and avoid remote and less accessible ones for their support.

4.2.46 Sources of Water

The respondents narrated key sources that supplies water to the community in South Nguru Mountains as river, unprotected springs, protected springs, hand pumped wells, rains, piped kiosks and household connected water taped. However majority of community members relies by 56% on river streams, 23% on unprotected water springs and only 9% on protected water springs. The relationship between households' economic status and source of water consumed is vague and unquantifiable. Otherwise choice of source subjected to its availability and convenience.

	Rain	Un Protected	Protected Spring	River Stream	Hand Pump	Motor Pump	Piped Kiosk	Piped	Other	Total
<>	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Better Off	6%	19%	12%	53%	7%	0%	3%	0%	0%	100%

Less Poor	3%	17%	9%	61%	6%	0%	3%	1%	0%	100%
Poor	1%	32%	6%	54%	4%	0%	1%	2%	0%	100%
Average	3%	23%	9%	56%	6%	0%	2%	1%	0%	100%

4.2.47 Distances to the water sources (in hrs)

The table below summarizes minutes spent by households' members to arrive at the water sources in the South Nguru Mountains communities. Majorities (i.e. 69%) spent 1 to 10 minutes to arrive at the water sources. Also 21% use up 10 - 20 minutes while some few (9%) households uses more than 20 minutes. Meanwhile there are very few households who don't spend some minutes to get up to the water sources. Generally it can be concluded that the distance from the households to water source is convenient despite of the few cases like in Mhonda village that about 21% of households spends more than twenty minutes one way to water source. On the other hand, there are very few (1%) households who don't waste minutes to follow the water.

	0 minutes	1 to 10 minutes	10 to 20 minutes	More than 20 minutes	Total
Digarama	3%	78%	9%	9%	100%
Kinda	0%	71%	20%	7%	100%
Kwadoli	0%	72%	17%	10%	100%
Maskati	0%	94%	6%	0%	100%
Mbogo	0%	77%	13%	8%	100%
Mhonda	2%	66%	11%	20%	100%
Mlaguzi	0%	48%	35%	16%	100%
Mndela	2%	72%	20%	6%	100%
Msolokelo	3%	67%	20%	10%	100%
Pemba	0%	38%	53%	9%	100%
Ubiri	2%	72%	16%	7%	100%
Average	1%	69%	21%	9%	100%

4.2.48 Household Items

The table below shows various possessions in the households over the study area. In general a proportion of households' possessions it is comprised mainly by bed sheets (26%), mats (22), tables (17%), sponge mattresses (14%) and radios (13%). On the other hand things like TV, Solar power installations, motor circles, sewing machines and sofa sets are not popular items in over the area. Further larger In average 26% interviewees reported have bed sheets, 22% of them posses Mats, 17% have tables and 14% have sponge mattresses.

	Better Off	Less Poor	Poor
Bed sheets	202	235	98
Mats	134	205	88
Sponge mattresses	165	128	29

	Better Off	Less Poor	Poor
Tables	167	151	51
Sofa Set	45	10	1
TV	4	2	0
Radio	142	107	34
Electricity Solar	2	1	0
Bicycle	78	51	14
Motorcycle	1	0	0
Sewing Machine	7	1	0
Mobile Phone	0	1	0

ANNEX I : VILLAGE LEVEL MEETINGS REPORTS

1.0 Kwadoli

1.1 Demographic Information

Kwadoli is estimated to have 2,720 people in 563 households.

Main tribes are Nguu and Zigua, there are also Kaguru, Bena, Gogo, Pare, Nyaturu and Hehe in small numbers.

It is estimated that Moslems make 60% of the population. Christian denominations include RC and Anglican. The two faiths co-exist well.

1.2 Village Groups and Support Projects

Political parties represented at the village are CCM, CUF, TLP. The Village Committee is all CCM. Economic groups include the following: -

- *Umoja ni Nguvu* – involved in agriculture and chicken rearing, own a 2 acre farm, has established a saving and loans group, received Tshs 100,000 from MP (Special Seats Ms Nkya) also involved in tree planting activities supported by PADEP.
- *Uhuru ni Kazi*: Promotion of soya farming initiated and supported by Sokoine University
- *Mwanzo Mgumu*: Sugar cane growing, savings and loans group
- *Jitihada* : Maize farming
- *Sasa Kazi*: Bee keeping

PADEP (started in 2005) is supporting tree planting and already 22,000 trees have been planted. PADEP funds are used to develop seedbeds/nurseries and buying seedlings. Tree types being planted are *Mkangazi*, *Mkongo*, *Mkenya*, *Mteak*, *Misedera*, *Migravelia* and *Cypress*, fruit trees include oranges and mangoes.

Mvomero District authority facilitated a process to identify Obstacles and Opportunities for Development in (O&OD) 2005 to cover the period between 2005 and 2008. It seems nobody in the village has tried to go through the plan and implement the agreed priority areas. The reason provided by leaders was that they were waiting for a typed version of the report promised by the District officials since 2005.

Monday 15th, October 2007

Village

Kwadoli – 4 sub-villages Kwadoli, Magotwe, Nyangala, Luhanga
Ward : Diongoya Division : Mvomero

Participants at the FGM

Rashid Juma Chaubala – VEO
Yusuf Khamis – Chairman – Village Council

Mwanahawa Emmanuel – Member – Village Council (M-VC)

Mariam Mohammed – M-VC

Zuhura Shaban – M-VC

Alex Mzirano – M-VC and Sub-village Chairman

Mohammed Ally - M-VC and Sub-village Chairman

CARE should look into possibility to facilitate the revisiting and updating of the plan that will include the extension of its scope to go say to 2010.

1.3 Agriculture

Sugar cane: This is the main cash generating crop for most of the lowland households, it is guesstimated that about 50 households get most of their cash from sugar cane sold to Mtibwa Sugar. Normally farmers use fertiliser to improve sugar cane yield, a smallholder farmer will use 2 – 50kg bags per acre to improve output from around 20mt/hectare to 50mt/hectare that is about (250%). The fertiliser is provided on credit by Mtibwa Outgrower Association (MOA), repayment is effected through deductions. On sales a tonne of sugar cane in 2006/07 season fetched Tshs. 18,000, the 2007/08 price has increased to Tshs. 30,000.

Maize: Is one of the main staple in the village, according to the FGM, output falls short of demand as a result the village has to buy maize from other areas in certain months of the year. Productivity is very low, four villagers at the meeting had an average of 5 bags per acre whereas with good crop husbandry it should be possible to increase output to more than 20 bags i.e. by 400%. Maize price ranges between Tshs. 2,000 during harvest season to Tshs. 7,000/= during off peak per 20ltr plastic.

The Paradox

Why is it that the same farmers who employ improved crop husbandry practices in sugar cane to increase output by 250% don't do the same with maize where by improving agricultural practices they could increase yield possibly more than 400%? Is it because in sugar cane farming skills are "pushed" to farmers while with food crops the skills need to "pulled" by farmers from extension officers?

Other important crops are cassava and paddy.

Other activities

1.4 Off-farm Income Generating Activities

Type of Activity	Frequency
Kiosks/small shops	4
Food (cooked) vendors	4
Milling machines	0
Tailoring	1
Local brew drinking places	8
Carpentry workshops	1
Bi cycle repair	3
Video shows	1
Timber	0
Charcoal burning	10
Improved dairy cattle	2

1.5 Natural Resource

The Village Natural Resource Committee was formed on 15/8/2007, it is co-existing with the Village Environment Committee. According to VNRC members, their main roles include protection of the forest from illegal activities, to participate in establishing regulations thereof and public awareness. While there is a

VNRC Expectations not Very Clear

The PFM arrangement where villagers are entitled to a percentage of the value of resources being legally (impliedly sustainably) extracted from the forest is critical. The mandate and focus of the VNRC should not be confined to forest resources only but extended to other areas, for example at Kwadilo the VNRC could regulate the sand mining.

consensus on the broad but indirect benefits to communities for protecting the forests, immediate benefits though key to the effectiveness and sustainability of the service are not clear. So far villagers indicated that they anticipate to get income from penalties on offenders while it is expected that if they are effective the cases will have to come down significantly thus eroding the revenue base.

1.6 Education

It is estimated that literacy rate is as low as 35%. There is a primary school with 337 pupils which represent (according to the FGM participants) a 100% enrollment rate. The school completion rate could possibly be very low compared to the average of 48 pupils per class (337/7), in 2006 it reported that 22 pupils completed standard seven while in 2005 the number was 15. Secondary school is at Lusanga walk. A ward secondary school is expected to be operational in January 2008.

1.7 Health

Malaria is the main disease in the area, efforts to mitigate include use of treated bed nets especially for pregnant mothers, community education and availability of anti-malarial drugs. According to a midwife at the village, Kwadilo is less affected by *HIV/AIDS* compared to neighbouring villages because it is relatively less exposed to people from outside the village. It is believed that incoming workers in sugar cane cutting, teak harvesting form the main risk factor. The midwife has been trained and she provides awareness and prevention advice, she also issues condoms. With regard to water borne diseases, *Bilharzia* is common among children as they bath in infested waters. There are incidences of Diarrhea, dysentery and typhoid.

1.8 Water Sources

Unprotected springs coming from forests, dry during dry season extending time needed to fetch water to more than two hours.

1.9 Village Accessibility

The village is relatively accessible, about 10 vehicles pass the village each day, passenger vehicles terminate at Kibati. However during the wet season (long rains) of March through April roads are hardly accessible.

1.20 Development Dateline and Priorities

Population grew significantly after the establishment of the sugar factory in the 1980s, prior to that the area was largely a forest inhabited with wild animals. In migrants increased in the 1990s as the sugar cane economy strengthened, houses with iron sheet roofs became a common things. The village primary school was built in 1988. On the future priorities, villagers propose the following: -

- To improve access to health services through establishment of a village dispensary, this should go hand in hand with availability of essential drugs.
- Extension services covering among other things, education on agro-forestry
- Mechanisation of smallholder agricultural activities especially tractor(s)
- Transport in case of emergency
- Availability of piped safe water will improve health through reduced incidence of water-borne diseases, further it will reduce women's drudgery during dry season.

- Road improvement to allow all-year round smooth transport will reduce the cost of transport.

2.0 Mhonda

2.1 Demographic Information

The village has a population of 3,594 of whom 1,339 are male and 2,255 are female represented by 721 households i.e. an average of 4.9 people per household. The 1:1.6 male – female ratio is abnormal and village leaders could not explain the reason but it is strongly believed that young males may be migrating to towns to look for non-farm activities. The wealth ranking done in 2002 showed that 134 households were poor, 222 less poor and 282 better off.

Mhonda

1. Moses Mnanye Katendele – VEO
2. Matibwa Paulo – M/kiti Kitongoji Mnazini
3. Mrs. Christina John – Mjumbe H/mashauri ya Kijiji
4. Mrs. Teresia Christopher Diagaya – Mjumbe wa H/shauri ya Kijiji
5. Severin P. Chabembe – Mjumbe Halmashauri ya Kijiji

Mhonda village is the headquarters of Monda Ward Mhonda, Turiani Division

Tribes that inhabit Mhonda are largely Nguu and Zigua. There are also Hehe and Luguru.. Main faith is Christianity (with denominations of Roman Catholic, Assemblies of God, Seventh Day Adventists, Moravian, etc.)

2.2 Accessibility

The Village is accessible throughout the year, passenger buses and trucks loading banana ply the village. Some villagers at Mhonda own vehicles (an 18 passenger seater bus, two pick ups and one saloon car) and motorbikes (4 of them). Celtel, Vodacom and Tigo telephone networks cover Mhonda village.

2.3 Agriculture

Banana: is the major food and cash crop, it is harvested throughout the year. In a day about 2 to 3 Fuso trucks load banana at Mhonda (the catchment extends to Mafuta, Kwelikwiji and Ubiri) for Dodoma and Dar es Salaam markets. The village gate price of a bunch of 12 – 13 *chanas*⁷ is Tshs 2,000.

Cocoa: is another important crop whose importance is increasing replacing coffee, many households reported to be planting cocoa and particularly those headed by young adults. Many households indicated that they face land shortage which limits expansion of cocoa production. The farm gate price has been fluctuating, in 2004/05 it was Tshs 700 to 800. In 2005/06 it increased to Tshs 1,200 – 1,300 while during the survey (October 2007) the price was at Tshs 1,000. Farmers indicated the need to streamline marketing of cocoa through better competition because apparently there is only one buyer.

Recommendation: Cocoa has the potential to improve farmers' income and it is an agro-forestry crop. LIVING should look into ways to support farmers to establish nurseries, advice on crop production (on farm, harvesting and post-harvest care) and organizing better marketing arrangement. It is recommended also that cocoa farmers form an organization/grouping to address marketing issues and collective strategy in cocoa production.

It was noted however that some members are also in the Allanblackia nut production groups which could be a competing agro-forestry crop though cocoa does better on the lowland while AB trees do better in the mountains.

⁷ A *chana* is a cluster of banana in a bunch

Coffee: used to be an important cash crop from mid eighties back, however, due to low returns compared to other crops most coffee trees were replaced with cocoa. Mhonda produces both Robusta and Arabica coffee. Coffee is sold using volume measurements and not weight, a plastic weighing 5 kgs sells at Tshs 3,000 and 3,500 which means Tshs 600 to 700 per kg. The

Other crops found in the village are yams, cardamon and maize. At the time of the survey a 20 litre container of maize was selling at Tshs 4,500 which is relatively expensive.

Extension Services: Extension service in the village is inadequate, it is said that the village agricultural and livestock development officer (VALDO) pays much attention to meat inspection than crop husbandry. The Village has written the Ward Executive Officer (WEO) to ask VALDO to work from village office to no avail. The village carried out an O & OD exercise in 2005, the report could not be accessed as the VEO was not certain of the report whereabouts.

Livestock: Village leaders were able to recall 23 heads of improved cattle in the village. Though some interviewed farmers failed to mention where they got the cattle from, reports show that Heifer International had operated in the area. Improved dairy cattle could be one of the potential source of non-crop income. LIVING should find out from Heifer what happened to the project and work out on how the heifer-in-trust system can be developed. Further, look into possible synergies between the Mission and farmers on dairy cattle project.

Pigs are kept by a large number of households; there are goats, chickens and ducks. It was also reported that in the past the village had four fishponds that are not working due to shortage of water and predators of fish.

2.4 Off-Farm IGAs

Types	Frequency
Kiosks/small shops	15
Food (cooked) vendors	10
Milling machines	1
Tailoring	5
Local brew drinking places	>20
Carpentry workshops	2
Burnt brick making	7
Bi cycle repair	1
Video show	3
Fish ponds	
Timber	8
Banana porterage	20
Banana/crop trading	15
Butcher/meat shop	4
Guest house	1

2.5 Education

The village has two primary schools, Mhonda Practising School and Mhonda B primary school. The schools also provide pre-School education. Pupils from Mhonda have access to Murad Secondary about 5kms, Lusanga secondary school, and Turiani secondary school. There is Mhonda Grade A Teachers Training College at the village.

2.6 Health Services

There is dispensary owned by the Roman Catholic Church at the village, for more medical services villagers go to Turiani. There one outlet for drugs. Water borne diseases are not common.

Common diseases are Malaria whose prevalence is very high, TB, HIV/AIDS and “Busha”. Village leaders indicated that there is inadequate HIV/AIDS awareness raising interventions.

2.7 Water

Mhonda is served with piped water, villagers however complained of gross shortage due to the fact that there has been more demand on the neighbouring village which is on the lower part has increased and because thy supply system is based on gravity. The supply of piped water at the village in 1983 reduced time spent to fetch water especially for households that are far from streams, it also reduced prevalence of water borne diseases.

2.8 Financial Services

There are no financial services in the village, villagers go to Madizini – Turiani town for banking and SACCOS services.

2.9 Farmer Groups and Projects Operating in the Area

Allanblackia Nuts groups supported by Novel Tanzania project and Inades Formation that is promoting domestication of Allanblackia trees. They indicated also that there are *Agro-forestry* groups promoted by Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) groups for re-forestation as well as those being promoted by PEMA/Living Projects

2.10 Energy

Fire wood is the main source of energy for various household needs, some households use charcoal as well which sells at Tshs 4,000 per bag⁸.

2.11 Development Dateline and Priorities

Mhonda Mission is said to have started with the arrivals of missionaries in 1926? The construction of the main buildings took place in 1930s with construction materials carried by people all the way from Bagamoyo. In 1940s the missionaries constructed a road using Sikh traders who were involved in timber business. Because of the missionary school, Mhonda is among the communities that has educated village members some are having good positions in national and international organizations.

⁸ Could be between 25 and 30kgs

Improvements in types of building was a result of better returns from the boom in global coffee market boom from the 1960s, at present most buildings are walled by burnt bricks and roofed by iron sheets.

The village benefited from the electricity supply line to the mission and teachers training centre was connected to electricity allowing small businesses and services that require power.

At the focus group meeting, villagers recommended the following to accelerate development.

- Power to more households and businesses
- Road improvement ended open up more opportunities, including passenger transport
- Market places – need to improve agricultural marketing system
- Dispensary at the village (Health services) and health center
- Police post to improve security – rampant food crops theft cassava, Cocoa, Maize, participatory

3.0 UBIRI VILLAGE

Ubiri village has 4 sub villages around which are supervised by Chairpersons under the government of Ubiri. These are Kwenzule (Headquarters), Chanika, Kibwende, and Kisiwani

3.1 Demographic Information

Based on 2004 local census, the village has 333 households with a population of 1,818 of whom 1,000 are males and 800 females. The workforce is estimated at 724 while aged population is about 53. Widows are 40

Mr. Kadudu, Antoni, Village Chairman (0787-462553)
Mr. Kihwele, Nebioth VEO (0786 058872)
Mr. Mdema, Edward, Council Member (0784-186989)
Mr. Albert, Daniel Council Member, (0787-102845)
Mr. Mdema, Patrick Council Member
Mr. Kibalabala, Haji Council Member
Mr. Mganga, Paskal, Council Member (0787 -163873)
Mr. Luwi, Edward - Council Member
Mr. Kwevela, Mariam Council Member

Tribes found in the Village: Wazigua & Wanguu.

The main faith is Christianity led by Catholic mission followed by Tanzania Assemblies of God and Sabbath. There are few Moslems most of them immigrants.

Women participate in Village administration issues as members of the council and some of them are committee leaders. The village has 25 members of the government, of which 7 are females (28%).

3.2 Agriculture

As regards food security, the villagers mentioned year 2006 had been a year with food shortage due to failure of short rains (Sept – Dec).

The cash crops grown in order of importance are: bananas, groundnuts, cocoa, cardamom and beans. Also there is small coffee grown by few people in the village. These crops are mostly grown for sale in urban areas like Turiani, Morogoro and Dar es Salaam. Cardamom is sold to markets in, Morogoro, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar and other cities at prices between Tshs.3,000 and 3,500.

Beans : has become to be one of the most important income generating crop as it is used for exchange for maize, cash crop and food crop.

3.3 Off-Farm Activities

Porterrage is an important employment, people carrying produce on their heads to Mhonda market, a three hour walk, a bunch of banana costs Tshs.1,000 to Tshs.1,500. There is barter trade whereby beans are exchanged with maize because there is inherent shortage of maize in the area. Other off-farm income generating activities are Kiosks (10), Coffee 1, tailoring 3, video show 3, milling machines 2, carpentry 5, local brew shops 10. (mnazi, kangara) a lot of firewood is used to brew these local beer, women have to go into the reserved forest several times to collect firewood.

Preparation of plots for maize and beans is done from July to September while sowing is done in November to December with the exception of cassava which can be planted at any

time of the year. Weeding is done from the month of December to January while harvesting begins from April.

3.4 Natural Resources

The Natural resources committee is newly elected recently to separate from the Environmental committee which was dealing with both environmental and natural resources issues. This was done by initiatives of LIVING/PEMA II project officers with the collaboration of the Forest and Natural Resources Officer from the Turiani Division. The village natural resources committee is responsible for overseeing that the forest is properly protected, and that nobody is allowed to abuse the forest in any way.

According to the Village Chairman, there are two major forests surrounding the village namely Kidenge and Kwemfuko where the villagers used to enter the forest freely to get timber, fire wood as well as building poles, traditional medicine and hunting animals. Nowadays the Government restrictions prohibit people to get in the forests unless otherwise given a permit from the village natural resources committee.

There are many varieties and species of trees in the forest. According to villagers, among the very popular trees in their local nomenclature are *msambu, mula, tambala, mkongolo, sangana, sambula, mtonga, mbane(mfimbo), mnyasa, mkundi, mvule, mbokooko, tulavuha, msonjo, mkwingwina, mkarati, mnyahoye, mkonde, msambia, mkenge, mkele, mnulu, msufipori (mwale), Hamko, Mkwanga, mkulo,(ikenfa), mkalakala, msinga, mkuntu, manila, mhungulu, mvumo, mkereti, mbombo, keligongo, kijafuno, mkolojojo, champandwa, mkuti, mninga maji, mkomba, mzindanguluwe and mkuyu*. Animals available in the forest are *funo, kenda, mbega, kima, pigs,kuhe, pelele, panyabuku, kongolwe and paa*.

3.5 Education

School was established by the Government in 1977. Since then only 8 students were successful joined a secondary school education. Currently, the school has 5 classrooms for Class I – VII. There are two teachers house only. The number of students as of October 17th 2007 is 273, out of which 128 are girls and 145 boys. Students come from four sub villages of which one is about 5 km distance. The school is staffed with only 4 teachers only. No meals are provided for the students in the school.

3.6 Health

A new Dispensary known as KWEUMA is being built at about 1hrs and 30 minutes walk. The government dispensary will three villages; Kwelikwiji, Mafuta and Ubiri (KWEUMA). By the time being, villagers have to walk 3 hrs to get to Mhonda RC dispensary. Other health services are provided at Bwagala hospital (5 hrs walk). Kichangani dispensary (4hrs walk).

The main diseases are malaria and typhoid. Number of death in the village; In 2006 the number of death in the village was high, 4 females and 7 males died of various diseases. This year 3 females and 1 male died. HIV test not yet introduced, they were told that an exercise will begin at the end of this year.

3.7 Water Supply

There are three big rivers with water throughout the year namely Diwale, Kilindi and Lungode rivers and two other rivers close to the village namely Chazi and Dikulula. The

major use of the water from these rivers is for domestic use. Water for drinking and cooking is drawn from the small streams and traditional wells not protected. No water is used for irrigation purposes. There is a strict rule which is observed by all the villagers that there should not be any farming activity 10m on either side of the river banks. Fish is found in these rivers but not commercially domesticated.

3.8 Financial Services

No Savings and credit groups/societies in the village. The only financial services are provided by National Microfinance Bank at Madizini, Mtibwa.

3.9 Village Groups and Support Projects

Neither economic activity groups nor social groups seriously exist. They happened to be established informally when they expect financial aids from the government or an NGO s comes to meet them. These are the Allanblackia nut collection groups which do exist during the collection period only, these are Jikomboe Nguvukazi, Jitegeme, and Juhudi groups. All these groups started with assistance from Inades. The motive behind the formation of these groups is AB nuts collection. The groups are loosely organized, with no legal registration, and no bank accounts. They neither attend meetings, unless Inades organize them, and none have paid entrance fees.

PEMA I and PEMA II Projects are known by the villagers as NGOs with experts came to encourage farmers to establish economic groups and train them how to conserve natural resources and forest. In 2005 Sokoine University of Agriculture trained 10 small cardamom farmers. INADES has been mobilizing groups for Allanblackia nuts.

3.10 Extension Services

No extension services provided by the government. No visits of agricultural extension officers from the government. The only person who visits them is the forest conservation officer from the ward. However there are 5 learned personnel in the village including the school teachers and the Village Executive officer. There are also two First Aids providers who took short training to assist villagers before transferred to the dispensary. In 2005, SUA invited 10 farmers to attend the four days seminar on cardamom farming

3.11 Roads and Communication

The village is inaccessible by vehicles as the road is rocky and steep with many streams and rivers. It takes about 3hrs to cover the gravel path distance between the village and the Turiani Township on foot. The 4WD vehicle however will cover about 8kms only from Turiani with treacherous road. The Ubiri sub-villages Kombola, Kisiwani, Kwamzule Chanika and Kibwende are remote in the forest and not accessible by any means of transport.

The mobile phone communication is accessible in some areas of the village. At the hill of Kombola sub village there is net work of Vodacom, Celtel and Tigo coverage. It was estimated that 35 villagers have mobile phones.

3.12 Energy Source

Majority of the villagers use firewood for cooking and heating, and paraffin for lighting. Neither TANESCO electricity nor solar installations are there in the village. However there

are three generators belongs to the school teacher and other business men used for video shows and disco. Solar energy and biogas are not known in the village.

3.13 Development Dateline, Key Drivers and Priorities

According to the FGD, their life has improved compared to the last twenty years. The group rated the standard of living of their people in the village as follows: 69% of the villagers have low standard of living, 26% have medium standard and 5% are well-off. The first nice house roofed with galvanized Iron sheets was built in 1966. The first burnt breaks house was built in the village in 1990. The first kiosks in the village were seen in 1998. The Village school was established in 1977 with one classroom built of tree poles and mud, thatched with grass, but now they have 5 classrooms built of burnt breaks, roofed with galvanized Iron sheets. The first cultivation of cardamom was established in 1977 and it was popular as a cash crop from years 2000s. Increase of population, from households 77 in 1977 to households 333 in 2004. The villagers are proud of having a satellite dish since 2006 so they can watch TVs. Mobile phones connectivity though the coverage is missing in some places. Good crop prices (increase) compared to previous years

The FGD mentioned few major priorities to be accomplished in the near future:

- To have a road were motorcycles could pass
- Apply to the government to have their own Agricultural extension officer by 2010. Having their own expert they believe that the production of food crops and cash crops will increase.
- Apply for more school teachers
- Add 2 more classrooms and 2 more teachers' residential houses by 2010.

4.0 MLAGUZI

4.1 Demographic Information

The 2006 counting shows that the village had a total population of 1,812 and 457 households giving a household size of 3.96 people per household. Of these 967 (53%) are in the workforce age bracket.

The major faith is Christianity dominated by the Roman Catholic, there is also Assemblies of God Church.

Security in the village is good. There had been two incidences of murder, however, they were found to be related to fighting over a woman.

4.2 Agriculture

It is estimated that Mlaguzi has 214 acres of banana trees, 107 acres of yams and 54 for cassava.

Banana : is the main food and cash crop at Mlaguzi, it is estimated that each week about 3-4 Fuso trucks load banana from Mlaguzi for marketing in Dodoma, Kibaigwa and Dar es Salaam. At the farm gate the price is between Tshs 1,500 to 2,000. Porterage which is on head costs Tshs 500 – 800. Price at loading point is between Tshs 2,500 and 3,000. There is no cess on banana trade.

Yams is the second most important cash crop, yams are cultivated in upper land and about 50% of Mlaguzi households are estimated to be engaged in yams production. Yield for a 2-year old plot is as high as 50 bags per acre. In an acre one is able to get Tshs at a price of Tshs per bag. There is a ready market for Yams, most of the crop is harvested during the fasting month of Ramadan when demand is high.

Cassava – is used for both food and source of cash. Traders come to the village to purchase cassava especially during Ramadan at a price of Tshs 6,000 perkg bag. A good farmer gets 25 bags per acre while the average yield is 15 bags. A good farmer is thus able to get Tshs 150,000 per acre.

Cocoa – the villagers are just introducing the crop after learning from neighbouring villages that it has higher rewards.

Cardamon – is produced in farmers higher up near the forest reserve, it is sometime intercropped with banana.

Beans is produced for food. Many households have maize plots, yield is however very low at about 3 – 4 bags per acre, the village is a net importer of maize (flour). Other food crops are pumpkin leaves and tomatoes.

Fruits found in the village include mangoes and *Fenesi* mainly sold for cash in the months of December through April. Smaller varieties of mangoes called *embe ng'ongo* are harvested in June and July.

The main livestock in the village is pig, it is estimated that about 30 households may be keeping pigs. Goats are also common, the meeting recalled 20 households that keep goats. There are also chickens and ducks.

4.3 The Importance of the Forest

The village borders Makobwe forest, participants at the FGD identified benefits from the forest to be: -

- i. Bringing rainfall
- ii. Water sources
- iii. Source of firewood
- iv. Margarine/fat from Allanblackia nuts (Sambu) which is used for uses for cooking collected from wild Allanblackia trees.
- v. Source of timber for construction and selling
- vi. Source of many plant medicines including
 - Mtonga, Mseve, Mweleti, Mtugatu that cure male hernia
 - Gukizi that cure female hernia
 - Mazala improves fertility in barren women
 - Mkwizingwi (roots or barks), Nguvulukundu, Mlengwelengwa improves male potency.
 - Poza for dental remedy.
 - Mkwingwina cures dysentery and nausea.
 - Mtandu treats Gonorrhoea, stomachache and nausea

4.4 Off-Farm IGAs

Type of Business	Frequency
Kiosks/small shops	3
Food (cooked) vendors	3
Milling machines	0
Tailoring	1
Local brew drinking places	16
Carpentry workshops	2
Burnt brick making	5
Traditional doctors	2
Bi cycle repair	
Video show	2
Fish ponds	3
Timber	4
Transport - Motor Bike	3
Drugs shop	1

4.5 Education

There is a primary school (Mlaguzi Primary School) which started in 1984. It has 240 pupils in class I to VII. There is no pre-school education as villagers have failed to contribute Tshs 500 per household to pay for the nursery school teacher.

Children who pass the primary education examination go to a ward secondary school located at Sungaji Secondary about 4hrs walk. In 2006 2 or 12 pupils out of 25 who completed class seven from Mlaguzi joined Sungaji secondary school. Other secondary schools that had in the past absorbed pupils from Mlaguzi are Murad and Mugeta. Given the population size, there is no plan to build a secondary school at Mlaguzi. Non of the villagers has a pupil at a private secondary school.

4.6 Health Services

The village depends on Turiani hospital for all their health services. The most common disease in the village is Malaria. While HIV/AIDS seems to be not a serious problem, awareness raising and prevention education needs to be extended. There is also low prevalence of water borne diseases such as diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, and typhoid.

4.7 Water

The village is traversed by a number of rivers namely Divua, Musodo, Movuge, Chazi and Mzinga. Apart from domestic use of water, villagers use the rivers to irrigate gardens for household supply of green vegetables.

Some villagers started fishponds but were discouraged by “*Fisimaji*” which depleted the stock of fish.

There is potential for micro-hydro project in the area.

4.8 Financial Services

Following PEMA/LIVING mobilization, villagers had in August 2007 formed four savings and lending groups each with about 12 – 30 people. At the time of the survey villagers were waiting for boxes to start contributions. While the savings and lending groups are voluntary and self managing, closer LIVING support is needed in the beginning in order not to lose the momentum.

Villagers were sensitized to join a SACCOS at Turiani, some mad a follow up but did not succeed in getting loans because, they said, they were required to deposit Tshs 30,000 and even when they had deposited their applications were turned down because of the risk of agriculture business and inadequate security for loan. They SACCOS prefers people involved in sugar cane and civil servants.

4.9 Groups and Support Projects

There are no groups apart from the savings and lending ones. Villagers need to develop a culture of collective activity, it was reported that there is strong royalty to the church something the project should make use of to build some synergies especially in instilling confidence in group activities.

The village had attempted to solicit Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) support in road construction in 2005 without success.

4.10 Extension Services

The village has access to extension services from the ward agricultural and livestock office.

4.11 Roads

The road to Mlaguzi is rugged and in some areas so steep, only 4WD can reach the village for example in 2007 it is only the PEMA vehicle, that of a Padre and the inspector of pharmacies which has visited the village. The road is inaccessible in the months of March and April. The District Council has promised to construct some culverts across streams while villagers are filling potholes.

4.12 Development Dateline and Priorities

The indicators of positive developments in the village are the use of burnt bricks which became common in the 1990s, earlier people believed on witchcraft that if you own a good house you will be bewitched. The construction of the school in 1984 increased the number of literate population in the village which in turn has positive impact on the perception of development.

The church construction in 1988/89 was another milestone which demonstrated that if people are mobilized, despite their poverty they can achieve big things. Education and growth in Christian faith as a result of the church helped to reduce beliefs in witchcraft.

Another notable development is population increased which has put pressure on natural resources especially the forests.

- Road could unblock development could improve crop prices at village, access to town in case of emergency.
- Closer health services by establishing a dispensary at the village.
- Strengthening non farm activities especially livestock such as cattle and pigs.
- Training in business skills and access to credit.
- PEMA should increase frequency on awareness raising on group dynamics.

5.0 MSOLOKELO

Msolokelo village has five sub-villages i.e. Msolokelo, Gombelo, Kitigo, Zimbiri, Maloa.

5.1 Population

According to village leaders Msolokelo has a total population 2,225 organized into 400 households (?).

MSOLOKELO VILLAGE Contact Persons (FGD) Ramadhani Ally Minga : VEO Ramadhani Abdallah Nyange: Chairman – Environmental Committee Mohammed Hassan Ponda: Secretary Ramadhani Ally Kivuma: Member – Village government Khadija Rajabu “ Mwanahamis Salum “ Aweso Ally Salum

Tribes found in the village are Zigua, Nguu, Ha, Hehe and Kaguru. Security in the village is said to be generally good and that economic activities are not affected by security..

5.2 Agriculture Production

Beans: In average 75% households are involved in beans cultivation. The crop has a ready market, traders from Turiani town, Morogoro, Dar es Salaam and Dodoma come to buy the crop. At the time of the survey a tin of about 20kgs sold at Tshs 10,000 which is Tshs 500 per kg.

Simsim and Sunflower: The crops have same characteristics production requirements. Simsim is sold between Tshs 8,000 - 10,000 per tin of 20 lts.

Yams: Are cultivated at Itigo and Gombero sub-villages. At the market they fetch between Tshs 10,000 and 12,000/= per bag.

The VEO was unable to remember further analysis of these demographic data. The files and other relevant information is stored at the dispensary and it was difficult to access them during the meeting.

Maize is the major staple food followed by

Cassava. There is also sorghum, sweet potatoes and paddy in lowlands.

5.3 Education

There is one primary school with 140 pupils in class I through VII, 4 classrooms and 3 teachers. In 2006, 3 pupils out 23 were selected to join secondary education. It has standard I-VII. Those selected to join secondary school have to go to the ward headquarters (24kms) where the school is. As the Kibati As it is a day school, reach the school by foot. Literacy level in the village is very low, it is estimated that more than 70% villagers are unable to read and write. MEMKWA program was established but collapsed suddenly due to lack of support, villagers failed to raise money for teachers.

5.4 Heath Services

There is a dispensary owned and operated by government, it is manned by one nurse who is not well trained. Majority depend on Bwagala Hospital which located 34 kms away. The village has an Ambulance services but the charge at Tshs 70,000-80,000 to Bwagala. Hospital is quite high. Diseases that are common in the village are Malaria and Diarrhea. Other diseases in few cases are TB and Leprosy. There is no official information as to the status of HIV/AIDS. There had been deaths that villagers suspected were due to HIV/AIDS.

5.5 Water Supply

The village depends on river Rusiramba as the sole source of water. Distance –from the center of village it takes 5 minutes but some other parts the river is as far as 3km = 30 minutes to reach.

5.6 Road

Road infrastructure is good/reliable, vehicles can access village throughout the year. No one has a vehicle in the village.

5.7 Financial Services

Bank services is found at Turiani town, there is no SACCOS or micro-finance organization that operate in the village.

5.8 Extension Services

Farmers have limited access to extension services, they rely on the agricultural officer stationed at the ward. Problems in agriculture include rats, monkey and wild pigs. On the overall villagers don't practice good agricultural practices resulting into low productivity.

5.9 Livestock

The village is estimated to have 200 heads of cattle and about 2,000 goats/sheep. There are also chicken, ducks, doves and pigs.

5.10 Off-farm IGAs

Type of IGA	Frequency
Kiosks/small shops	7
Food (cooked) vendors	??
Milling machines	2
Tailoring	4
Local brew drinking places	2
Carpentry workshops	3
Burnt brick making	>10
Traditional doctors	3
Bi cycle repair	3
Welding workshop	1
Charcoal burning	10
Mining activities	V

5.11 Mining

There are some mining activities in the village at Maloa/Kilungule, minerals found in the area include Amethyst purple, Quartz, Rhodolite, Rose garnet and Green tourmaline. Villagers are employed as diggers. The investor pays taxes to Masimba village instead of

Msolokelo, Msolokelo has reported the issue to higher authorities but no solution has achieved recently. The problem need to be sorted out soon as some Msolekelo villagers seemed determined to use force to solve the problem.

5.12 Development Dateline and Priorities

Significant changes began after 1974 by introducing houses built of burnt bricks and iron sheets in place of mud and thatching grass respectively. Major drivers included increased commercial importance of some food crops especially beans and diversification to simsim and sunflower. Also important had been weakening of beliefs on witchcraft. The village acknowledges that education provided by the primary school that opened in 1976 and latter the construction of a dispensary in 1999 through the assistance of a Finnish sponsor had improved quality of life in the village. Also important is the year 2000 when Msolokelo community started keeping some livestock as source of food and income.

The participants at the meeting had wished the following: -

- Make available loans that are affordable to farmers for their farms production expansion and farm inputs acquisition,
- To increase the number of teachers at their village school from 3 (October 2007) to 10,
- To be assisted working tools for road maintenance,
- To improve access to agricultural and livestock extension services by having an officer stationed at the village.
- Settling border dispute with a neighbouring village.

6.0 MBOGO VILLAGE

6.1 Administrative Setup

The village is administratively divided into 5 sub villages as listed below. Despite of Nkungwi A sub village which located at upper land and nearby forest, the others 4 are at low land and have low forest relationship. The sub-villages are Chazi Juu, Mtego wa Simba, Mkwajuni, Muhovuge, Nkungwi A, the sub village which at the upper mountain which has more interaction with forest reserve.

Contact persons

Cassim Mwesongo Village Council Chairman
(0754 835366)

Said Lukonde Village Executive Officer (0753

6.2 Demographic Information

Based on local census of 2004 during O&OD exercise, the total population of Mbogo 3,200 with 542 households. Males were 1,500 and females 1,700. Number of children was 410 with females 220 and males 190. The old aged and people with disability were 270 and 160 respectively. These included 20 albinos.

The village is dominated by Nguu tribe, others are Luguru, Zigua, Kwere and Gogo. Christianity is the main religion represented by Roman Catholic, Anglican, Lutheran and Assemblies of God. There are Moslems and Pagans who spiritually depend on their cultural values.

6.3 Agriculture

There are four crops grown for food purpose which include Maize, Paddy, cassava and Yams. Maize production is produced mainly for food purpose however average yield is considered very low. Paddy is another important food and cash crops which grown mainly farmers living in lower land (to mean sub villages other than Nkungwi A). Cassava is grown well and considered the main food source Nkungwi A communities. Yams although consumed partly as food but it mainly grown as cash crops particularly to Nkungwi A sub village.

Paddy/Rice: about 60- 70 % H/H particularly of lower land are participating on the paddy production in which the average yield per acre is 7-8bags of 6 tins (not rumbesa). Their market demand is very high though like other agricultural produce the marketing system is very poor and undetermined. The price per a bag of paddy is Tshs 40,000 – 50,000 of 8 tins depending on the time and level of competition. The buyers normally dominate market in terms of pricing and are mainly various pet traders from Turiani and Morogoro. The problem of using local weight scales normally depresses farmers by applying *rumbesa* bags, *Vibaba* and *Tins*.

Sugarcane: It is estimated that about 5 – 10% are involved in sugarcane cultivation as out growers for Mtibwa Sugar Company. And as for paddy, this is mainly a crop for low land sub villagers. The average yield per acre is 40 tons and whole produce is sold to Mtibwa Sugar Company although recently there are problems of delayed harvesting and payments. Normally the sales are on credit and payments may take up to four months. For instance farmers are certain of harvesting time for this season. Also most of farmers have no enough knowledge on sucrose contents gauge a unit measure which determines quality of sugarcane.

Almost all farmers are members of Mtibwa Out growers Association (MOA) which represents farmers in the table of pricing and sales of their produce.

Yams: Is another cash crop grown by about 60% farmers of Nkungwi sub village. The average yield per acre is estimated to be 50bags which sold at price of Tshs. 24,000/=. The market demand is very high and reach peak particularly during Ramadan. The buyers are pet traders from outside Mbogo village.

Banana: Another Crop which grown extensively by Nkungwi farmers at the upper land. It is an important crop as it provides incomes to farmers through out the year by selling various types of banana locally known as Mishale, Mzuzu, Mtwike, Bukoba, Malindi, Kisukari, Ndosa, Kisukali moshi, Bokoboko and matombo. The average price per Mkungu is Tshs 3000 – 4000 depending on the size and type of banana.

Cassava: Is the main crop grown at Nkungwi and it is considered crop of every households at Nkungwi sub village. Being potential crop at Nkungwi, it is grown through out the year. The average yield is 40 – 60 bags per acre. The price of cassava is Tshs 1500/tin raw cassava and Tshs. 2000/ tin of dried cassava.

6.4 Off-Farm IGAs

There are businesses other than agricultural activities which serve as income source to Mbogo community.

Type of Business	Frequency
Kiosks/small shops	13
Food (cooked) vendors	7
Milling machines	1
Tailoring	10
Local brew drinking places	15
Carpentry workshops	5
Burnt brick making	15
Traditional doctors	13
Bi cycle repair	5
Video shows	4

6.5 Education

Mbogo village is educationally well served with two primary schools and one secondary school located inside the village.

Primary education: the two primary schools are located one (Nkungwi primary school) at Nkungwi A sub village in upper land and another (*Mbogo primary school*) at Mtego wa Simaba village in low land. Mbogo Primary school is oldest one established in 1969 and it serves primary education to Chazi juu, Mkwajuni and Mhovule sub-villages. Recently it served the total of 750 pupils classified as standard I – VII and preparatory class. School faculty it include 9 classrooms, 2 staffrooms and accommodation for 4 teachers. Following establishment of Sungaji Ward Secondary School, 48 students were selected last year

(2006) to proceed with secondary education. Meanwhile the village has already arranged to construct one additional classroom and a house for a one teacher scheduled to accomplish 2008. *Nkungwi primary school*: Another primary school of Mbogo located at Nkungwi for serving education to children at Nkungwi A & B sub villages of Mbogo and Kigugu villages respectively. Recently the school has only 3 teachers who serve standard I – VII.

Secondary education: For secondary education, the village depends on Sungaji and Kikeo Secondary Schools. Sungaji ward secondary school which inaugurated 2007 is located within the village at chazi sub village. It is a day school which provided places for 160 students' males and females. It was constructed under joint efforts and provides services to 6 villages namely Kigugu, Mbogo, Mlaguzi, Mtonga, Kisala, Kilimanjaro. Recently it recruited 8 qualified teachers and the exercise is still on the pipeline.

6.6 Healthy Services

Generally it is good particularly to villagers located down the mountain. The village depends on Chazi hospital (formally special for leprosy) for light and non-operational cases and Bwagala Hospital for acute and extreme cases. The Chazi been a leprosy hospital, the Mbogo and Kigugu villages were spared as camp for leprosy patients and majority of community members (i.e. over 60%) are considered partial disabled while 160 are completely disabled. The common diseases harassing people was listed as Malaria, Cholera, Fever, Typhoid and HIV/AIDS.

6.7 Water

The community to large extent depends on the Chazi and Divoie rivers and one pumped drilled wells sources. Although TASAF in 2006 promised assistance on water supply nothing has done to the moment of interview.

6.8 Road Infrastructure

In exception of Nkungwi A sub village, the other sub villages can be accessed by vehicles. Nkungwi A the only inaccessible sub village by vehicle is located 5km walking distance from the main road at Ndole village. Again following steepness along the way, bi-cycle and other simple means of transport cannot be applied. And implies that, farmer uses to carry produce on their head while sending to the market.

6.9 Communication Services

Almost the whole village including Nkungwi sub village can be accessible with all cell phone companies' networks serving the country recently like CELTEL, VODACOM, ZANTEL and TIGO.

6.10 Energy

The community members depend highly on firewood and charcoal for cooking and kerosene as light fuel. The firewood is obtained freely but very far up the mountain which consumes much time of collectors who are mainly women group. The charcoal is available at a price of Tshs. 7000 per bag and kerosene Tshs 1200/litre.

TANESCO's powerline cross the village down the mountain along Morogoro – Korogwe road but despite of Chazi Hospital, no individual house has been connected including

Sungaji Secondary school. In 1998, about 100 community members listed names to TANESCO applying for Electricity, but there is no any progress has been realized. Meanwhile unlike previous years and after Sungaji secondary school establishment the demand for electricity has increased. This is evidenced by 10 households who have accomplished wiring to their houses.

6.11 Development Dateline and Drivers

1975: Significant number of iron sheet roofed houses was constructed probably following unsuccessful ideology of Ujamaa villages which promote the sense of ownership and encourage people to have better houses. It also assumed backed by interaction with other communities.

1977/8: Most people shifted back to Nkungwi sub-village after collapse of Ujamaa village strategy.

1998: Nkungwi Primary School was established through joint effort of local community and the government. The establishment was said to be caused by inability of children to cross rivers and flooded road to Mbogo primary school particularly during the rain season.

2005: Establishment of Sungaji Ward day School for secondary education. Possible reason ahead might be the limited number of pupils selected for secondary education and the overall government promotion for secondary school at every ward in Tanzania.

6.12 Development Priorities

They request government intervention to drain waterlogged paddy fields to allow maximum utilization of the land. It is argued that if drained, it will attract workforce away from relying on forest products to paddy production.

Proposes provision of education on Forest management importance and laws which governed the use to Nkungwi residents

Improvement on road infrastructure to Nkungwi A will reduce cost of transportation and increase traders' competition which essential for better producer price.

7.0 DIGALAMA VILLAGE

7.1 Administration

Administratively it is divided into 4 sub-villages, Mgombeni, Kizimbwi, Makui and Mnembuke.

7.2 Demographic Information

Total population of Digalama is estimated at 1,939 organized in 333 households. The workforce is 519 (male 245, female = 274) while children are 632 (male 301m, female 331).

Tribes that found in village Nguu, Zigua, Pare, Hehe, Kaguru, Sambaa, Ngoni and Luguru. There is strong cohesiveness among tribes, religious and political party members. The majority of the population is Christians of Roman Catholic, Moslem population is also significant.

Contact Persons (Village government) Ibrahim Mussa Mayembe – Chairman Hassan Mohammed Dega: VEO Barnabas Mloka: Member village government Halima Ramadhani : Member village government Agness Andreas : Member village government Ally J. Kilangiro : Member village government Amiry Ramadhani : Member village government
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7.3 Agriculture

Major cash earning crops are cardamon, yams, banana, beans, cassava, coffee and cocoa.

Cocoa: About of 50% households are estimated to be engaged in cocoa production, the crop is expanding relatively faster. It is a new crop, few farmers have started harvesting, significant quantities are expected starting 2008/9. The market is readily available at Tshs10,000 per 20lbs. The buyers are agents for Fidahussein company based in Dar es Salaam. Crop that has good future prospect.

Yams: Yams which is cultivated close and in the forest is another important cash and food crop, productivity is about 25 bags/acre whose volume is seven 20-lt plastic bucket. Over 75% of the households are engaged in yam production. Price is Tshs 15,000/bag or a revenue of Tshs 375,000/acre. Market demand is very good especially during Ramadan. Buyers are traders from Morogoro, Dodoma, Turiani and Zanzibar follow the crop.

Cardamon: Over 90% of households participate in growing cardamom, the crop is harvested 3 times a year. It is difficult to estimate productivity due to its maturity and harvesting methods. Traders from Turiani and Dar es Salaam pay a farmgate price Tshs 3,000 a kilo.

Banana: Is another popular cash crop cultivated by almost all households. It is produced and harvested through out the year. It is estimated that about 100 “*Mikungu*” are sold everyday. The price depends on the supply but ranges from Tshs 500 to 1,000. Types of banana grown by local names are *Bukoba* (large and small), *Mshale* (Kilimanjaro), *Mfuyeye*, *Halahala*, and *Mchuzi wa Kunde* (due to its color).

Cassava: The common type is *Mzungu* which yields up to 50bags/acre. Demand is high especially during food shortage. Main buyers for cassava are from neighbouring villages.

Lately the crop has been affected by a disease (Cassava Mealy Bug?) which causes wilting of cassava leaves, stems and roots. The disease is highly contagious, when it occurs, it affects the whole farm.

Food Crops: Maize, cassava and banana are the major staples of Digalama. ng well

Off-Farm IGAs

Kiosks/small shops	7
Food (cooked) vendors	3
Milling machines	1
Tailoring	1
Local brew drinking places	6
Carpentry workshops	3
Burnt brick making	20
Video show	3

7.4 Health Services

By October 2007, villagers depended 100% on Bwagala Hospital which located 11km away, it takes 3hrs on foot. Construction of a dispensary and related facilities was underway, communities contributed labour, bricks and timber while the Government contributed some funds. When a patient can not walk, they normally use a locally modified bi-cycle to transport patient to Bwagale Hospital.

Major diseases are Malaria, Pneumonia, Diarrhoea and respiratory problems. The village has no knowledge of patient or deaths related to HIV/AIDS.

7.5 Education

There is Digalama primary school which was established in 1976, it has 291 in standard I-VII. The school has 6 classrooms and one staffroom. In 2006 six students were selected to join Lusanga Secondary School. The school has only 4 teachers no special accommodation for teachers in the village. Pupils joining secondary education from Digalama depend on Lusanga and Kibati secondary schools. Both are day school located about 8kms forcing selected students to rent rooms at nearby schools.

7.6 Water Supply

Generally the villagers are adequately supplied with water from an array of sources i.e. rivers, piped water and natural (unprotected) wells. There are 6 rivers supply the village namely Lukala (the biggest one), Msubuge, Kigalama, Kizingwi, Digoma and Kidete.

Piped water was connected in 2004 donated by Hon. Mr. Murrad (MP), there are 7 kiosks/points located in different places/areas within the village while 10 households have connected piped water to their names.

7.7 Financial Services

Generally, there is no financial service at the village, they are implementing LIVING VSLGs scheme, two groups have been formed⁹.

7.8 Extension Services

There is poor extension service as there is no village agricultural and livestock officer. Farmers and livestock keepers use their own experience on agriculture production resulting into low productivity.

7.9 Road Infrastructure

The road to Digalama village is poor, vehicles cannot reach/access the village during the rainy season, people have to walk 10km to the main road.

7.10 Communication

Celtel, Vodacom and Tigo have stronger signals in the village.

7.11 Energy

Villagers depend on firewood as the main source of energy, the second form of fuel is charcoal which sells at Tshs 5,000 per bag of about 20-25kg. Kerosene sold at Tshs 1400/lt is used for lighting.

7.12 Livestock Keeping

Apart of cattle, the village has goats, pigs and poultry (chicken & ducks).

7.13 Development Dateline

1978: Construction of good/modern houses begins.

Was influenced by decline in belief on witchcraft and increased interaction with other tribes/societies, and improved sources of income due to cardamom and yams.

2000: Lots of houses being constructed were of burnt bricks and iron sheets replacing those of mud and poles. Also the achievement was influenced by education.

2003: Introduced of TV and a milling machine in the village

7.14 Future Priorities

- There is a need for improving the road to be passable throughout the year,
- Need to have a financial window for entrepreneurs in the village,
- There is a need for a reliable market for cassava,
- The village school needs more teachers
- Construction of dispensary at the villages.

⁹ Training was expected to begin on 23/10/2007 within the village.

8.0 PEMBA VILLAGE

8.1 Demography (Based on 2002 Census)

The village has 1,208 households with a population of 6,472 of whom males are 2,997, females 3,475. The workforce is estimated at 1,123 (males – 507 and females 616). Total children in the Village are 4,956 whom males are 2,252 and females are 2,704. Children registered at school (2006) are 540 of whom males count to 236, while females triggers to 304. Orphans in the village are 52, while aged and inability to work are 249 of whom males are 119 and females are 130. There are 144 disabled villagers of whom 68 are males and 76 are females. Widow population is 88

*FGD participants: Mr. Phab Bakari -VC member, Mr. Yusuph Ndalo-VEO, Mr. Benard Nyangi -VC member, Mr. Athmani Dizo- VC member, Mr. Philpo Xavery-VC member, Ms. Agripina F. -VC member, Mr. Said Mtiga - Headteacher
Mr. Mathew Joseph- Medical Assistant, Mr. Donath Mhina, Village Health Attendant*

8.2 Administrative Setup and Gender

There are 10 sub villages around which are supervised by Chairpersons under the government of Pemba village. These are Dukani (Headquarters), Mzambarauuni, Disanga, Kinyambogo, Mheza, Ndeme B, Ndeme A, Kwemikongoye, Mgalae and Nyakonge. The top leaders were one month old in the office, the Chairperson was elected on 15th September, 2007 and the Village Executive Officer was nominated on 7th October, 2007. The previous leaders were dismissed from the office because of misuse of village funds. Females participate in village meetings and some of them are members of the village council. 28% of the village council leaders are females. According to the FGD, the village women are not discriminated in terms of land ownership as well as in deciding how to spend the family income; however they are limited to travel far away alone for business.

Tribes

Tribes found in the Village are Nguu, Kaguru, Masai and Ndali

8.4 Main faiths

The major faith is Christianity dominated by the Roman Catholic, there is also Assemblies of God Church and few Moslems. There is total harmony between the members of both Muslim and Christian faiths in the village.

8.5 Agriculture

The main economic activity in the village is agriculture at small scale farming. Total farmed area is neither known nor established. However it is estimated that there is an average of 5 acres per each farmer in the village

Main food crops cultivated are cassava, yams, banana, beans, groundnuts and maize. Cash crops grown in order of importance are: beans, coffee beans, wild black pepper (*pepper capansi*), banana, yams, groundnuts, sugar cane, and cardamom. These crops are mostly grown for sale in urban areas like Turiani, Morogoro and Dar es Salaam.

Cassava – is well grown as food crop and source of cash. A farmer can harvest up to 18 tones per acre per year. Cassava is much sold to Turiani, Kibati markets and it is highly demanded during the Ramadan fasting to near by towns Handeni and Morogoro.

Yams are cultivated for food and selling. It is estimated that 65% of the households are engaged in the production of yams. An average yield per acre is 50 bags. In the market, one bag of yams is sold at Tshs. 10,000/=

Banana is grown for both food and source of cash. Almost every household is growing banana and sold mainly at Turiani, Kibati, Dodoma, Kibaigwa, Morogoro and Dar es Salaam markets. Farm gate price for banana is Tshs. 1,500/= a bunch.

Beans are cultivated in upper lands mainly for food and cash. The yield is about 4 bags per acre. A bag of beans is sold at Tshs.60, 000/= to Tshs.72, 000/=

Maize is also grown in the village for food, but the farmers prefers to sell the surplus maize only at Tshs.3,500/= to Tshs.4,500/= a tin of 20lts The yield is about 5 bags per.

Sugarcane is grown in lowlands mainly for juice which is mainly used to prepare local brew. 4,000 Lts of juice can be produced from one acre of sugarcane.

Non agriculture businesses in the village include barter trade which involves exchange of beans with maize because there is a shortage of maize in the area. Other petty business carried in the village includes Shops 4, Pubs 2, Kiosks (17), Cafeteria 0, tailoring 8, video show 2, milling machines 7, carpentry 5, Bicycles repair stations 3, second hand cloths shop 3. Local brew shops are 10, this business requires a lot of firewood in the production process. Brew sold are local beer: Usuo Tshs. 200/= per litre, Wanzuki Tshs. 200/= per litre, Keba Tshs. 100/= per litre

Allanblackia nuts (sambu oil seed) are slowly gaining importance as collection trend indicates that 12 tones were collected in 2005, it increased to 22 in 2006 while in 2007 they sold 34 tones. The allanblackia nuts is sold at 150/= per kg. According to the VEO, the selling price is expected to rise in the coming season.

8.6 Natural Resources

The Village is surrounded with natural forests namely Bazo, Vuga, Ndeme A, and Gonja, all ranges on the slopes of the Nguu mountains. Just like in the other villages surveyed, the village newly elected natural resources and forest committee is responsible for overseeing that the forest is properly protected, but there is a need for training to the committee members. There are two types of forest in the village; reserved forest and the public forest. Among the very popular trees used for timber in local names are *Mkomba*, *Mkangazi*, *Mkulo*, (*Mkenfa*), *Mvumo*, *Msambu*, *Mninga maji*, *Mvuno*, *Mula*, *Mkongolo*, *Mkula*, *Mbane*(*mfimbo*), *Mnyasa*, *Ntambala*, *Mtonto*, *Mkuntu*, *Msinga*, *Mkonte*, *Mnyahoye*, and *Mnulu*. The villagers extract medicinal plants from the forest in the form of tree backs, roots, and leaves for preparation of various traditional medications known in local names as *Mkozilampele* (for acne treatment), *Mkakala* (broad spectrum treatment), *Mtomokwe* (broad spectrum treatment sometime the tree is called *mwa*-aspirin). Others are *Mjata*, *Mvilu*, *Mwambangoma* and *Mtonga*. Animals available in the forest in local names are *Dondoli*, *Mbuzi Pori*, *Pelele*, *Kenda*, *Mbega*, *Kima* and *Kuhe*. There are a lot of bird species also like *Kulukulu* (good for sale), *Kuluvi*, Owl (*Bundi*), *Ninga* and *Hondohondo*.

8.7 Minerals

Villagers are aware of the presence of mineral of economic value in their village, they mentioned; blue sapphire, amethyst, rhodorite, green tourmaline, green garnet and gold.

8.8 Development Plans

The top leaders are one month old in the office; they know nothing about the O&OD exercise for the village. This is because there was no handing over of the documents as the previous leaders were dismissed. Some of the members of the focus group remember what was being written on the plans but the document is misplaced. The planned activities for 2006-2007 have not been completed. The plans were the expansion of the village dispensary, construction of teachers' houses resident, construction of school latrines and repair the main road to the village. For 2008/09 the village has planned to build village council office, house for medical assistant (already in the process) and build one more latrine for village dispensary. In 2007 the village council prepared a number of bylaws to improve environment and sources of revenue, but they are not yet approved. These are: every household to have a latrine by 2008, every household to have a minimum of 5 acres of land for cultivation by 2008, more radical was a call for banning alcohol during the work time. Other bylaws are prohibition of the start of fires during cleaning the land and hunting, obligation of village members to participate in village security activities

8.9 Education

There are two primary schools in the village namely Pemba and Gonja with 540 and 259 pupils respectively. The school was establishment in 1954, it has 4 teachers only. Children registered at school (2006) 540; Males: 236, Females: 304. Currently, the school has 6 classrooms for classes I to VII. In their 2006-2007 planning schedule, they were supposed to build one teachers house and a toilet for students. This will be done before the opening of the new semester in January 2008.

8.10 Health Services

The village has a dispensary with five workers; one medical assistant, two nurses, and two attendants. Malaria is number one disease in the village and the dispensary staff conduct awareness campaigns on how to use treated mosquito nets to combat the disease. Other important are diseases are coughs, Pneumonia, Diarrhoea and Anaemia. Services provided include: conducting health education meetings especially with the women to emphasize on the importance of good sanitation in combating diseases. Other services being provided are vaccination for polio and Tetanus. HIV/AIDS is not yet a serious problem in the village. Most of the infected people are those who live far away from the village in urban areas and come home after being infected. The HIV/AIDS voluntarily test program is to be provided from this October 2007. The dispensary staffs collaborates with the school teachers to conduct HIV/AIDS health education meetings once in every 2 weeks, especially with the pupils from Std IV, V, VI and VII

8.11 Water supply

The village has one perennial river Disanya at the border of the village forest reserve. Other rivers around are seasonal. There are 30 traditional shallow wells scattered in the village. Both river water and well sourced water are not safe for drinking. In previous years, there were about 8 protected hand pump wells, but all of them now are not functioning, pumps are broken, they need to be repaired. The major use of the water from these rivers is for domestic use. Conservation of the water sources and the forests is done in close collaboration with PEMA

8.12 Financial Services

No Savings and credit groups/societies in the village, for bank services they rely on the National Microfinance Bank at Madizini, Mtibwa.

8.13 Groups and support projects.

There are 8 groups of the *Allanblackia nut* collection which do exist during the collection period only; these are Msente, Dukani, Ndeme, Disanga, Ujamaa na kujitegemea, Jitegemee, Umoja and Mwongozo group. Each group has an average of 10 to 15 members and every member is able to collect minimum of 200 kgs of AB nuts per season. In 2005 –total collection were 7 tones In 2006- a total of 21 tones were sold and in 2007 the harvest was 32 tones. There is also a Church Choir group known as St. Petro which had organized to borrow a piece of land for cultivation of beans. In 2006 they sold beans of value Tshs. 100,000/= . PEMA officials came visited the village to educate people how to conserve the forest and facilitated the establishment of groups. INADES visited the village twice in 2006 and 2007 and this year twice creates awareness on Allanblackia nuts business. UNILEVER trained farmers how to conserve and handle AB nuts.

8.14 Extension Services

The governmental extension services is very limited, the Ward Development Officer comes every year to inspect the development of school and dispensary buildings in the village.

8.15 Roads

The Pemba village is approximately 65 km from Turiani Township. The road is muddy with mostly clay soil especially during the rainy season; the village is closed off from other parts of the world. The agricultural products are carried on heads to the nearby village namely Sagasa for sale and transportation to other towns. It takes two hours walk on foot to access transport. No bus service in the village and nobody owns a motor vehicle. The main means of transport is bicycles. Occasionally attracted by the low farm gate prices of the farm produce, some trucks (once or twice a month) attempt to go there to buy e.g. bananas and beans and transport them to urban areas of Kibati, Morogoro Dar and Dodoma markets.

8.16 Communication

The mobile phone net work communication of Vodacom and Celtel are accessible at the nearby small hill, 3 kms from the village. It is estimated that 30 villagers have mobile phones.

8.17 Energy source

Majority of the villagers use firewood for cooking and heating, and paraffin for lighting. Neither TANESCO electricity nor solar installations are there in the village. Solar energy and biogas are not known in the village. However 3 entrepreneurs have generators for video shows and discos.

8.18 Development Dateline

According to the FGD, their life has improved compared to the last twenty years. The group rated the standard of living of their people in the village as follows: 60% of the villagers have Low standard of living, 30% have Medium standard and 1% are well-off. Village school was established in 1954 accomodting STD I to IV with 2 classrooms built of tree poles and mud, thatched with grass. But now the school has 5 classrooms built of burnt breaks, roofed with galvanized Iron sheets. The first village warehouse was built in 1977,

the first Dispensary in the village was built in 1977 and new dispensary was built in 2005. The village has more than 20 learned person employed in towns, and this year some of them have contributed Tshs. 200,000/= to the construction of the RC church in the village.

Food security, the village has enough food, no experience of serious insufficient food crops. Increase in households, the village population is higher than any other mountainous villages in Nguru. The village have more than 150 well built houses. The villagers are proud of having a satellite dishes since 2005 so they can watch the world news and sports on TVs. Mobile phones net work is available though the coverage, however is missing in some places. Good crop prices (increase) compared to previous years

8.19 Future priorities

The village had planned to reduce a walking distance from the village to nearby Sagasa village by constructing of a permanent road. This will be used by vehicles throughout the year. The previous leaders requested a support from the Government to repair broken hand pumps and tapes so that the village will have safe drinking water; the Government have not turned up. To build a banana market centre in the village this will attract buyers from town to load bananas at their village also banana from neighbouring villages.

They would like to have experts who would train them in business skills and access to credit. The village has no extension officer who could help them in animal husbandry, and agriculture. They would like to have their own Extension officer living in the village. The school village require more school teachers and more dispensary staff.

9.0 KINDA VILLAGE

9.1 Sub Villages

The Kinda village is administratively divided into 10 sub-villages namely Mikate, Manguruwe, Dilambo, Unyasi, Mibela, Lugombe, Kwekulo, Dibuti, Masiku and Msika

Present

John A. Mwesongo -VEO

Zachariah Jacob- Village government member

Christine Clemens - Village government member

Bernard Focas - Village government member

9.2 Tribes

The main tribe is Nguu/Zigua, village leaders estimate that about 10 – 15 households could be Hehe. Other tribes in the village could be teachers and medical workers.

9.3 Religions

The main faith is Christianity led by Catholic mission followed by Anglicans and Tanzania Assemblies of God. There are few Muslims most of them immigrants.

9.4 Population Based on 2006 Census

The Kinda community is formed by 552 households with a total population of 3,484 which includes 1,687 males and 1,707 females. It is estimated to have 906 workforce in which male are 365 and female are 448. According to 2006 local census, children are 1,333 in which male and female are 622 and 711 respectively. There are 17 people with disability and 98 old aged people.

9.5 Economic Activities

9.5.1 Agricultural production

Agricultural production is the main economic activity which at least every household is engaged. Common agricultural crops produced mainly for commercial purposes it includes:

Beans: The crop serves as food and cash crop. It is estimated about 95% households cultivate beans. Average yield is 2 bags per acre and it is purchased at a price of Tshs 60,000/bag for a 6-tin bag by small scale traders from Turiani, Mvomero, and Magole. It is crop that has high market demand but the marketing system is poor and sometimes exploitative.

Groundnuts: It is another cash crop which has a potential in the area and its production is expanding with over 45% of households considered engaged in this produce. Average yield per acre is 8 – 9 bags of unshelled nuts. The demand for this produce is high and producers depends on buyers from Mkindo, Turiani, Mvomero and Magole who purchases at a price of Tshs. 16,000/tin

Banana: It is grown mainly for cash, it is harvested throughout the year. More than 85% have banana as a source of cash though all households grow banana around homesteads. The price per bunch is Tshs 2,000-3,000 depending on varieties and size of banana. It is

preferred because it has higher returns due to low production cost and is harvested all year round.

- **Cassava:** About 45% farmers cultivate cassava, the average yield is 17 bags per acre and farm gate price per bag is Tshs 9,000. Demand is high during and the Holly month of Ramadan. Although it is grown as a cash crop, it also provides food safety net. Producers depend much on local market particularly for raw cassava and on outside buyers particularly for dried cassava roots.
- **Yams:** It is estimated that about 25 % of households participate significantly on yam production. Average yield per acre is estimated at 25 bags per acre. Yams are normally cultivated inside the forest or adjoining farms. The market for yams include Dar es Salaam, Turiani, Mvomero, Dumila, Hembeti and Magole. The farmgate price is Tshs 12,000 per bag of 6 tins volume. Like cassava, demand peaks during Ramadan.
- **Maize:** Maize is grown in Kinda mainly for food, yield is relatively low at 4 bags per acre.

9.5.2 Pet businesses

There are various non agricultural businesses operating informally and most of them neither registered nor pay any tax. And this category is dominated by pet traders of consumer goods. It includes

○ Pet shops/kiosks	8
○ Local brew stations	30
○ Milling machine	3
○ Tailoring mart	4
○ Video show stations	1
○ Carpentry workshops	5
○ Mama lishe	2
○ Traditional doctors	12 (well known)

9.3 Mining

Some years ago villagers were engaged in small scale gold mining around the mountain but later on were chased out and the activity banned as it damaged the forest. Despite the ban some people are believed to be involved in gold mining outside the forest reserve areas.

9.4 Livestock Production

Kinda villagers domesticate various type of livestock that include cattle, goats, pigs, chicken, ducks and sheep. Due to lack extension services and innovative interventions, all livestock types are non improved breeds with very low productivity.

Cattle: It is considered that about 10% of farmers keep cattle as a commercial activity and milk for food supplement.

Goats: About 15% of farmers keep goats for sale and cultural purposes like dowry and ritual practices.

Pigs: About 50% of households keep pigs for commercial purposes.

9.5 Education

Kinda Primary school established in 1972 is located at the heart of the village serving children from various corner of the village. The Kinda School facility consists of 7 classrooms, two staffrooms, resident houses that can accommodate 5 teachers. The school is capable of enrolling all school-age children. The school faces a problem of high teacher's turnover rate, there are two of them attending 388 pupils. In 2006, seven pupils were selected to proceed with secondary education at Maskati Secondary School.

It is estimated that about 85% of the villagers can read and write and read, this is attributed to early establishment of a primary school.

Secondary Education: Maskati day school is located 25 kms from Kinda village, it was built under the Government Secondary Education Development Programme (SEDP). Because of distance pupils are to rent rooms in communities around the school. The village expects to be upgraded to a ward which will oblige it to build its own secondary school.

9.6 Health Services

There is a dispensary within the village. For hospital services they depend on Bwagala Hospital at Turiani town about 75km away. There is one nurse who diagnoses, prescribe and nurse patients.

Common diseases reported are Malaria, Diarrhoea, Respiratory diseases, Pneumonia, Dysentery, T.B and extended bleeding for pregnant women. There is relatively low prevalence of HIV/AIDS, according to village leaders at the time of the survey there had been no reported deaths or patients confirmed to be caused by HIV/AIDS. This partly due to little social interaction with people from the urban where infection rate is high.

9.7 Water Supply

The village is adequately supplied with water from rivers, natural wells and natural streams. Rivers are the main source of water, they are Matembo, Kwasala, Unyasi, Lugombe, Manguruwe and Mangala. By importance, rivers are followed by 10 natural wells found at different places around the village and there are 2 streams to supplement amount of water required in the village.

9.8 Financial service

There are no financial services in the village, villagers have not even planned to establish a SACCOS.

9.9 Development groups/Associations

There are two unregistered groups; Jitegemee dealing with tree planting and Mshikamano engaged in irrigated vegetable gardening.

9.10 Extension Services

As in many villages around Nguru Mountains, access to extension services is very limited. There is an extension at the ward office (Maskati). The officer do not have schedule to

attend and advice farmers at Kinda village, farmers use traditional methods and experience on farming.

9.11 Road Infrastructure

The village cannot be reached by vehicles as there is no bridge at one section and in other places the path is rocky and steep. One has to walk about 7 kms which takes about 2 hrs to reach the village headquarters from alighting point at Ndole Village.

9.12 Village Development Plan

In 2005 the village community in collaboration with (TASAF) Tanzania Social Action Fund ran an O & OD workshop. The community prioritized road construction as their main development obstacle and TASAF agreed to support the initiative. The village opened a bank account at CRDB, put in labour to construct stretches that required simple labour and manual tools. They indicated that TASAF had agreed to finance construction of bridges and breaking of big stones obstructing the road and promised to disburse money through the village's road account. Up to that time of interview TASAF is silent and irresponsible.

9.13 Communication Infrastructure

The signals for Celtel and Vodacom networks are available but weak, one has to locate spots where the signal is strong.

9.14 Other Energy Source

All the households depend on firewood, there are some who also use charcoal. For lighting villagers use kerosene.

9.15 Development dateline.

Major changes began around 1972, then a primary school previously known as bush school was transformed to become normal primary school with standard I through VII. The transformation increased the enrollment of village children for primary education.

From around 1976 many residents started roofing their houses with iron sheets, also started to replace wood poles and mud for walling with burnt bricks. The changes above were backed by increased income from coffee as prices in the world market was good and farmers expanded their farms.

In 1987 Kinda got a government dispensary increasing significantly access to health services. Before the dispensary people depended on traditional doctors. This was achieved through interaction with other communities and government medical interventions in the village.

9.16 What needs to be done to accelerate development in the village?

- Promote commercial agriculture in the village by providing reliable and effective extension services.
- Following high turnover rate of primary school teachers, village leaders request the educational authority allocate and motivate more teachers for Kinda primary school.
- To improve road to the village including a follow up on TASAF's pledge as agreed during O&OD process.

10.0 MASKATI VILLAGE

Demographic based on 2002 national census

The village has 215 households with a population of 1,206 of whom males are 544, females 662. The workforce is estimated at 300 (males – 162 and females 138)

Administration set up and gender

There are 3 sub villages namely Chalua (Headquarters), Dibon'ngwa and Mgelo. 40% of the village council members are females.

Tribes

Major tribe found in the Village is Nguu.

Main faiths

The main faith is Christianity led by Catholic denomination (95%) followed by Tanzania Assemblies of God. There are few immigrants Muslims. The Parish was built in 1908 by Holy Ghost Fathers. Today the Parish has 25,721 followers from 18 villages (*vigango*) around Maskati. The Parish has contributed education and health services to the community living under PEMA II project around and help to bring harmony among different faiths.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the main economic activity. Common agricultural crops produced mainly for commercial purposes it includes: beans, bananas, yams, sweet potatoes, coffee, wheat, and Irish potatoes. These crops are mostly grown for sale in urban areas like Turiani, Dodoma, Morogoro and Dar es Salaam. They also have livestock such as pig and goats.

Main food crops cultivated are beans, cassava, banana and maize. Other food crops are vegetables such as cabbages and salad.

Beans are the main dominating as cash crop. It is used to exchange for maize because there is a shortage of maize in the area.

Banana is grown by all households around homesteads. Is another source of cash, it is harvested throughout the year. A bunch of banana is sold at Tshs. 500/=.

Cassava is cultivated food and cash. A tin of 20Lts of cassava is sold at Tshs. 1,500/=.

Yams also are used as food and source of cash. A 20lts tin of yams is sold at Tshs. 2,000/=

Coffee is also practised in the village by 5% of the villagers. Dried coffee beans are sold at at Tshs. 1,400/= per Kg.this year.

Maize: Maize is grown in Maskati mainly for food; yield is relatively low at 3 bags per acre. A tin of 20lts maize was sold at Tshs. 3,500/= this year

Participants at the Focus Group discussion;

Mr. Gervas Matei- Village Chairperson, Ms.Tea Jeremiah- Village Executive Officer, Ms. Eufransia Lugendo- Member of the village council, Mr. Magoha Ramadhani- Asst. Headmaster (0753-330127), Fr. Oscar Mkude- Head of the Parish (0754-219486), Sister Kadazima- Head of the Parish Dispensary, Mr. Modesti Semindi- VC member, Mr. Fokas Mnjela-VC member, Ms. Sabina Anatoli- VC member, Ms. Flavia Damas-VC member, Mr. Elasto Floriani-Village member, Mr. Xsaveli Kanuti-Village member, Mr. Teresfori Karoli-Village member.

During the harvest season, Lories (Fuso) are coming for crops thrice a week.

Other Income generating activities

Carrying luggage on their backs and heads is another business from and to Turian Township. Other petty business is found in the village such as Kiosks 5, Cafeteria 2, tailoring 3, video show 2, milling machines 2, carpentry 5, second hand cloths shop 1, motor cycle 2. Local brew shops 10.

Natural resources

Just like in the other villages surveyed, the village newly elected natural resources committee is responsible for overseeing that the forest is properly protected, but the members of the committee are not yet trained on natural resources conservation. The bylaws are not yet established to safeguard the natural resources and environment.

Timber- There are many varieties and species of trees in the forest. Among the very popular trees used for timber in local names are *mkulo (ikenfa)*, *mkangazi*, *mnyasa* and *mwemea*.

Herbal medicine from the forest traditional doctors collect the following tree barks, roots, and leaves for preparation of various traditional medications: in local names are *Mkozilampele* (for acne treatment), *mkakala* (broad spectrum treatment), *mtomokwe* (broad spectrum treatment). Others are *Mjata*, *Mvilu* (for ngiri), *mtandu* (stomach) *mnua (-pumu)* *magola* (stomach) *mwambangoma*, *mtonga*.

Animals available in the forest in local names are *Dondoli*, *mbuzi pori*, *pelele*, *kenda*, *mbega*, *kima* and *kuhe*. There are a lot of bird species also like *kulukulu* (good for sale) *kuluvi*, *bundi*, *ninga* and *hondohondo*.

Minerals

Villagers were not aware of the presence of mineral of economic value in their village.

Health services

The village dispensary is owned by the Roman Catholic mission managed by 3 staff providing out patient department (OPD) services to the villagers at a small fee of Tshs 100 to 500 per person. HIV/AIDS is not yet a serious problem in the village, a nearby Dibago village government dispensary (3kms) provides HIV test since 10/10/2007. The dispensary provides vaccination services including those for tetanus, polio and measles. The Mission is upgrading the dispensary to a health centre where it will also provide maternal and child health care (MCH) services to women including those from neighbouring villages of Dibago, Semwali, Magunga, Lubanta, Digobo, Chogoali, Nguruili, Sogoso Kipangiro. Others include These are Kinda, Jegea, Kombola, Lusele, Pemba, Gonja, Semwali chini (Marianga,) and Lubanta. For hospital services they go to Bwagala hospital at Turiani a whole-day long walk on foot. The Mission vehicle visits the village once a week to bring medicine and ferry serious sick persons to Bwagala. It was reported that last year two people died on the way to the hospital. Malaria is number one disease in the village; other diseases are pneumonia, diarrhoea, coughing and worms. There are still people who believe in witchcraft as a source of diseases.

Education

There is a Primary school and a secondary school in the village

Maskati Primary school

The school was established in 1952 by the Catholic Church. The school is well staffed with 5 teachers, female 3 male 2. The number of students as of October 2007 was 519, out of which 277 are girls and 242 boys. Currently, the school has 11 classrooms for Class I – VII. No meals are provided for the students in the school. HIV/AIDS awareness and education is provided to pupils of STD V –VII twice a year. The Number of pupils passed STD exams is as follows: year 2004-2 pupils, year 2005-17 pupils and in 2006-10 pupils passed to join Secondary education

Maskati secondary school Is a Government school built under the Education Development Programme (SEDP) established in 2006. Six villages surrounding the school had to contribute Tshs. 10,000 from each household to cover the cost of building. The school accommodates 165 students of form one and two coming from Maskati, Sungaji, Mhonda, and Mtibwa wards. Because of distance pupils are to rent rooms in communities around the school. There are 2 Teachers with Diploma and 5 teachers are form 6 leavers. Number of students is as follows: Form one 83; (boys-33 girls 50), Form two 82; (boys-39 girls 43). Students participate in social development activities in the village, example when building school; students have to help bringing breaks, stones, sand and fetching water to the site. The school has been given special land for planting trees, cultivating beans and round potatoes. The acreage has to be established by land officer. School is suffering from the scarcity of textbooks and other teaching materials. It has no Library, no Laboratory; don't have a social hall, administration office and Classrooms for the coming Form II & IV. No hostels for students coming from surrounding wards, no residential house for teachers, no enough teachers with diploma. School priorities are to collaborate with villagers to build teachers residential houses and classrooms, preparation of land for cultivation of beans and trees.

Water supply

There are two rivers Isalaza and Lugono and few springs flowing from the reserved forest to the village. The water streams are not protected, not safe. The major use of the water is for domestic use and irrigation of small horticulture.

Financial services

No Savings and credit groups/societies in the village. The only financial services are provided by National Microfinance Bank at Midizini, Mtibwa. But it was reported that villages are aware of SACCOS. Leaders who visit the village always talk about establishment of Saccos in the village.

Groups and supporting projects

The leaders could not identify any registered groups. The FGD reported that PEMA Officials came to mobilize and facilitate the establishment of new committee responsible for natural resources. TASAF financed the construction of two bridges and repair of the road. The parish mobilized entrepreneurial groups of union for christians women '*Umoja wa Wanawake wa Wakatoliki Tanzania (UWAWATA)*' and union for young Christians "*Vijana Wakristo Tanzania (VIWATA)*" both have to borrow land for cultivation of beans and sell after harvest and sometimes they have to do casual labour to increase their income.

Extension services

The governmental extension services are not satisfactory, farmers use traditional methods and experience on farming. The extension officer from Mvomero Division visited the village once this year.

Road

Maskati village can be accessed by foot path through Ubiri, Kwelikwiji to Mhonda. It can also be accessed by the road from Turiani through Ndole. Part of the road is gravelled up to Ndole village. From Ndole the road is eroded, full of holes and bumps with poor bridges, is passable only with 4wheeldrive car during the dry season. Due to muddy and mostly clay soil especially during the rainy season; the village is closed off from other towns. It is estimated that the travel to Maskati from Turian covers 100kms. The area is remote in such a way that no transport services are rendered; however there are two motorcycles belonging to a teacher and Parish worker that travels to and from town once a week.

Communication

There is no telecommunication.

Energy source

Majority of the villagers use firewood for cooking and heating, and paraffin for lighting. There are two generators belongs to a school teacher and a Parish.

Village Reports

The village carried out an O & OD exercise in 2005, the report could not be accessed as the VEO and Chairperson were not certain of the reports whereabouts.

Development Dateline

According to the FGD, their life has improved compared to the last twenty years. The group rated the standard of living of their people in the village as follows: 60% of the villagers have Low standard of living, 30% have Medium standard and 1% are well-off. The price of their produce has gone up. For instance, the selling price of beans had increased by 50% from 2005 to 2007 in three years time (a tin was sold at Tshs. 5,000/= in 2005, now is sold at Tshs. 10,000). More modern house can be seen in the village, this means that some people had increased their income. The presence of Parish mission had also contributed to the developments in the village by supporting in education and health services. Maskati secondary school also contributes to the development of the villagers because women can do petty business with the increasing number of students and workers. More children are attending classes. A health centre will be opened 2008, where there will be a modern laboratory and a ward for serious sick persons. The FGD reported that there are two years (2005-2007) development plans undergoing in the village. First priority was to build a village office by 2007 (not yet built), build one more classroom to be complete by December 2007. To dig and build 10 latrine holes for primary school; repair the bridges and outlet road. Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) facilitated the repair road and built the bridge.

The FGD however identified some challenges facing the village:

- The production of beans and banana in Maskati forms a central income generating activity that can only be traded by accessing the path going through the South Nguru Forest to Ubiri and Mhonda and Turiani areas, which is a day long walk.
- No reliable transport facility in the village to reach the market area. They need a support to build a market centre at Magunga or Dibong'wa villages where they think will be the centre for all villages surrounding Maskati. Those two places are accessible by Lorries to load their produce. This will reduce the distance of a day walk to Turiani with luggage on their heads to look for buyers.

During the interview, it was noted that the village council members were not aware of some issues concerning village development plans. The top leaders could plan and make decisions without the concert of the village council.

- No telecom municati on, no mobile phones connectivity
- Credit not accessible. Some villagers applied for credit from the so called “Mfuko wa Kikwete”, but no one has received the money.
- They applied for scholarship for vulnerable students who are not able to pay for school fees; they did not get the relief.
- Lack of school teachers at both secondary and primary schools.
- PEMAII officials promised to establish a seedlings plot at the village, they are still waiting.

11.0 MNDELA VILLAGE

The Focus Group Findings:

The village has three sub villages namely Gombelo, Msika and Mndela

Demography (2006 Local Count)

The village has 110 households with a population of 841 of whom males are 452 and females are 389. The workforce is estimated at 341, Total children are 351 and Orphans are 10

FGD participants were Mr. Evodi Patrik-Village Council Chairperson (0787-159658), Mr. Nicholas Mkasanga-R. V.E.O (0786-759071/0754-003103), Ms. Juliana Emanuel-VC Member, Mr. Mafutha Daniely-VC Member, Mr. Thobias Evarist- VC Member, Mr. Marki Lugendo- VC Member, Mr. Danieli Gervas-VC Member, Mr. Egidi Luka-Chairperson, NRC, Mr. Kalius John- VC Member, Mr. Joseph Lusanga- VC Member, Mr. Fadhila Mkasinga-VC Member.

Administrative setup and gender

20 % of the village leaders are female. The village has 25 members of the government, of which 5 are females (20%). Among the five female's members, two of them are heading the Committee responsible for security and defense and committee responsible for social services respectively. Women also are selected to be members in various sub-committees in the village:

The main tribe found in the village is Nguu.

The major faith is Christianity dominated by the Roman Catholic, there is also Assemblies of God Church.

Village Economy

Agriculture

The main economic activity in the village is agriculture at small scale farming. Total farmed area is neither known nor established. Main food crops cultivated are cassava, yams, banana, beans and maize. Agriculture inputs like fertilizers and chemicals are scarcely used. Main cash crops grown in order of importance are: bananas, groundnuts, cardamom and beans. Also there is small coffee grown by 3 people in the village. These crops are mostly grown for sale in urban areas like Turiani, Dodoma, Morogoro and Dar es Salaam.

Cassava – is grown as food crop and source of cash. A farmer can harvest 50 bags per acre. Cassava is sold to Mkindu market and from there is taken to other towns at a price of Tshs 1,500 per tin. In 2005 the price of cassava was Tshs. 1000/= while in 2006 the price was Tshs. 1,200/=

Yams are cultivated in upper land and besides the rivers. Yams are important for food and source of cash. Almost every Mndela households are engaged in yams production as an average yield per acre is 10 bags. At Mkindo market yams are sold at Tshs. 12,000/= per bag. The price for yams has been increasing since 2005 when it was sold at Tshs. 8,000/= per bag and last year a bag of yams was sold at Tshs. 9,000/=

Banana like cassava, banana is grown for both food and source of cash. Banana is sold mainly during the market day on Saturday every week at Mkindo market which is three hours walk from the village. From Mkindo, banana is transported to Dar es Salaam, Kibaigwa and

Dodoma markets. Farm gate price for banana is Tshs 1,500. Porterage cost at Tshs 500 – 1,000/= per bunch of banana. In 2005 the price for banana was Tshs. 500/= and in 2006 the price was Tshs. 1,000/=

Beans are produced mainly for food and exchange for maize. The yield is about 3-4 bags per acre. A bag of beans when demanded is sold at Tshs.72, 000/= but most villagers prefer exchange for maize instead of selling. Last year, a bag of beans was demanded at Tshs.60,000/=

Maize is not well grown in the village; it is cultivated in small plots for food not for sale. One acre yields about 3 bags.

Groundnuts –The production of groundnuts is 3 bags per acre. The crop has been drawing interest to villagers when they realized that the price in the market is good. Unprocessed groundnuts is sold at Tshs. 30,000/= per bag this year. In 2005 the price was Tshs. 15,000/=per bag and last year it rose up to Tshs. 20,000/= per bag.

Livestock production

Mndela villagers domesticate indigenous types of livestock that include goats, pigs, chicken, ducks and sheep. Due to lack of extension services all livestock types are non improved breeds.

Goats and sheeps: There about 9 households keep goats for sale and cultural purposes like dowry and ritual practices, total goats in the village are 50.

Pigs: About 20 households keep pigs for commercial purposes.

Meat is sold randomly in households. Goat meat is sold at Tshs. 1,500/= to Tshs 2,000/= a kilogram, while oxen meat is at Tshs 2,000/= per Kg. Pock is accessible at Tshs. 1,700/= per kg.

Non agriculture businesses in the village

Women in this village specializes in preparation of food and sell, like maandazi, vitumbuwa, making local brew and some buys rice at Turiani wholesale market and distributes to the village and neighbouring villages, while some men deal with selling soup and are hired to carry produce on their shoulders and heads to Mkindo market. Porterage of a bunch of banana costs Tshs.1, 000 to Tshs.1, 500 depends on the weight and type of banana. A porter will demand Tshs.1, 000 to Tshs.1, 500 for a bag of 30 to 50kgs of beans, ground nuts, or yams. Other petty business carried in the village includes; kiosks 7, cafeteria 1, local brew shops 2, tailoring 4, video show 2, carpentry 2. No milling machines, no pharmacy. Those services are available at Mkindo village 10kms away.

Natural Resources

The Natural resources committee with 12 members is newly elected recently to separate from the Environmental committee which was dealing with both environmental and natural resources issues. This was done by initiatives of LIVING/PEMA II project officers with the collaboration of the Forest and Natural Resources Officer from Turiani Division. The village natural resources committee has not yet resumed her duties, still waiting for instructions and training. According to the Village Chairman, the village is very close to Mkindo forest reserve where the villagers used to enter the forest freely to get timber, fire wood as well as building poles, traditional medicine and hunting animals. Nowadays the Government restrictions prohibit people to get in the forests unless otherwise given a permit from the

village council office. The main big river with water throughout the year is Mkindo, but there are other rivers close to the village namely Kitungi and Misifu rivers, where people are used to fetch water for domestic use.

The forest is rich in natural vegetation species; herbal medicine and animals. Among the very popular trees in local names are mbane, (*mfimbo*), *mkombe*, *mkonde*, *mkuntu*, *mnyasa*, *mninga maji*, *mkenge*, *mbokoboko*, *mkomba*, *mhungulu*, *mkuyu*, *mkangazi*. *Mkefa*, *mpilipili*, *msambu*, *mkuyu*, *msegesege*, *mwiza*, *msaji* and *mvumo*. Traditional medicinal practitioners play an important role in the primary health care for the local inhabitants in Mndela. Local medicine collection is perceived as an important forest activity as the dispensary is three hours walk; people prefer traditional herbs like tree barks, roots, and leaves for preparation of various traditional medications. Some trees were identified as good for treatment of various diseases in local names are *mkwambe*, *mtula*, *msaji*, *mtongatonga*, *mkalakala*, *Mvilu*, *champandwa*, *mnandangao*, *mzindanguluwe*, *mkuyu*, *mkalati*, and *mwale*.

Wild edible fruits are also found in the forest in local names are *mkonde*, *sungwe*, *sambia*, *mabungu*, *fulu*, *kungwina*, *mvilu* and *mtongatonga*

Wild animals

Animals available in the forest are antelope, wild pigs and in local names are *ndezi*, *digidigi*, *mbega*, *kima*, *panyabuku* and *kongolwe*.

Education

There is one primary school at the village with 5 classrooms for standard I – VII. The school has three teachers only who were not present during the FGD.

Health Service

There is no dispensary in the village; the sick are ferried by their family members on a stretcher to Bwagala Hospital, a three-hour walk. The main diseases are malaria (the whole year around), worms (the whole year around), pneumonias (June and August), bilharzias and eye diseases. There are no reports on the status of HIV/AIDS in the village. Between 2005 and 2007 eight people are suspected to have died from AIDS.

Water Supply

The village is adequately supplied with water from rivers namely Mkindo, Kitungi, Gombelo and Msika, traditional wells and natural streams. The major use of the water from these rivers is for domestic use. Water for drinking and cooking is drawn from the small streams and traditional wells not protected. No water is used for irrigation purposes. There is a strict rule which is observed by all the villagers that there should not be any farming activity 10m on either side of the river banks. Fishery is done in these rivers but not commercially domesticated.

Financial Services

No Savings and credit groups/societies in the village. For banking services they have to go to Madizini, Mtibwa. Division leaders have in the past mobilized villagers to establish savings and lending groups or join SACCOS at Turiani, but no one went to Turiani, they are waiting get advice from LIVING/PEMA II on VSLGs scheme.

Groups and Supporting Projects

They have started establishing the economic groups in the village namely Jitegemee group will deal with beekeeping; Tujikwamue group will do fishery and credit through VSLGs scheme; Mshikamano will do agro-forestry; Shaurimoyo Msika will do poultry. Villagers identified organizations operating in the area as CARE-International implementing PEMA I and PEMA II projects which are known by the villagers as NGOs with experts came to encourage farmers to establish economic groups and train them conserve natural resources and forest. UNILEVER for buying Allanblackia nuts. UMATI brought 3 nurses for education on maternity health.

Extension Services

No extension services provided by the government. No visits of agricultural extension officers from the government. The only person who visits them is the forest conservation officer from the ward.

Roads The village is inaccessible by vehicles as the road is rocky and steep with many streams and rivers. It takes about three hours and a half to cover the gravel steeply and rocked hills path distance between the village and the Mkindo main road village on foot

Communication

The mobile phone communication is accessible in some areas of the village. At the top of the hills of the village there is net work coverage of Vodacom, Celtel.

Energy Source

Majority of the villagers use firewood for cooking and paraffin for lighting. Neither TANESCO electricity nor solar installations are there in the village. There are three generators belongs to business men used for video shows and disco.

Development Dateline

The FGD reported encouraging development activities in the village since the first nice house roofed with galvanized iron sheets was built in 1974.

- During the years 1997-2007 the number of galvanized iron sheets roofed houses increased from 1 to 63 houses.
- Registration of school children increased from 80% in 2005 to 100% in 2007
- The number of illegal activities was declining in the forest as follows:
 - i. In 2005 were 40 illegal small farms in the forest while in 2006 were 16 small illegal farms and in July 2007 were 11 small farms in the forest.
 - ii. A number of illegal timber activities in 2005 were 17, in 2006 were two illegal timber activities but this year no illegal timber activity has been identified.
 - iii. Number of fire burn detected in the forest in 2005 five fire burns were detected in the forest, in 2006-No fire detected and in 2007-1 fire burn detected in the forest.

Future Priorities

The FGD reported that the VC prioritized to build a dispensary, build a teachers house and build a village council office in the next two years