

**President's Office Planning Commission
and
UNDP: United Republic of Tanzania**

**Millennium Development Goals Acceleration Framework
(MAF) Project-Bunda**

Baseline Survey

Final Report



November 2012

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Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
AIRC	Agricultural Information Resource Centers
ASDP	Agricultural Sector Development Programme
ATI	Access to Information
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DADP	District Agricultural Development Plan
FEC	Farmers Extension Centers
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FM	Frequency Modulation
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MAF	MDGs Acceleration Framework
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MKUKUTA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi an Kupunguza Umasikini Tanzania
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PMO-LARG	Prime Minister's Office Local Government Authority and Regional Government
POPC	President Office Planning Commission
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
SACCOS	Saving and Credit Cooperatives
TANESCO	Tanzania Electricity Supply Corporation
TOT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VICOBA	Village and Community Banks
WARC	Ward Agricultural Resource Centre

Executive Summary

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) originated from the Millennium Declaration signed by 189 member countries Tanzania being among the signatories in September 2000. The MDGs has been integrated into country's medium term programmes starting with first generation Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) 2000/01-2003/04, the second-generation National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA I&II), Poverty Monitoring Master Plan and Sector Monitoring arrangement. Tanzania Country Report on the MGDs 2010 indicated that progress has been made but it was noted however, that, the country is lagging on other indicators with MDG 1 being off track. MDG acceleration framework on the reduction of poverty and hunger for Tanzania was developed in December 2011. MAF identified challenges and bottlenecks specifically on hunger and poverty. Prioritized bottlenecks are; Absence of strategies linking agriculture research institutions findings and farmer's use, Low budget allocation to agriculture and agriculture research and development, Low level of ICT particularly in rural areas and Inadequate capacity for cooperative, SACCOS and farmers groups to mobilize financial services. The indicative solutions to these bottlenecks include among others; Regular knowledge sharing, Demonstration and capacity development for farmers/ farmers groups about new agriculture technologies and good practices by extension workers and cooperative/ agriculture service centers, and Credit mobilization through SACCOS and Private sectors.

The main objective of the survey was to map in the district the current public access to information and the usefulness of the information presented to citizens and to formulate Indicators and targets for this project. The survey conducted in Bunda rural district council. Seventeen villages will be involved in the project and for this baseline we visited six villages. The respondents in this survey comprised of different groups and different levels. These include; District official, Members of CSOs, Traders, Processors, Farmer's facilitator, Village government and Farmers through their farmer's groups. These baseline findings presented based on the terms of references and the objectives with emphasis on accesses to agricultural information and on each intervention crops and livestock. The following are the recommendation for the way forward in this project based on the findings.

Finding from this survey shows that with the exception of two livestock development centers there are no centers established specifically for agriculture. We therefore recommend that the project initially utilize ward offices and install the required accessories. Since this is a new concept to many farmers we recommend that together with establishing these centers emphasis should be also on sensitization of farmers to use the centers. In forming groups and demonstration farms we recommend that women involvement is sustained and scaled up. The current picture in Bunda shows that women are active participants in farmers group. Apart from women based group we also find that women constitute large proportion of members in other groups. In strengthening SACCOS and VICCOBA efforts should be directed towards capacity building on financial related issues e.g fund management. Recourse centers are located in rural area where income of the people is still very low, therefore we still emphasize installation of solar panel regardless the advantage of electricity in other villages. Information flow between agricultural extension officer and farmers was found to be a major problem. Farmers for a long time wait for extension officers to visit them even without an appointment. We recommend that to bridge this gap, the terms of services for extension officers are well known and the farmers' responsibilities on how to consult them to be clear.

1. Introduction

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) its Targets and Indicators originated from the Millennium Declaration signed by 189 member countries of the UN including 147 head of states in year 2000. Other organizations behind the MDGs include Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), The World Bank and IMF. The declaration asserts that every individual has the right to dignity, freedom, equality, basic standard of living¹ and encourage tolerance and solidarity.

Tanzania is among the countries that endorsed the millennium development goals in September 2000. The MDGs have been integrated into the country's medium term programmes starting with the first generation Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) 2000/01-2003/04, the second generation National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA I), MKUKUTA II and Poverty Monitoring Master Plan and Sector Monitoring arrangement. Tanzania Country Report on the MGDs 2010 indicated that progress has been made and the country is on track to achieve the MDGs related to Primary education (MDG 2), Gender equality (MDG 3), some targets on combating the spread of HIV and AIDS (MDG 6) and a few indicators under the environment sustainability (MGD 7). It was noted, however, that the country is lagging behind on other indicators including MDG 1, MDG 5 and MDG 8. MDG 1 in particular is off track and expected not to be achievable by 2015 and this forms the rationale for MDGs Acceleration Framework (MAF) project.

MDG acceleration framework on the reduction of poverty and hunger for Tanzania was developed in December 2011. MAF identified challenges and bottlenecks specifically on hunger and poverty as shown in the table below.

Table 1: Current Bottlenecks in reducing Poverty and hunger

Project Goal	Bottlenecks (Baseline)	Targets	Indicative Solutions
Reducing Poverty and Hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of strategies linking agriculture research institutions findings and farmer's use • Low budget allocation to agriculture and agriculture research and development • Low level of ICT particularly in rural areas • Inadequate capacity for cooperative, SACCOS and farmers groups to mobilize financial services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Agricultural information Resource centers equipped with ICT accessories. • Establishment of demonstration farms • Training of farmers facilitators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular knowledge sharing • Demonstration and capacity development for farmers/ farmers groups about new agriculture and information technologies • Credit mobilization through SACCOS and Private sectors increased

¹ Standard of living include freedom from hunger and violence

MAF-project is designed to implement these solutions and Bunda is among the selected districts for the implementation of the project.

Bunda district covers the total area of 3088 square kilometers out of which 200 square kilometers is covered by Lake Victoria. The district has 2408 square kilometers arable land suitable for crop production and livestock keeping. The district is among the six authorities of Mara Region. It is made up of four divisions, 28 wards and 106 villages. The District experiences enough rains with two seasons between October to December (short rains) and between February to June (Long rains). Like many other districts in Tanzania large percentage of Population in Bunda engage in Agriculture and livestock keeping.

The majority of farmers are producing for subsistence in a small scale farms. Mixed farming is the main features of farming system with hand hoe being the dominant tool. Farmers to large extent depend on rein fed agriculture. The district has 3400 Hectors potential land suitable for irrigation. Currently 634 hectors are under irrigation. The main water source is Lake Victoria. Other sources are seasonal rivers of Tirina, Rubana, and Grumeti.

The district has 537 kms of road of which 436 kms are passable throughout the year. It has 16 local markets, 10 operating on weekly basis and six on monthly basis. There are a total of 107 warehouses in the districts and out of them 90 percent are own by primary cooperatives (vyama vya msingi) and the rest are privately owned.

Despite the opportunities results from HBS 2005 and Report on MDGs progress for Tanzania 2010 found that Bunda is among poorest districts. This is among the reason why the district chosen for the implementation of this project.

2. Objective of the Baseline Survey

The main objective of the survey is to map in the district the current public access to information, identify needs and to formulate targets and indicators for the project. Therefore specifically as to any other baseline survey the aim was;

- To collect, analyse and compile baseline information which will serve as a basis for measuring results and achievement of the project goals, and;
- To identify benchmark and standards that can be used as indicators to monitor and evaluate the progress of the project.

3. Methodology of the Survey

3.1. Study Area and Respondent

The survey was conducted in Bunda District council. Seventeen villages will be involved in the project. For this baseline survey six villages were surveyed. The sampling of these villages was purposive based on the following criteria; one, it should be either in or near the selected village/Ward for the establishment of Agricultural Information Resources Centre (AIRC). The reason behind this is that among the key issues to look at in this survey is to access the current situation of these resource centers. Two, at least all the project intervention crops and livestock covered, and geographical dispersion of the villages considered i.e the villages visited should not be in the same area. Based on these criterias, the following villages were visited, namely; Mugeta, Nyangere, Nyatwali, Kibara B, Mwiruruma and Kisorya.

The respondents in this survey comprised of different groups and different levels. These include; District official (particularly Agricultural, livestock and cooperative officials), members of CSOs, Traders, Processors, Farmers' facilitators, Village government and Famers represented through their farmers' groups. In each village we held discussion with at least two farmers groups. Where the response was very high and time was limited we grouped the farmers' groups who are engaging in the same activities as one focus group.

3.2. Collection of Data

Findings from this survey are based on data collected through field visits and review of relevant documents. There are also in-depth interviews based on Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with different group of respondents as shown above. We used checklist or guiding questions (see Annex 2) to guide the in-depth interviews. The checklist was designed in such a way that we capture key issues needed from each category of respondents. Both quantitative information (particularly from the documents reviewed) and qualitative information were collected and the analysis takes into account the interplay of data from multiple sources.

4. Findings

This part presents the findings of the baseline survey. These baseline findings presented are based on the terms of references and the objectives. The emphasis is on accesses to agricultural information and on each intervention crops and livestock. The main issues is to provide the current situation on access to agriculture information, intervention areas and financial services to establish the baseline information, opportunities and challenges and identified gaps or information and technology required.

4.1. Baseline Information –WARCs/AIRCS

In Bunda, the survey found that there are no already established Ward Agricultural Resource Centres (WARCs). There are, however, two Livestock Development Centres that are located at Kabasa and Bunyari wards. There no existing formal AIRCS to cover

the whole agricultural sector. For the purpose of this project, three AIRCs will be established in three wards of Mugeta at Mugeta village, Kibara at Kibara B village, and Kisorya at Kisorya village. The fourth centre already located at Bunda town existed under Access to Information (ATI) project with working facilities such as computers and personnel overseeing its operation. This will be upgraded to AIRCs following the idea behind MAF project of finding a way of utilizing the existing Resource Centres under ASDP and previous Access to Information (ATI) projects to meet the identified MAF solutions.

Surveyed communities showed a willingness to support the AIRCs in terms of offering a small contribution to meet running costs. Opportunities available to support the establishment of AIRCs in the selected villages include among others; Availability of reliable TANESCO electric power; Bulk SMS service from mobile phone providers, notably Airtel and Vodacom; a substantial number of the community owning mobile phones; and the National Fibre Optic Cable is present in Bunda town and Mugeta. Fibre optic cables are yet to be extended to Kibara and Kisorya. The following four sub-section give the current situation specific for the proposed village where the centers will be located.

4.1.1. Mugeta

The AIRC is yet to be established and function but the plan is to locate it at the Ward office building. The building has sufficient space to accommodate a resource centre together with offering space for a library. In terms of opportunities available for a resource centre, the area has access to TANESCO electricity but also can harness Solar and Windmill power. It is also covered by Vodacom as well as the National Fibre Optic Cable and a number of FM radios (including the local radio Mazingira FM). Currently the road is under construction to a level of tarmac to connect Mara and Arusha via Serengeti. Mugeta AIRC is geographically centred to serve other nearby wards and villages. The Bunda-Arusha highway will add efficiency and convenience in communication with other parts of Bunda.

4.1.2. Bunda town

The centre is a well established resource centre under the ATI project, fully furnished with computers, internet access, tables, chairs, printers, photocopier machines, personnel etc. This will be transformed to a fully-fledged AIRC under the MAF project. Though currently there is no library, the building has additional space to accommodate a library. With Bunda being a developed town, the area is well covered by almost all national Radio and TV stations as well as regional ones. All mobile phone providers are present and the National Fibre Optic Cable is also present. There are no problems of access to electricity be it TANESCO or Solar and Windmill opportunities.

4.1.3. Kibara

The envisaged plan is to establish a resource centre at an established institution. In the case of Kibara ward, the project aims at establishing the centre at Kibara B village and will be housed at Kibara Biashara SACCOS (KBS). KBS has a building with three offices but in order for a resource centre to be functional at the premise new buildings will have to be built and there is plenty of space to accommodate additional buildings. The KBS plot is at the centre of the town and is easily accessed by road. KBS is already connected to TANESCO electric power and has potential for solar and windmill power source. Signal coverage provided by Vodacom and Airtel mobile telecommunications companies are all available around Kibara town and hence internet connectivity should not be a problem.

4.1.4. Kisorya

The AIRC in Kisorya village, just as is the case at Mugeta and Kibara, is yet to be established and function. The resource centre will be established at the Ward government office building located at the centre of the township. The building has sufficient space to house a resource centre as well as space for a library. In terms of opportunities available for a resource centre, the building has access to TANESCO electricity but also can harness Solar and Windmill power. Kisorya is also covered by extensive TV and Radio stations as well as all mobile telecommunications companies including Zantel. Kisorya is also strategically positioned to harness some comparative advantages of being a shorter water route to Ukerewe Island (in Mwanza) and therefore has huge potentials for various interventions like the establishment of a resource centre to serve the township and other nearby wards and villages.

4.1.5. AIRCs Identified Gap

With the exception of the AIRC located at Bunda town, other AIRCs will be newly established. Current information flow and availability is very low as evidenced from government ward offices visited showing little or no agricultural information has been prepared and availed to their notice board. The only exception was at Mugeta village where we found a detailed chart showing seasonal timeframe for cultivation, planting, weeding to harvesting of various crops. Generally there is no well organized way of keeping and disseminating agricultural information to farmers.

Low habit of farmers in seeking information for timely decision-making on undertaking agricultural activities, the use of better inputs (particularly improved seed variety, access to fertilizer), funding and markets. Apart from that, there is little investment at the ward offices on information gathering, processing and packaging for improved efficiency and effectiveness in agricultural productivity.

It was found in this survey that, it is not well established that in their daily activities between the Extension officer and the farmer who is actually supposed to find the other. From the farmer perspective it is the extension office who supposes to go and visit them. From the extension officer perspective is that farmers needs to consult them first and then after make appointment as to when to meet if the requested advise require a farm visit. They further argued that for the common agricultural problem, information as to how to solve and sensitization always flow through village meetings. This can probably be the major problem need to be clear to all parties for accountability purpose.

4.1.6. Targets and Indicators

MAF project aims at speeding up the achievement of MDG 1 goal “eradicating extreme poverty and hunger. To achieve this goal some interventions suggested specific to project areas. Table 1 shows the targets and indicators for this project in Bunda in access to agricultural information.

Table 1: Targets and Indicators-Agricultural Information Resources Centre

Proposed Centres	Baseline Information	Targets	Indicators
Bunda Town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is Existing Centre under ATI Programme • Connected with Internet and other ICT equipments 	Improving the existing center by; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a Library with relevant resources such as books, leafs and Pamphlets. • Employ 1 fulltime professionally trained agricultural officer/worker • Maintain the available 10 computers • Install Satellite Dish, and • Put 1 TV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of farmers visiting the centers • Full time extension officers equipped with ICT knowledge • Offices equipped with computers, internet and other necessary ICT equipments.
Mugeta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Information Centre Existing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish 1 Center at Mugeta ward office by upgrading and/or renovating the existing building • Install 1 satellite Dish • Put one TV set • A library with relevant resources e.g. books, leaflets and pamphlets. • 1 fulltime professionally trained agricultural officer/worker • Install One Computer • Buy one Modem to access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Library with relevant resources e.g. books, leaflets and other reading materials related to intervention crops, livestock and market information • Media advertisement on the potentials of intervention crops and livestock

		the internet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noticeboards at the centre displaying all relevant agricultural as well as marketing informations
Kibara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Information Centre Existing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rent an Office at Kibara Bishara SACCOS • Install 1 satellite Dish • Put one TV set • A library with relevant resources e.g. books, leaflets and pamphlets. • 1 fulltime professionally trained agricultural officer/worker • Install One Computer • Buy one Modem to access the internet 	
Kisorya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Information Centre Existing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish 1 Center at Kisorya ward office by upgrading and/or renovating the existing building • Install 1 satellite Dish • Put one TV set • A library with relevant resources e.g. books, leaflets and pamphlets. • 1 fulltime professionally trained agricultural officer/worker • Install One Computer • Buy one Modem to access the internet 	

4.2. Intervention Crops

This part gives the baseline findings for each intervention crop pertaining to production, technology use, opportunities and challenges (gaps) and targets and indicators as per MAF solutions. Intervention crops for the project are Paddy and Sunflower. Opportunities available for growing these crops include among others; favorable climate, favorable soil, availability of extension officers and willingness of farmers to adopt them.

4.2.1. Paddy

4.2.1.1 Baseline Information

From the review and interviews with farmers and other stakeholders, we found that paddy is a common crop in Bunda. Namhula, Nansimo, Ragata, Rwabu, Bitaraguru, Kysorya and Mwiruruma are villages selected as project intervention areas. As indicated in the methodology section, visiting villages that were identified for intervention crops was among the selection criteria of the baseline survey area. To have the baseline information for Paddy we visited Mwiruruma and Kysorya. The following are opportunities available for Paddy production in these areas; one, there are large and fertile valleys. For example at Mwiruruma there is a very large valley that extends inward from the Lake Victoria covering almost the whole village and its neighbours. There are three valleys at Kisorya located along the shore of Lake Victoria, namely; Masanga, Nambubi and Kisorya. Two seasonal rivers flow into these valleys during rainy seasons, providing an opportunity for Dam constructions to reserve water. Three, being along the lake by itself is another opportunity that offers reliable water source. Lastly, the willingness of the private sector to take the advantage of increasing demand of oil and rice is very high. In the interview with processors who are currently processing rice, we found that to a large extent they are aware of this opportunity and willing to seize the advantage. Other crops grown in these villages include cassava, maize, sweet potatoes, millets and vegetables. The current technology used for cultivation includes oxen (Wanyama kazi) and hand hoe.

4.2.1.2. Challenges of paddy production

- Technology used is still very low. As noted earlier oxen and hand hoe are technologies used for land preparation and weeding. It was noted that although the land is fertile and suitable for paddy growing the type of soil is very hard so it takes time to cultivate using hand hoes and/or animals.
- Market is another challenge facing paddy production. Market challenges include low prices in which farmers are selling their produce particularly in harvesting period. Lack of market information and storage facilities was noted to be the source of low prices for rice and other agricultural crops.
- High cost of buying powerful pumps for irrigation. It was found that the most reliable source of water is Lake Victoria and in this case water pumps for irrigation are inevitable. It was, however, noted that for most farmers it is costly for them to purchase powerful pumps. Construction of Dams along seasonal river valleys to reserve water to be used during the dry season was also found to be costly and unaffordable by villagers.

4.2.1.3. Information and technology required

Paddy is not a newly introduced crop in the district. However, there still a gap of knowledge on the best way of growing rice. The chain of information required for it to be sufficiently grown will start from production, harvesting, processing and marketing. In production farmers will need to be equipped with the knowledge of appropriate farming methods (including land preparation and planting), improved seeds and fertilizers both basal dressing fertilizer (Kupandia) and top dressing fertilizers (Kukuzia). During harvesting and processing farmers will need information on technology to be used, including processing machine and storage. Marketing information is the major problem

facing farmers in general not only to rice but also to other crops. Marketing information needed include prices of their produce, markets where they will sell their produce and customers. Major problems facing farmers is that of failing to store their produce to wait for higher price particularly toward the end of the season and since they have no other alternative income they are always tempted to sell their produce immediately after harvest. There is therefore a need for the construction of warehouses and introduce the warehouse receipts system (WRS) to solve these problems. Establishment of Agriculture Information Resource Centers (AIRC) is among the solutions the current information and technology gaps.

4.2.2. Sunflower

4.2.2.1. Baseline Information

Sunflower in Bunda introduced in the last two seasons and farmer response in accepting it was very high. This was the effort from the government through the government leaders particularly former DC and Ukiriguru Agricultural College (Located in Mwanza). Harvesting was also very high indicating that weather and soils are favorable for its production. Its simplicity in management and being a quick win in nature was among the reasons for its acceptance by many farmers. It is surprising, however, that, this season it is not grown at all. Major problem reported to discourage farmers from continuing growing sunflower was unreliable market. Inability of farmers to process accelerated the problem of unreliable market. Eight villages will be covered in this project where demonstration farmers will be established namely; Marambeka, Kibara, Kasuguti, Ragata, Mugeta, Kiroreli, Guta and Kisangwa. For the baseline survey we covered Mugeta and Kibara.

4.2.2.2. Challenges of Sunflower

- It was established from the survey that for almost three seasons the weather condition was unpredictable. Since in most cases sunflowers are grown in upland bad weather is a big challenge.
- Sunflower in its raw form is not profitable. Since this is not a common crop in the district processing machine has not yet been established forcing them to sell it in its raw form. It was found there only one machine at Nata 15 kilometers from Mugeta where they process sunflower oil.

4.2.2.3. Information and technology required

Sunflower as compared to other crops is a quick win crop which takes very short time from growing to harvesting. Apart from being prone to birds predators its management is fairly simple. Information required to farmers range from production, harvesting and processing. Though it is not new there will be a need for training on the good farming methods for instance land preparation, line spacing, type of seeds and fertilizers. As noted in the baseline information the major problem with sunflower was the issues of markets. With this in mind the issue of processing is inevitable. Therefore there will be needs for

farmers through their groups to be equipped with processing knowledge and installation of few processing machine with the expectation that in the future Private sector will take advantage to install more machines as demand arise. The reason behind this argument is that selling sunflower in its raw form is not profitable to farmers which will discourage them and actually market for sunflower oil is readily available.

Table 2: Targets and Indicator for Intervention Crops

Intervention Crops	Baseline Information	Targets	Indicators
Paddy	<p>Production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production is very high where they use irrigation (e.g Nyatwali) Harvest 40 bags/acre • Potential not fully utilized include Kisorya and Mwiruruma valleys • Total irrigatable land is 29,070 but only 3,888 hectors are under Irrigation² <p>Current Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where irrigation is developed Tractors and Oxen are used • Other areas use oxen and hand hoes • There are 7 rice processing machines of which one is Heavy Duty <p>Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers around irrigation scheme acquired basic knowledge in paddy Production • Few with this knowledge in other areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To Establish three Demonstration farms in Kisorya, Mwiruruma and Namhula • To buy 10 (Money Maker Pump Machines) for Farmer groups. • 10 farms owned by Individuals and Groups be used as demonstration Farms • 120 Farmers forming various Farm groups to get training • 10 Farmer's Facilitators to be trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstration farms • Well trained farmers facilitators • Increased use of modern inputs (Seeds and Fertilizes) • Increased level of output • Installed and working water pumps
Sunflower	<p>Production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newly introduced crop • There is no record of quantity of production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To Establish two Demonstration farms at Mugeta and Guta • To buy 2 sunflower seed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstration farms • Well trained farmers facilitators

² Bunda Socio Economic Survey 2008

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was proposed as a new quick win crop and included in District value chain priority crops <p>Technology Used</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is only one processing Machine at Nata <p>Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They got basic training from Ukiriguru Agriculture Institute-Mwanza • Farmer's facilitators attended 88 Trade fair-Dodoma. • Previously Demonstration Farms existed. 	<p>oil processing machines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120 Farmers forming various Farm groups to get training • 10 Farmer's Facilitators to be trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased use of modern inputs (Seeds and Fertilizes) • Increased level of output • Installed and working water pumps
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4.3. Selected Intervention Livestock

4.3.1. Chicken

Livestock husbandry, and in particular Poultry, is practiced in villages surveyed in Bunda district and it is estimated that approximately 80% of households keep chicken. Most farmers keep chicken mainly for subsistence and in particular for eggs. For baseline information, 3 villages were visited, namely: Kibara B at Kibara Ward, Nyatwali at Kunzugu Ward and Nyangere at Nyamang'uta Ward. Many farmers keep chicken locally on a free range which is less productive. Few farmers had organized themselves in groups and had received initial training on modern and improved poultry management practices and given start-up capital to keep chicken in sheds.

4.3.1.1. Opportunities.

The survey established that farmers had already organized themselves into groups with varying success though many of these groups are yet to start keeping chicken using sustained modern techniques. A success story was found at Nyangere village where a women farmers group called Muungano was making strides in keeping chicken using modern techniques. Started by 25 members in July 2011 through their own personal

initiative to alleviate themselves from poverty, Muungano began with 65 chickens and 15 chicks all kept in a locally built shed. Later on in December 2012 they were able to secure financial support from TASAF who provided them with Tsh4 million grant to construct a modern shed. Another success story is at Kibara B village where a farmers group called Kikundi cha Wakulima Kibara has built 6 sheds with each accommodating 50 chickens from their own funding. This group was started in 2009 and has 16 members.

Farmers' training on modern and improved methods of chicken keeping was initially given but was one-off. Training was provided by Extension Officers but also Kibara Biashara SACCOS. The training included chicken feeding and feeds using locally available resources. Medicine and other vaccinations were provided. Each farmer built their own chicken shed at their expense.

Chicken market and eggs are readily available. Available market channels for chicken range from home and 16 livestock and open markets (magulio) spread across the district, with Lamadi being the main Bunda market where chicken sale is higher than cow. 10 of these markets operate on a weekly basis and the other 6 on a monthly basis. Other popular markets for chicken are Misungwi-Mwanza and Tarime-Mara. Prices for local chicken range from Tshs8,000 to Tshs15,000, depending on the size and weight. Farmers are able to receive around Tsh6,000 for a tray of eggs at village markets and up to Tsh10,000 for a tray of eggs in Bunda town. The retail price ranges between Tshs200 to Tshs300 per egg.

4.3.1.2. Challenges

The major bottleneck facing livestock (chicken) keeping in Bunda district is the advent of diseases especially New Castle and Avian Pox diseases. Farmers face huge challenge in addressing these outbreaks as they have limited resources to buy medicines and administer the required vaccinations.

Another key challenge affecting poultry farmers is related to the adoption of advanced agricultural technologies in livestock husbandry. Not a single chicken incubator was found in use due to both lack of knowledge but also limited finances to purchase them. Also the absence of a processing machine for poultry feeds which in turn affect egg production. Many farmers interviewed argued that they cannot afford to purchase feeds brought in from Mwanza or Musoma. Instead they have resorted to depending on what they eat to feed their chicken hence very limited agricultural value addition in terms of livestock processing for chicken feeds.

There is also the problem of how the initial poultry project was formulated. Farmers were given a start-up package that included chickens, medicines and vaccinations but very limited and sustained training on best practice. Farmers received very little capacity building, for instance, many farmers' groups received only one seminar right at the beginning of the project but nothing thereafter. For example, Bunda has 73 Extension³

³ Opening remarks by Bunda District Executive Director at the Bunda MAF project inauguration.

officers that serve 106 villages and many of these dedicated officers have greater knowledge and specialisation on agriculture than livestock. It is therefore not surprising that the survey noted in Nyangere the limited support Muungano received from the Extension officer prior to the arrival of a new officer in May 2012.

4.3.1.3. Information and Technology Required

Findings show that though farmer acquired basic training on chicken keeping, they were no adequate for sustainability of the projects. There is a need to equip them with knowledge of best practise in local chicken keeping. This will include among other things; chicken hut building (preferably semi-intensive methods) and type of feeding which will ensure high and quality yield. It takes time from laying eggs to hatching therefore the modern way of using incubators will be required. As noted earlier the market for chicken and eggs are readily available and the main channel is home and within the village and wards. Survey findings show that prices are rather better outside these boundaries e.g at Bunda town, therefore market information is among the information that should be availed to farmers.

4.3.2. Fish Farming

Currently, the modern practice of fish farming is done through the use fish ponds and is being practiced by farmers in the rural areas of Bunda district mainly as a source of food and income generation. Fish farming is among the intervention areas selected in MAF project in general but was not included in Bunda MAF proposed project. Fish farming was not part of Bunda DADP and the value chain identified crops and this was the reason it was excluded in this project. For this baseline survey this among the opportunity identified which worth to have its baseline information. Nyatwali and Kibara villages were found to be the potential villages where a number of groups and farmers have already stated fish farming.

4.3.2.1. Opportunities

Bunda district is surrounded by Lake Victoria by 75% and this itself provide a favorable environment for fish farming.

A group of 16 farmer's facilitators have got initial training on fish farming and fish and participated in a number of trade fairs. We noted in an interview with one of farmers facilitator Edwin Peter Gurusya (Vice Chairman) that they got training from Private Farmer from Nyegezi, they participated in 88 farmers trade fair and a number of internal training from district officials.

In terms of market opportunities, there is a huge demand for fish not only within villages and Wards but also Bunda and Mwanza where a number of Fish industries are located.

4.3.2.2. Challenges

Although farmers have shown keen interest to undertake fish farming, these projects require large initial capital.



Fish Fishing Ponds located at Nyatwali village. Left is locally made fish pond and in the right is modern one with concrete walls.

4.3.2.3. Information and Technology Required

Fish farming found to be among the quick win activity in Bunda and the response of farmers to this opportunity is high. As earlier noted capacity building in fish keeping has to a certain extent provided to farmers through their farmers groups. The major problem encountered is the low yield from these projects. Fishing farmers complained that yield is still very low. Experts indicated that to be a result of poor feeding. In this case we recommend experts to provide farmers with better and modern methods of fish feeding. It was suggested that fish bone flour can be compressed to make a feed cake which is very good fish feed. Among the technology required is that of fish bone flour processing and making these feed cakes. The idea of making the cake instead of flour is that, fish eat the floating food, once it reach the base of the pond they can't eat it any more. This to a large extent considered to be the major reason for low yield, i.e though they feed them a lot of food are being wasted.

Table 3: Targets and Indicators for Intervention Livestock

Intervention	Baseline Information	Targets	Indicators
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Livestock			
Poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2010-2011 total number of local Chicken were 213,025⁴ • Currently chicken are kept locally • Hatching Incubator technology is not in use • Market for local chicken is very high (Average Price per chicken is Tshs 8000 and average price per egg is Tsh 200) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To Establish two Demonstration Huts • To buy 2 Hatching Incubators • 120 Farmers forming various Farm groups to get training • 10 Farmer's Facilitator to be trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chicken huts available • Incubators purchased and used • Improved cocks for crossbreeding
Fish Farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently few fishing ponds have been constructed. In Nyatwali one farmer group has constructed 3 ponds (1 modern 2 locally constructed) • 1 under construction by a private farmer • At Kibara 6 ponds by a group of Farmers facilitators are under construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To construct two Ponds for demonstration. 1 in Nyatwali and 1 at Kibara • 120 Farmers forming various Farm groups to get training • 10 Farmer's Facilitator to be trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstration Fishing ponds available • Increased production to other farmer engaging in fish farming. • Farmers using advanced fish feeds (eg fish bone flour cake) and ecosystem method of keeping chicken and fish together.

5. Financial Services (Credit Facilities and Accessibility)

5.1. Baseline Information

The survey and the subsequent interviews with farmers found out that there isn't a well established financial service nor a credit system for farmers through savings and credit cooperatives (i.e. SACCOS). This in turn limits financial opportunities for farmers to acquire agricultural inputs. For instance, the whole of Bunda district is served by only 2 banks, namely: the National Microfinance Bank (NMB) which has a building at the town centre and CRDB Bank that operates on a weekly basis though that timetable is never guaranteed. Other financial services present include FINCA which has an established office at the town centre but absent in villages surveyed. PRIDE is also present but without any visible offices in the villages.

The initial awareness raising on the establishment of SACCOS among farmers and the subsequent capacity building was done to a large extent under the district Dunduliza Project and FISEDA and initial financial support in terms of grants was supported by

⁴ Report on Livestock Development in Bunda 2010-2013

SELF Project and Pembejeo Fund. For example, Mugeta SACCOS, Kibara Biashara SACCOS (KBS), and Mwisimu SACCOS in Mwiruruma all received funds from SELF Project with Mwisimu getting TZS5 million and Mugeta SACCOS receiving TZS7.5 million.

The survey also established that there existed disparities in the existence and strength of these SACCOS and the level of awareness among farmers for such opportunities. For example, there are strong and well established SACCOS at Mugeta, Kibara B and Mwiruruma villages. Started in 2008, KBS is an established SACCOS in Kibara that has grown from 103 members then to 216 members now. It includes individual members as well as 10 farmers' groups such as Vijana Furniture and 3 VICOBA. Established in the wake of the demise of Mwibara SACCOS due to mismanagement and financial irregularities, KBS has now expanded to Bunda town where it has a branch. They have an established leadership structure with elections being held every 3 years with a governing board of 5 members. Starting share prices is TZS5,000 and each member is required to purchase not less than 50 shares. Since its inception, KBS has held 3 AGMs as per their constitution and 1 special meeting in May 2012 to address issues of mismanagement.

Another success story with regards to SACCOS is found at Mwiruruma village. Mwisuma SACCOS is a joint effort between 4 villages, namely: Mwiruruma, Isanju, Sikiro and Mugara. Mwisuma SACCOS was started in 2002 and now has 150 members though at the beginning they had reached 1,000 members! This SACCOS has a bank account in Bunda town and is currently managing a savings of TZS38 million. They have also been able to generate income for their SACCOS by running the local ward storage facility that is owned by the ward cooperative which was renovated so as to allow farmers with surplus produce to store their goods and avoid post-harvest loss. The storage facility charges an interest rate of 2% on storage.

In other areas surveyed, we found weak or absent financial and credit facilities. At Nyangere village in Nyamang'uta ward, there is no SACCOS established however there are a number of farmers' groups such as Muungano which is focusing on poultry keeping and which has received financial support from TASAF in the construction of their chicken shed. Many of the farmers found in this village are aware of the opportunities offered by having a SACCOS and that's why a number of them are members of Umoja SACCOS from a nearby village called Unyari. At Kisorya, the SACCOS collapsed due to huge mismanagement issues of financial irregularities and as already highlighted Kisorya SACCOS has a pending case in court at Nansimo. Created in 2007 with a financial grant of TZS4 million, Kisorya SACCOS started with 200 members and grew to just under 2,000 members before its collapse in 2011.

5.2. Challenges

One major bottleneck facing these savings and cooperative facilities is that they have received limited capacity development and where that little has been offered it has basically been on the need for the establishment of a SACCOS and the basic

requirements (start-up level). Knowledge among farmers that a loan must be returned and with interest is a non-starter i.e. there is still a hangover from previous experience with handouts. The main project within the district is DASIP and although it is a major player in supporting farmers it has failed to deliver meaningful financial capacity building though there is a component on capacity building within the project.

Greater emphasis should be focused on management of such funds and best practice of using such acquired funds for improving agricultural productivity and value additions to their products. That is why in some areas covered SACCOS are facing problems of accountability/governance as is the case in Kisorya where the SACCOS is now facing 3 court orders for their building to be sold in order to recover a debt of TZS7 million. The case is still pending at Nansimo village court.

The challenge therefore is to introduce and strengthen these SACCOS in order to reduce the administrative burden on the government. It should be noted that there are a good number of farmers who are not covered by the government voucher scheme on seeds and fertilizer subsidy who need to have priority access to credit and other farm inputs. The envisaged SACCOS system needs to facilitate this access and fill in the gap. The project should also encourage the establishment and strengthening of income generation-focused SACCOS as exemplified by Mwisimu SACCOS in Mwiruruma village.

The table below summarizes in a matrix the key issues and targets for financial services (credit facilities and accessibility) as found in the study area.

Table 5: Targets and Indicators for the Financial Services

Village Visited	Baseline Information (FIs)	Targets	Indicators
Mugeta (Mugeta)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mugeta SACCOS since 2007 with 104 members • 20 Farmers' groups • 11 VICOBA • Financial assistance from SELF project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained and increased training of members on managing SACCOS and Funds. • Financial Assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well functioning SACCOS • Well trained members • Increased number of members joining
Kibara B (Kibara)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kibara Biashara SACCOS since 2008 with 216 members • 3 VICOBA • FINCA and PRIDE present but no physical offices • A number of small farmers' groups • Financial assistance from SELF project 		

Mwiruruma (Iramba)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mwisuma SACCOS since 2002 with 150 members • 1 VICOBA • Financial assistance from SELF project 		
Kisorya (Kisorya)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kisorya SACCOS collapsed • 1 VICOBA • Financial assistance from SELF project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on the establishment of SACCOS • Train members on managing SACCOS and Funds. 	
Nyangere (Nyamang'uta)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In process of establishing a SACCOS • A number of farmers' groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial Assistance 	

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

The main objective of the survey was to map in the district the current public access to information and the usefulness of the information presented to citizens and to formulate Indicators and targets for this project. Therefore specifically as to any other baseline survey the aim was; to collect, analyse and compile baseline information which will serve as a basis for measuring results and achievement of the project goals. Also to identify benchmark and standards that can be used as indicators to monitor and evaluate the progress of the project.

The survey conducted in Bunda district council. Seventeen villages will be involved in the project and for this baseline we visited six villages. The respondents in this survey comprised different groups and different levels. These include; District official, Members of CSOs, Traders, Processors, Farmer's facilitator, Village government and Famers from through their farmer groups. In each village we held discussion with at least two farmers groups. Where the response was very high and time was limited we groped the farmer group who are engaging in the same activities as one focus group.

These baseline findings presented based on the terms of references and the objectives with emphasis is on accesses to agricultural information and on each intervention crops and livestock. The main issues is to provide current situation on access to agriculture information, intervention areas and financial services to establish the baseline information, opportunities and challenges and identified gaps or information and

technology required. The following are the recommendation for the way forward in this project based on major findings.

In this survey we wanted to know from the perception of the farmer what would be their priority from the given intervention crops and livestock. Majority of the farmer considers sunflower, local poultry keeping and fish farming. Women in particular were in favor of local poultry keeping. The reason behind this choice is its simplicity of keeping which allow them to participate in other economic activities. Nyangere women group of chicken keeping provide a good example.

The favorable condition and opportunities available in a village was the basis for the choice of intervention crops and livestock. In other villages however, had different view as to what they would have chosen if they were given that chance. However, since the aim of the project is to explore all the available opportunities, in this short period we recommend to concentrate in the originally chosen interventions in each village.

In forming groups and demonstration farms we recommend that women get involved. The current picture in Bunda shows that women are active participants in farmers group. Apart from women based group we also find that women constitute large proportion of members in other groups. Igembe Sabo in Nyatwali is a good example.

Like any other rural area in Tanzania, financial services are not adequate since it is hard to establish formal financial institution in these areas. The presence of SACCOs and VOCOBA is an opportunity that can be utilized. These informal financial institutions are not well established. We therefore recommend in this project the effort to be in strengthening these groups through capacity building on financial related issues e.g fund management.

Although all villages where centers are expected to be established has the opportunities of utilizing TANESCO reliable electricity we still recommend that solar power be installed in the selected project centers. The reason behind this opinion is for sustainability of the centre, i.e centers can still operate even when they run short of fund to pay for electricity.

The way information flow between agricultural extension officer and farmers was found to be a major problem. Farmers for a long time wait for extension officers to visit them even without an appointment. We recommend that to bridge this gap, the terms of services for extension officers are well known and the farmers' responsibilities on how to consult them to be clear.

References

Bunda District Executive Director's opening remarks at the Bunda MAF project inauguration workshop, held on 29th September 2012

UNDP/POPC: Accelerating Progress toward the MDGs

URT; Country Reports on the MGDs 2010

URT; Poverty Monitoring Master Plan 2001

URT; Agricultural Sector Development Project

PMO-LARG-District Agricultural Development Plan (DADP)-Bunda District Council 2011/12-2014

Annex 1: Checklist/guiding questions for Different stakeholders

Checklist for District Officials

1. What are main crops and livestock in the district?
2. What are priority crops and livestock?
3. What are level of production of these crops and livestock? (overtime if data available)
4. What are the farming system practiced in this village/Ward?
5. Awereness of MAF Projects
6. What are the opportunities for this project to meet its objectives?
7. What are the challenges the project may face in it implementation process?
8. Are the proposed intervention crops and livestock part of you district agricultural plan?
If No, why are they not part of your plan?
If No, Were they part of the plan previously?
9. For those which are part of your development plan;
 - Last season level of production (If possible –probably documented)-Get the documents
 - Trend of production for at least three years (If possible –probably documented)-Get the documents
 - What are the target levels of production next season?
10. What are the kind of agricultural information farmer needs (information needs) to improve their level of production?
11. What kind of information currently available to them and how they flow?
12. What are the opportunities available which can help in agricultural information access and easy of flowing?
13. What are the challenges in access to agricultural information?
14. There is idea of establishing Agricultural resources centers in ward centers (AIRC);
Is this a new idea in this district?
Are they currently available?
If No (in above questions), How do comment in this idea?
15. What do you consider to be the opportunities in their establishment?

16. What do you consider to be the challenges in their establishment?
17. Willingness to accept its establishment and avail the required information to the target population.
18. What are current situation of financial services in this district and rural area in particular?

Ward and Village Officials/CSO/Farmers Facilitator

1. Name of a group and year of establishment, location (Name of village, Ward, Division, District and Region)
2. Type of FG/CSO (agricultural or livestock or any other type of economic activity), members and membership
 - If agricultural/ production, which crops and why? Production and productivity trends
 - If livestock, what type of livestock and number, type of livestock products? Production and productivity trends
 - Male vs female (%)
3. Why formed PFG? (collective efforts in production, accessing inputs or credit, marketing issues) What other specific activities and roles in the village?
4. What are the farming system practiced in this village/Ward?
5. Agricultural Information Resources Centers (AIRC)issues:
 - Awareness and readiness or willingness to adopt the system
 - Roles of FG/CSO in establishing the AIRC (contributions, mobilization of community, promoting the AIRC, participating in Market Information collection and dissemination, etc)
 - Planning and advising the needs (location, facilities, information needed and how, costs and how to recover or paying for service)
 - Existing potentials and opportunities for AIRC (energy, communication networks, skills available, storage facilities, transport/road networks)
6. What are the successes or failure of the PFG/CSO? Reasons for success or failure?
7. What are the constraints and opportunities for PFG/CSO?
8. How a group can be strengthened or improved?
9. What are current situation of financial services in this district and rural area in particular?

Traders and Processors

1. What is category of trader (Retail, wholesale etc) of processor (small scale or large scale)?
2. What are priority crops and livestock?
3. What are current marketing and processing existing opportunities for the specialized crops and livestock?

4. What are current marketing and processing challenges for the specialized crops and livestock?
5. Whether among the specialized trading or processing crops and livestock are includes the one selected for intervention in MAF project?
6. Whether they get information of marketing before making decision? What are the kind of agricultural information they get and information needs to improve their their activities (production and processing)
7. What kind of information currently available to them and how they flow?
8. What are the opportunities available which can help in information access and easy of flowing?
9. There is idea of establishing Agricultural resources centers in ward centers (AIRC);
Is this a new idea you?
Are they currently available?
If No (in above questions), How do you comment in this idea?
10. What do you consider to be the opportunities in their establishment?
11. What do you consider to be the challenges in their establishment?
12. Willingness to accept its establishment on the part of traders and processors?
13. What are current situation of financial services in this district and rural area in particular?

Annex 2: List of Stakeholders Consulted

Processors

1. Michael Thomas Kweka- Msindikaji wa Nafaka No. 0757-341367 & 0784-433372
2. Yusuph Mohamed - 0754628067

Kata – Kisorya

Kijiji – Kisorya

Na.	Jina	Wadhifa/Cheo	Simu
1.	William Bokire	SACCOS	
2.	Julius Nyamsola	Mkulima	
3.	Tutsi Matonangi	Mkulima	
4.	Barnaba Gulinja	KICOBA	
5.	Mashaka Maulilo	VEO	
6.	Marwa Munge	W.E.O	
7.	Gumvanuel N. Kamokamo	Mkulima	

8.	Masinde Matiku	Mkulima	
9.	Misana I. Jigwila		

Kata – Iramba

Kijiji – Mwiruruma

Na.	Jina	Wadhifa	Simu
1.	Philberth B. Bendelana	Kilimo	
2.	Misipina Maleba	Mjumbe	
3.	Nyaivabubwa H Tibus		
4.	Anastazia Cheria	SACCOS	
5.	Sosthenes Mbanjabi	SACCOS	
6.	Msese Majula	CFN	
7.	Godriva Majula	Serikali	
8.	Magai Manyerere	VICOBA	
9.	Yusufu Joshuah	Serikali	
10.	John Chiriko	M/kiti	
11.	Bertha Mweya	Vikoba	
12.	Joseph Munubi	SACCOS	

Kata ya Kunzugu

Nyatwali

Na.	Jina	Wadhifa	Simu
1.	Bugoche Maruma	Kikao	
2.	Sopha Salumu M/kiti		
3.	Walyoba Jumbe		
4.	Makoye Msikula	Mkulima	
5.	Jumanne Juma		
6.	Pricka Charles		
7.	Frazier Andrea	Mkulima	
8.	Mpochambo Kimbulu		
9.	Msafiri Mathias	M/Maji	
10.	Happiness Salum	K/Fedha	
11.	Mwashida	Kibuyu	
12.	Gati Marwa	Mkulima	

Kata Kanguru

Kijiji – Nyalwali

Na.	Jina	Wadhifa	Simu
1.	Nyamalwa	VEO	
2.	Sospeter Mseto	Mjumbe	
3.	Agnesy Jumanne	Mjume	
4.	Ramadhani Msongama	Mjume	
5.	Lameck Mwebeya	Mjumbe	

6.	Wilbroad Paschal	Afisa Kilimo	
7.	Maria Nengwa	Afgisa Kilimo	
8.	Sophia Salum	Mjumbe	
9.	Sheria Mvubi	Mjumbe	
10.	Peter Msanja	Mjumbe	

Yamang'ta - Nyagere

Na.	Jina	Wadhifa	Simu
1.	Marry Lubeni	M/Kiti wa Mradi	
2.	Mwajuma Nyakutuma	Mjumbe	
3.	Shida Mboi	Mjumbe	
4.	Tabu Milamate	Mjumbe	
5.	Wambula Mwasi	Mjumbe	
6.	Mugaya Sokoni	Mjumbe	
7.	Masolwa B. Masolwa	A/Kilimo/Mifugo	

Kata ya Nyamang'guta
Wanakijiji-Nyagere

Na.	Jina	Wadhifa	Simu
1.	Nyabebwa Mahizi	M/Kiti	
2.	Masolwa B. Masolwa	A/Kilimo	
3.	Nagerengo Nyakutuma	Ag. VEO	
4.	Happiness Sanati	Mjumbe	
5.	Rugembe Nyakutuma	Mjumbe	
6.	Tatu Fredy	Mjumbe	
7.	Tatu Mtwango	Mjumbe	
8.	Mariam Sanati	Mjumbe	
9.	Masezo Chagarii	Mjumbe	
10.	Tatu Mwuganga	Mjumbe	
11.	Johathani Mwasi	Mjumbe	
12.	Juma Maguna	Mjumbe	
13.	Tingana Chamriho	Mjumbe	
14.	Nyakire Elebile	Mjumbe	
15.	Mwipagi Masomba	Mkulima	
16.	Nyamonge Wambura	Mkulima	
17.	Mganga Mwikwabe	Mkulima	
18.	Betobe A. Betore	Mkulima	
19.	Martha Kiminyo	Mkulima	
20.	Manyaki Juma	Mkulima	
21.	David Stephano	Mkulima	
22.	Thomas Waryoba	Mkulima	
23.	Moshi Maguya	Mjumbe	
24.	Masaga Buruba	Mkulima	
25.	Yohana Shiwa		
26.	James Efnus		

27.	Samwel Daudi Mwl		
28.	Kumba T. Ndoorsing	Mkulima	
29.	Joseph W. Hembera		
30.	Kazimil	Masomba	
31.	Kuwa Mamungu	Mkulima	
32.	Magambo Bugumba		
33.	Julius Adwini		
34.	Machandi Maguya		
35.	Sumai Dotto	Mkulima	
36.	Dotto Manungu	Mkulima	
37.	Moshi Kubina	Mkulima	
38.	Waryoba Ikura	Mkulima	
39.	Nyesuka Garende	Mkulima	
40.	Nsesuka Garende	Mkulima	
41.	Emmanuel Kiboko	Mkulima	
42.	Mayani Erebile	Mkulima	
43.	Mayala Kazi	Mkulima	

Kata ya Mugeta

Na.	Jina	Wadhifa	Simu
1.	Magunila Fikiri Magunila	Mkulima Nyangaranga	
2.	Masabi Gisheba	Mkulima Mugeta	
3.	Mangweina Gamba	Mkulima	
4.	Bertha Magogo	Mkulima Mgeta	
5.	Amina Munhambe	Mkulima Mugeta	
6.	Magogo Machage	Mkulima Muwezesaji	
7.	Mkome Thobias	Mkulima	
8.	Francis Nyambale	Mkulima	
9.	James Charabusa	Mkulima	
10.	Jackson Mabempgre	Mkulima	
11.	Bhore Itundura	Mkulima	
12.	Maduhu Ziinge	Mkulima	
13.	Rashid M. Rashid	Afisa Kilimo/Mifugo	
14.	Idrisa S. Kiwara	Mkulima-Mugeta	
15.	Chokera Chagari	Karani – Mugeta	
16.	Makondo Nyikendo	Mkulima/Mugeta	
17.	Hasato Makuru	M/mweyekiti?Mugeta	

Kata – Kibaka

Kijiji – Kibaraka “B”

Na.	Jina	Wadhifa	Simu
1.	B.M. Bakobile	M/Kiti KBS	

2.	Shaban Yusufu Magaso	Meneja KBS	
3.	Dragon M. Mzumbe	K/KBS	
4.	Mwajuma Sadick	Karani KBS	
5.	Ashely Obi Mauta		
6.	Chrispine Makale	Mvuvi	
7.	Muozya Samwel	Mvuvi	

Kijiji Misisi

Na.	Jina	Wadhifa	Simu
1.	Sijunjema A. Mahenge	CDO/Nutritionist	
2.	Siwema Salumu	Mwanakikundi	
3.	Samwel Wambura	Mwanakikundi	
4.	Juma B. Charles	Mwanakikundi	
5.	Eva Mganga	Mwenyekiti	
6.	Sophia Maka	Mwenyekiti	
7.	Mariam Kabazi	Katibu	
8.	Jumanne Kija	Mwana Kijiji	
9.	Madaraka C. Kubebena	Mkulima	
10.	Benson M. Mturi	Supervisor	
11.	Msimiza Msimiza	ICOP	
12.	William Simba	M/Kiti Misisi	

District Officials
Bunda HQ

Na.	Jina	Wadhifa	Simu
1.	Jahanas A. Bucha	Agr. Officer	
2.	Benson M. Mturi	Agric. Officer	
3.	Adelina Mfikwa	Agric. Officer Adelinomfikwa@yahoo.com	
4.	Julius Kigondo	Agric. Officer	
5.	Blandina Mulemka	Agric. Officer	
6.	Saulo P. Lunyeka	Afisa Ushirika	
7.	Dorothea Mosha	Afisa Kilimo	
8.	Mgama Respice	TMPIF-DSM	
9.	Blasius O. Ogola	Agric. Officer	

Mifugo na Uvuvi

Na.	Jina	Wadhifa	Simu
1.	Manase Yarerd	Afisa Mifugo	
2.	William Masatu	Afisa Mifugo	

3.	Maxmillian L. Marwa	Afisa Mifugo	
4.	Phodia M. Musiba	Afisa Uvuvi	
5.	Manyelara Aristus	Afisa Uvuvi	

Ushirika & Biashara

Na.	Jina	Wadhifa	Simu
1.	Abbas Aboul	Afisa Ushirika	
2.	Samwel werema	Afisa Biashara	
3.	Spania M. Nyobuya	Mchumi	