

DODOMA ENVIRONMENTAL NETWORK -

(DONET)

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16 Novemba, 2005

Bibi Rehema Mdendemi. S.L.P. 1989, DODOMA.

K.K. Afisa Kilimo, Mifugo na Ushirika, Inepitithura
SIP 1989. DODOMA.

YAH: MAOMBI YA KUFANYA UTAFITI SEPTEMBA, 2005 – JANUARI, 2007

Rejea barua yako ya tarehe 20 Oktoba, 2005.

Kwa niaba ya bodi ya ushauri ya DONET napenda nikuarifu kuwa ombi lako la kufanya utafiti katika Asasi yetu ya Mtandao wa Mazingira limekubaliwa kama ulivyoomba.

Ni imani yangu, kuwa utafiti wako utasaidia katika utunzaji wa Mazingira ya mkoa wetu kwa maendeleo endelevu na shirika pia litatumia matokeo ya utafiti huo katika kuboresha shughuli zake..

Hivyo, shirika litakuwa tayari kukupa ushirikiano wa kutosha katika kufanikisha utafiti huo

Nakutakia kazi njema,

Rehema T. Mndendemi, S.L.P. 1989, DODOMA

20 Oktoba, 2005

Mratibu wa DONET, S.L.P. DODOMA

K.K: Afisa Kilimo, Mifugo na

Ushirika wa Manispaa,

S.L.P. 1989, <u>DODOMA</u> Lepitishus

DEVELOUITION TOPESTO

YAH: MAOMBI YA KUFANYA UTAFITI KATIKA TAASISI YAKO MEZI FICER 18) KUANZIA SEPTEMBA, 2005 – JANUARI, 2007: DODOMA URBAN

Tafadhali rejea kichwa cha habari hapo juu.

Naomba kuwasilisha rasmi ombi langu ili nifikiriwe kufanya utafiti katika taasisi yako ikiwa ni sehemu ya mafunzo yangu kwa muda uliotajwa.

Mimi ni mfanyakazi wa Idara ya Kilimo katika Manispaa ya Dodoma na kwa sasa hivi nimejiunga na Chuo Kikuu huria katika masomo ya Uzamili fani ya Maendeleo ya Uchumi wa Jamii.

Taasisi yako ni mojawapo kati ya taasisi inayojihusisha na jamii hususan katika masuala ya utunzaji wa mazingira kwa maendeleo endelevu. Kutokana na hali hiyo nimevutiwa na taasisi yenu na ninapenda kushirikiana na nyinyi katika kutoa mchango wangu kwa ajili ya kufanikisha malengo ya taasisi yenu.

Natanguliza shukrani zangu za awali.

Wako katika Ujenzi wa Taifa,

REHEMA T. MNDENDEMI

APPENDIX: II

TIME FRAME WORK SEPTEMBER, 2005 TO JANUARY, 2007

NO.	YEAR	2005			2006									-		2007			REMARKS		
	ACTIVITY PER MONTH	S	0	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	0	N	D	J	F	M	
1	Initial contacts, agreements and selection of NGO/CBO to work with.																				The activity was done
2	Visiting selected ward (Mvumi Makulu) meeting with Ward leaders																				Done
3	Conducting community needs assessment												<u> </u>		<u> </u>		L.,				Done
4	Writing Project Proposal														<u> </u>				<u> </u>		Done
5	Presenting the Project Proposal.		<u> </u>	1	_							<u> </u>			<u> </u>						Done
6.	Preparatory meeting with project members to discuss the issues on assessment exercise										İ										Done
7	Questionnaires preparation															T		T			Done
8	Pre-test on the questionnaires and orientation to interviewers.																				Done
9	Data Collection																				Done
10	Processing and Analysis of Data				I														l .	L	Done
11	Final study report writing																				Done
12	Submission and presentation of study paper.																				The study report is just submitted to external Examiners for marking. The exercise of fine tuning the report is still going on
13	Progressive Report (Monthly).																		L		

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SMALLHOLDER FARMERS

Part One Background Information

- i. District ii. Ward 1 .Name of Respondent 2 .Sex....(i) Male, (2) female 3. Highest level of education attained by the respondent,....(years in school) 1. Primary level 2. Secondary level O'Level 3. Secondary level A' Level 4. Diploma level 5. Degree level 6. Others (specify) 4. Age of respondent.....years 5. Marital status.....
 - 6 Occupation.....
 - 1= Civil servant, 2=farming and livestock keeping
 - 3= farming, 4= business man/women, 5= others

1=Married, 2= single, 3= separated, 4=widow

- 7 What are the sources of your income?
 - 1. from sale of agriculture products
 - 2. from sale of livestock and their product
 - 3. From the sale of charcoal
 - 4. business
 - 5. formal employment
 - 6. others (specify)

Part Two: Production Pattern of Agricultural Products

8 Please indicate actual number of livestock owned for the last five years

PRODUCTS	The Number of livestock Owned/year										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005						
Cow											
Goats											
Chicken											
Pig											
Sheep											

- 9 What type of implements do you use in agriculture production
 - 1. Hand hoe
 - 2. Ox-plough
 - 3. hired tractor
 - 4. others (specify)
- What method do you use in land/farm preparation:
 - 1. Firing of crop residues and grasses
 - 2. Slashing down of grasses and crop residue and leaving them on the land
 - 3. Burning of the crop residues
 - 4. Tilling
- 11. What type of farming method do you use
 - 1. Ridges making
 - 2. Contour making
 - 3. intercropping
 - 4. "Sesa" farming (no ridges)
 - 5. Others (specify)

12	Do you use any organic fertilizer (organic manure, green manure)								
	1. Yes								
	2. No								
13	For how long have you used the same piece of land for crop production								
	1= More than ten years								
	2= Less than five years								
	3= Between five to ten years								
Part	Three: Environmental Conservation								
14	Do you know anything about environmental conservation?								
	1= Yes								
	2= NO								
15	If Yes, what do you know about environmental conservation?								
	1= Planting trees								
	2= Cleaning of the environment								
	3= More than the above mentioned issues								
16	Where do you get the knowledge of the environmental conservation?								
	1= I leant from the school								
	2= From DONET								
	3= By experience								
	4= From my friends								
	5= Others (specify)								
17	Have you ever attended any training course in the environmental conservation?								
	1= Yes								
	2= No								

18	If yes, who conducted the training?							
	1= DONET							
	2= Government							
	3= Others (specify)							
19	What type of training did you received?							
	1							
	2							
	3							
	4							
	5							
20	What benefits have you gained by attending the DONE'S trainings							
	1							
	2							
	3							
21	How many trees did you plant last year?							
	1= Between 1-5 trees							
	2= Between 6-10 trees							
	3= Between 11-50 trees							
	4= Above 50 trees							
22	What type of trees did you plant							
	1= Indigenous trees							
	2= Exotic trees							
	3= Indigenous and exotic trees							
	4= Others (specify)							

23.	Where did you plant the trees?								
	1= Around my house								
	2= Around my house and at my forms/field								
	3= Others (specify)								
24	Do you use improved stove ?								
25.	What are your opinions about environmental conservation?								
	1								
	2								
	3								

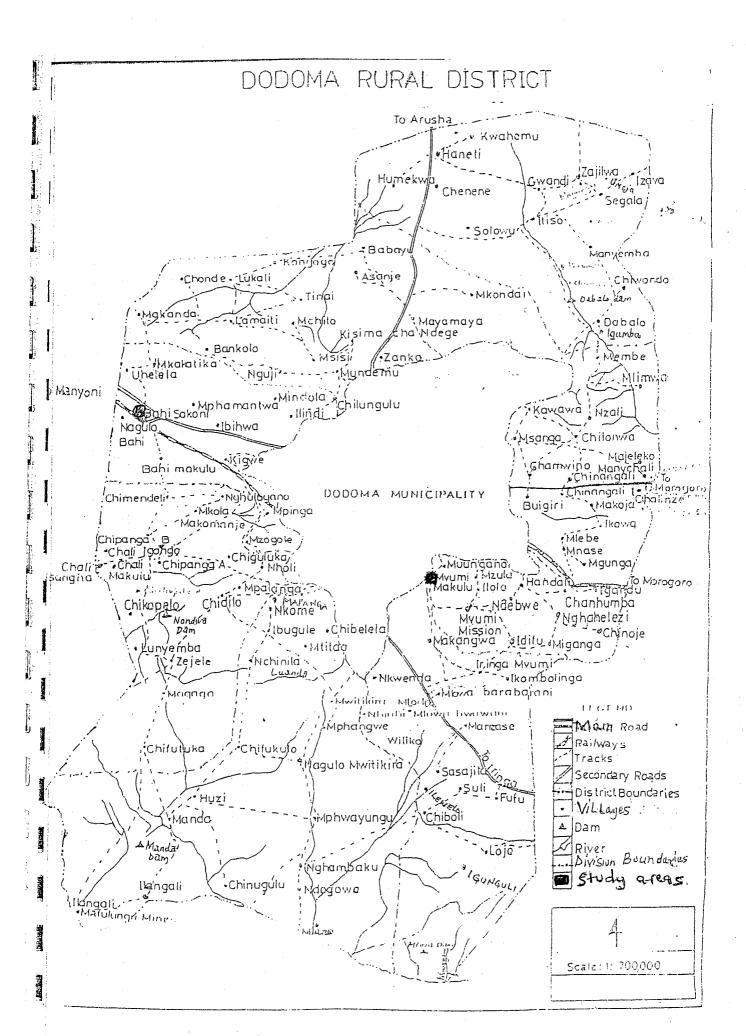
APPENDIX IV

CHECKLIST OF QUESTIONS FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS (Agricultural and Livestock Officers, Forest Officers, Community Development Officers, WEO and Councilor in the Study Area)

1.	Occupation of RespondentsTitle
	Name
	District
	Ward
	Sex
	Age
2.	are you aware of environmental conservation Yes/No
3.	How many NGOs involved in environmental conservation
4.	Do you think environmental conservation's NGOs have any contribution on environmental conservation for sustainable development amongst smallholder farmers
5.	Do you think the community/smallholder farmers in you area have aware on environmental conservation?
6.	What are the courses of environmental degradation in y our area
7.	Are there any improvements on environment in your area?
8.	What measures do you think must be taken in order to reduce environmental degradation in your area?

CHECKLIST OF QUESTIONS FOR NON-GOVERNMENTAL LEADERS IN THE STUDY AREA

- 1. What are major problems or constraints your organization faced on environmental conservation?
- 2. How many trainings do you conducted in the study area?
- 3. What type of trainings have you conducted in the study area?
- What do you think should be done to improve environment conservation for sustainable development amongst smallholder farmers?



POWERPOINT PRESENTATION

An Assessment of the Contribution of DONET to Environmental Conservation and Livelihoods of Smallholder farmers in Dodoma Rural District: The Case of Mvumi Makulu Ward

BY

REHEMA MDENDEMI

1. Background Information

Dodoma region is among the five poorest regions in T7

The main reasons for most people in Dodoma to live below national poverty

- ✓ the dramatic environmental degradation
- ✓ lack of adequate govt. interventions directed to off-set environmental degradation
- ✓ lack of specific agency addressing environmental problems.

Background Information.....

If these problems are not properly address, they will definitely continue to jeopardize the contribution of agricultural sector to regional economic growth

In response to this, DONET was established and is one of the most active NGOs in Dodoma region in terms of environmental conservation.

2. Statement of the Problem

The problem of environmental degradation is alarming and shocking in TZ

Consequently, poor smallholders' farmers hardly get low production and hence they do not sustain their lives.

They are exposed to hunger, climatic vagaries, desertification and all sorts of hardships.

Statement of the Problem.....

In response to this, DONET provides environmental conservation services to people,

especially rural communities by addressing the problems of soil erosion, deforestation and low production.

Statement of the Problem.....

- DONET intends to address the problem of dramatic environmental degradation threatening smallholder farmers partly due to
- ✓ reduced agricultural productivity,
- ✓ lack of adequate government interventions directed to off-set the prevailing situation of environmental degradation; and
- √ lack of specific agency addressing environmental problems.

Statement of the Problem.....

Despite all these efforts done by DONET and other stakeholders like govt, NGOs and CBOs.

the problem of environmental degradation in Dodoma region is not properly addressed.

Statement of the Problem.....

This jeopardizes:

- ✓ contribution of agricultural sector to regional economic growth and
- ✓ generation of employment opportunities for over 90% of people in the country.

Statement of the Problem.....

Apparently,

there is information gap pertaining to the performance of DONET in terms of conservation of environment and productivity of smallholder farmers in Dodoma region

This study intended to provide an information relating to how DONET had faired in its noble task of meeting the needs of smallholder farmers through environmental conservation.

3. Objectives

(a) General objective:

The general objective of this study was to assess the contribution of DONET to environmental conservation for sustainable development amongst smallholder farmers in Dodoma rural district.

(b) Specific objectives:

The study was guided by the following specific objectives:

- To determine the effects of socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents on environmental conservation in the study area
- (ii) To identify the main economic activities contributing to environmental degradation in the study area.

Specific objectives.....

- (iii) To examine the environmental conservation intervention introduced by DONET in the study area.
- (iv) To recommend and implement some recommendations on improvement of DONET activities in the study area

4. Research questions

The study was guided by the following research questions:

- (i) Are socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents in the study area have an effect on environmental conservation?
- (ii) What are the economic activities undertaken by smallholder farmers which are the sources or causes of increasing environmental degradation in the study areas?

Research questions.....

(iii) What are the environmental conservation interventions DONET support smallholder farmers in the study area?

5. Significance of the Study

The findings emanating from this study will provide useful information to DONET, Smallholder farmers, Government and other institutions or agencies for facilitating establishment of a comprehensive and sustainable environmental conservation measures.

Significance of the Study......

It will also enable all stakeholders who are dealing with environmental conservation to come up with workable mechanisms for improvement of the livelihoods of the rural poor in the wake of environmental degradation.

6. Relevant literature and other surveys on the same topic

• This part covers; Theoretical, Empirical and Policy Literature Review. The literature entails what other people have done on the same or on the related topic. (The details on this are in the main document.)

7. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

7.1 Types of Data Collected

The study took place in Mvumi Makulu ward.

Both secondary and primary data were collected and used to achieve the study objectives

7.2 Data Collection Instruments

The study employed varieties of techniques of data collection.

These include questionnaire, observation and focus group discussion.

7.3 Sample size and Sampling Procedures

(a) Sample Size:

The target population of this study was smallholder farmers.

It is from this population that a total of 120 out of 2,117 smallholder farmers were sampled to represent the entire population in the study area.

Out of the total sampled respondents, 54 were males and 66 were females.

(b) Sampling Techniques

Both purposeful, simple random and systematic sampling techniques were employed.

Purposeful sampling method was used to select ward and villages

Sampling Techniques......

Simple random and systematic sampling techniques were used to get the sample smallholder farmers

7.4 Data Analysis

Data were processed and analyzed in accordance with the outline that was laid down in guiding research questions.

Descriptive statistics such as percentages, frequencies and means were used to analyse data in this study.

Data Analysis......

These statistics were used to

- ✓ determine the effect of socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents on environmental conservation;
- ✓identify the main economic activities contributing to environmental degradation in the study area, and

Data Analysis......

✓ examine the environmental conservation intervention introduced by DONET

The analyzed data were presented in the form of cross tables.

8. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

8.1 Characteristics of Respondent Vs Environment Conservation

The study revealed that:

√The young people (economically productive age groups) are more likely to destroy the environment compared to the old people

Respondent Char Vs E. Conserv....

- Economic activities undertaken by male in the study area are more likely to increase the problem of environmental destruction as compared to those of female.
- Smallholder farmers who had no formal education were more likely to increase the problem of environmental degradation in the study area compared to educated smallholder farmers.

Respondent Char Vs E. Conserv....

Smallholder farmers derived their income from three major sources, namely, sale of agriculture products, sale of charcoal and fire wood and sale of livestock and products.

Out of these sources, sale of charcoal and fire wood by far appeared to be the major sources of smallholder farmers' income in the study area.

Respondent Char Vs E. Conserv....

This result partly implies that continue cutting of forest trees may definitely increase the problem of environmental degradation in the study area.

8.2 Main Economic Activities Contributing to Environmental Degradation

The main factors contributing to environmental degradation in the study area are

- ✓ Shifting cultivation,
- √ Poor farming systems
- ✓ Lack of use of organic manures and
- ✓ Fire woods and charcoal as major source of income among smallholder farmers

8.3 Intervention Strategies of Environmental Conservation Directed to Smallholder Farmers

The findings indicate that;

Majority of smallholder farmers received training on tree planting and environmental sanitation from DONET

9. Conclusion and recommendations

9.1 Conclusion

Based on the findings in this study, it can be concluded that despite efforts done by DONET to increase awareness among smallholder farmer in terms of tree planting, the problem of environmental degradation is still alarming.

Conclusion.....

Thus, extra efforts from DONET and other stakeholders are required to ensure the sustainability of environmental management in the study area.

8.2 Recommendations

In view of the major findings of the study and the above conclusion, the following recommendations are made:

 Community sensitization on the importance of conserving environment for human life is urgently needed.

Recommendations.....

- ✓ Enforcing both informal and formal environmental laws and regulations that prohibit environmental destruction is mandatory.
- ✓ Promoting the use of alternative energy source and energy serving equipment that are environmentally friendly such as the use of improved stoves is encouraged.

Recommendations.....

Improvement of farming systems by smallholder farmers in the study area should be given first priority

IMPLEMENTATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on this study and recommendations made, a project on "capacity enhancement of smallholder farmers for environmental conservation and improved agricultural productivity" was designed.

IMPLEMENTATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS......

The three years project is intended to address the problem of environmental degradation by empowering smallholder farmers so that they can apply relevant conservation measures in their livelihood activities.

10. Monitoring of Project Activities

The envisaged project on capacity enhancement of smallholder farmers by DONET is a three year project starting from November, 2006.

This means the project is still on preparatory stage.

Monitoring of Project Activities......

As it is shown in table 12, very few of planned activities have been implemented so far,

partly because it is still a new project and, partly due to limited funds by DONET.

Monitoring of Project Activities......

Mobilization of funds is on progress to allow effective implementation of activities from May, 2007.

THE END

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING

MAY ALMIGHTY GOD BLESS YOU ABUNDANTLY

APPENDIX VIII

PROJECT: CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT OF SMALLHOLDER FARMERS MONTHLY: MONITORING FORM

AREA MONITOR	PLANNED	ACHIEVED	VARIANCE	REMARK
Inputs (Personnel funds)				
Activities (Workshops/Seminars				
Outputs				

APPENDIX IX: DONET ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

