

Tools for Data Collection

Bean IPM participating farmers questionnaire

Farmer's name: _____ Gender 1=Male 2= Female ___ Age ___ Questionnaire No: _____
Village _____ District _____ Region _____
Country: _____ Interviewer: _____
Date _____
Name of the group _____

1. Education level

0= No formal education; 1= Primary education 2=Secondary education
3=Completed high school certificate 4= Diploma and degrees 5=other
specify

2. Marital status

1= Married 2= Single
3= Widow 4= Divorced

3. Source of your livelihood (state employment, Size of farm, number of livestock cow/goat etc.

Employed	Farmer	Farm size	Livestock keeper	No. of livestock
1= Yes 2= No	1=Yes 2= No		1= Yes 2= No	

4. Membership in the group

Year the group started	Year you joined the group	Position in the group	Activities of the group

5a. Apart from being a member of IPDM, are you currently a member of any other group or association in this village? ☐ 1=Yes ☐ 2= No

5b. If yes.....

Name of group or association	Types of association 1=Mixed, 2=Women only 3=Men only	Is the group registered 1= Yes 0=No	What is the purpose or activities of that Group or association (Use codes below)	What is your position in the group 1= Official 2=Member	Number of years in group
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					

5c. How the group relate/ interact with your IPDM group?

.....

5d. What are the advantages and disadvantages of being a member of group?

Advantages	Disadvantages	Problems

5e. What are the advantages and disadvantages of being a member of IPDM group?

Advantages	Disadvantages	Problems

6. What main crops do you cultivate? (Mention 5 crops)

Crops	Rank according to its importance
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

7. What main bean IPDM technologies do you know, you tried and you are using?

IPM Technologies	Have you tried	Area started with	Current area (reasons)			
	1=Yes 2=No	If yes, when	Distant		Near by	
			Farm size	Reasons	Farm size	Reason

8. What technologies were you using before introduction of IPDM technologies?

.....

9. What criteria do you use for trying and using the different technologies? (If never done skip this question)

Criteria for using/trying IPDM technologies	Rank
1.	
2.	

3.	
4.	
5.	

10. What factors that lead you not to use/try the remained IPDM technologies?

Factors that lead you NOT to use/try IPDM technologies	Rank
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

11. Which IPDM technologies do you prefer and adopt/ reject and why?

IPM technology (Rank)	Prefer	Adopted When	Rejected When	Reasons

12. How do you get the information about the IPDM technologies?

1. Group	
2. Neighbour.....1= Male.2= Female	
3. Friend1= Male.2= Female	
4. Leaflets/Posters	
5. Radio	
6. Learning plot	
7. Researchers	
8. Extension service	
9. Field days	
10. VIC	
11. Stockists	
12. NGOs	
13. CBOs	
14. Seminars	
15. Training	

16. Tours	
17. Market	
17. other (specify)	

13. How do you share/ disseminate IPDM technologies to other farmers?

IPM technologies	Channel	People shared		Relationship	Distance
		1= Male	2= Female		

14a. What are the advantages and disadvantages/problems involved in using IPDM technologies?

Advantages	Disadvantages/problems

14b. Explain the way you handle the problems.

.....

15. What changes did you get as a result of IPDM Project/technologies?

.....

16. How do these changes help you? (RANK TOP 3 PREFERENCES 1=MOST IMPORTANT ETC) (If not a bean IPM participant go to Qn. 19)

	1=Yes 2=No	Rank
Save		
Invest in a business (SPECIFY TYPE)		
Improve house		

Buy animals		
Buy land		
Buy better food		
Buy more food		
Buy agricultural inputs		
1 Hand hoe		
2 Plough		
3 Tractor		
4 Sprayer		
Buy clothes		
Pay school fees		
Pay bride price for an other wife		
Hire agricultural land		
Buy a bicycle		
Buy a radio, TV, etc.		
Other (SPECIFY)		

17a. Have you considered seeking to contact other service providers to help you meet your additional needs for services or technologies that you desire? 1=Yes 2= No

17b If answer is yes, which are the potential service providers available for you to contact?

18a. Are you considering forming new IPDM groups? 1=Yes 2=No

18b. If yes, when and Why?

18c To what extent are policy makers /political leaders involve in IPDM group activities in your village?

.....

19a. Have you ever made any modifications, adaptations to your activities to suit your needs? 1= Yes 2= No []

19b. If yes, what types of modifications, where, when and why?

Types	where	when	Why

20. If you have not yet made any modification, what would you like to modify or do differently in the next season?

.....

21a. Have you ever received any training/or made an organised visit on what you are doing?

21b. 1=Yes[] 2= No []. If yes

Training/visit	Organiser	When,	Where?	How may time?	What did you learn?	How did i you?

22a. What do other farmers do in solving their agriculture problems (pest, diseases soil, water, market, transport etc)?

.....

22b. Do other people come to you for help? 1=Yes 2=No

22c. How do you help them?

.....

23. Please indicate who made or makes the following decisions in these activities. To what degree do you participate in making the following decisions? (**For bean IPM participants only**)

Decisions	1	2	3	4	5
Formation or selection of your group for research					
Identification of problems					
Deciding what will be done to solve the problems					
Selecting experiments/demonstrations					
Deciding what crop to plant, how and where to plant it					
Implementing activities					
Deciding what data to record and collect					
Deciding when to plant, weed and harvest					
Deciding to whom to give outputs, share information					
Deciding when to stop experimentation					

1= Researches alone without organised communication with farmers

2= Researchers alone with organised communication with farmers

3= Researchers and farmers jointly through organised communication

4= Farmers alone with organised communication with researchers

5= Farmers alone without organised communication with researcher

24. In your opinion, who (men/women) participate in the following and why?

Activities	Gender(M/W)	Reasons
Formation of IPM groups		
Group meetings		
Group activities		
Group experiment		
Dissemination of the technologies.		

Bean IPDM, non participating farmers questionnaire

Farmer's name: _____ Gender 1=Male 2= Female ____ Age _____
Questionnaire No: _____
Village _____ District _____ Region _____
Country: _____ Interviewer: _____
Date _____

1. Education level

0= No formal education; 1= Primary education 2=Secondary education
 3=Completed high school certificate 4= Diploma and degrees 5=other
 specify

2. Marital status

1= Married 2= Single
 3= Widow 4= Divorced

3. Source of your livelihood (state employment, Size of farm, number of livestock cow/goat etc. Employed)	Farmer	Farm size	Livestock keeper	No. of livestock
1= Yes 2= No	1=Yes 2= No		1= Yes 2= No	

4a. Are you currently a member of any group or association in this village? ☐ 1=Yes
☐ 2= No

4b. If yes

Name of group or association	Types of association 1=Mixed, 2=Women only 3=Men only	Is the group registered 1= Yes 0=No	What is the purpose or activities of that Group or association (Use codes below)	What is your position in the group 1= Official 2=Member	Number of years in group

4c. If you are not a member of any group, please give the reasons

.....

4d. If you had been a group member and you have decided to leave it, give the reasons and the year you dropped the group

.....

5. What main bean IPDM technologies do you know, you have tried and you are using?

You know	You have tried	You use		
		Mention	Rank	Reasons

6. How do you get the information about the IPM technologies?

1. Group	
2. Neighbour.....1= Male.2= Female	
3. Friend1= Male.2= Female	
4. Leaflets/Posters	
5. Radio	
6. Learning plot	
7. Researchers	
8. Extension service	
9. Field days	

10. VIC	
11. Stockists	
12. NGOs	
13. CBOs	
14. Seminars	
15. Training	
16. Tours	
17. market	
18. None	

7. How do you share/ disseminate IPDM technologies to other farmers?

IPM technologies	Channel	People shared		Relationship	Distance
		1= Male	2= Female		

8a. What are the advantages and disadvantages/problems involved in using IPDM technologies?

Advantages	Disadvantages/problems

8b. Explain the way you handle the problems.

.....

9a. What changes did you get as a result of IPDM Project/technologies?

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9b. How do these changes help you? (RANK TOP 3 PREFERENCES 1=MOST IMPORTANT ETC) (If not a bean IPM participant go to Qn. 19)

	1=Yes 2=No	Rank
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Save		
Invest in a business (SPECIFY TYPE)		
Improve house		
Buy animals		
Buy land		
Buy better food		
Buy more food		
Buy agricultural inputs 1. Hand hoe 2.Plough 3.Tractor 4.Sprayer		
Buy clothes		
Pay school fees		
Pay bride price for an other wife		
Hire agricultural land		
Buy a bicycle		
Buy a radio, TV, etc.		
Other (SPECIFY)		

10a. Have you ever made any modifications, adaptations to your activities to suit your needs? 1= Yes 2= No []

10b. If yes, what types of modifications, where, when and why?

Types	where	when	Why

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10c. If you have not yet made any modification, what would you like to modify or do differently in the next season?

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.....

.....

.....

11a. Do you have a plan of joining /forming IPDM group? 1= Yes 2=No

11b. If yes when and why?

.....

.....

.....

21a. Have you ever received any training/or made an organised visit on what you are doing?

1= Yes[] 2= No [].

12b. If yes

Training/visit	Organiser	When,	Where?	How may times?	What did you learn?	How did you?

13. What do other farmers do in solving their agriculture problems (pest, disease soil, water, market, transport etc)?

.....

.....

.....

.....

14. Have you ever heard some farmers doing experiment on new agriculture technologies?

Farmers name	Technologies	How did you get the information

15a. Have you ever attend at farmers meeting where farmers experiment on knew technologies, report on what they are doing or what they did? 1=Yes 2=No

If yes, how many times did you participate

.....

16a. Is there any thing you do in your farm differently to what other people do in this village?

1= Yes 2= No

16b. If yes, please tell me

Things you are doing	Source of the information	Since when

Guideline for IPM groups.

Focus group Discussion (FGD)

(During the introduction remember to ask individual information (their name, sex and occupation/source of their livelihood, example; No of livestock, size of farm etc)

1: Information of the group

Group name		
Location-village		
Year started		
Founder members	Male	Female
Dropped out members		
New members		
Total member (Now)		
Year IPDM started		
Activities		
Enterprises		
Number of service NGOs		
Access to telephone		

2: Why did you start/formed the group?

3a. How is your group organised? (Composition of executive committee).

Position	Names (Not necessary)	Gender	Education level
Chairperson			
Vice chairperson			
Secretary			
Treasury			

3b. How the committee members appointed?

.....
4a. Describe the roles and responsibilities of members in your group?

Specific activities for women	Specific activities for men	Activities done by both Men and women

4b. Are women involved equally in making group decisions?

5. Do you think it makes a difference to have women/or men in the same group/or it is better to have separate groups of men/women

6. How many times do you have group meeting in a month-----during the last three months.....

7. Is there any government/local government procedures to follow before starting the groups? Probe: (the procedures, if they have followed, why not/yes, if they face any problem for not/ following the procedures, how they deal with the problems.)

8. What are the advantages and disadvantages/ problems of being a member of groups?

9. What problems do you face in your group, how do you solve the problems?

Community awareness on agriculture problems and IPDM technologies.

10a. What are the main crops you cultivate in your community? (Mention 5 crops and rank them).

11. What problems do you face in practising agriculture activities (pest and diseases)?

12. How is the group approach helping you in dealing with your agriculture problems?

13. What IPDM technologies do you know, you have tried and you use?

14. Where did you get the information about the IPDM technologies? What factors influence the choice of technologies? Are the technologies helping you? Probe (how they help them, if not why).

15a. Which technologies do you prefer in dealing with bean insect pests and diseases? Why?

15b. What are the group of people who prefer and adopt/ reject the IPDM technologies and why?

Group	IPM practice	Adopter	Reasons for Adoption	Rejecter	Reason for rejection
Gender					
Wealth					
Occupation					
Age					
Membership					

16a. Have you ever made any modifications, adaptations to your activities to suit your needs? Yes/No

If yes, what types of modifications, why, when?

16b. If you have not yet made any modification, what would you like to modify or do differently in the next season? Season?

Impact of the IPDM technologies/project

17. What are the advantages and disadvantages/problems involved in using IPDM technologies? How do you handle the problems?

18. What changes have you obtained in your household, group and your community as a result of IPDM project. (Probe, social, economical e.g. skills, own initiatives, social interactions, change in attitudes, income, food security, change of crops yield etc)

19. How do these changes help you? (Probe e.g the effect of change in income, skills, crops yield etc)

Dissemination of the information/technologies.

20. How do you disseminate IPDM technologies to other farmers?

21a. Please, could you estimate how many people/ the percentage of people uses the IPDM technologies in your community?

21b. Could you estimate how many people who are not members of any IPDM group have learnt from your experiences?

22a. How many IPDM farmers groups existing in your community? Mention them.

22b. How many groups of IPDM have learnt from your experiences? Mention the groups. How?

23. In your opinion, why other farmers do not want to join/form IPDM groups?

24. What do other farmers do in solving their agriculture problems (pest and diseases soil, water, market, transport agriculture tools etc)?

Do other people come to you for help? How do you help them?

.....

25. Which problems do you encounter on the process of disseminating the IPDM technologies?

Gender issues:

26a. In your opinion, who (men/women) participate in the following and why?

Formation of the development groups Like IPDM groups

Group meetings

Group activities

Group experiments

Dissemination of the technologies.

How do you rank women/ men in the following issues?

Activities	Gender (M/W)	Reasons
Ability to adopt the technologies		
Ability to do experiment		
Ability to contribute and		

disseminate information		
Ability to modify the technologies		
Ability to play leading role in your groups		

Please indicate who makes the following decisions in the household.

Decisions and control	Beans	Maize	Sunflower	Banana	Coffee	Veg
Which land to use						
Which varieties to grow						
Purchases of seed						
Type of fertilizers to use						
Family labour allocation to plots						
What to store and for how long						
Selling of farm products						
Keeping of the income						
Income expenditure						
Giving out land for experiment.						

NB: Access nature of the group: Strong, Medium or Weak.

Guideline for Key informants.

In-depth Interviews.

1: What are the responsibilities of your organization/office in dealing with agriculture issues?

2a. What are the main crops produced in the community? (**Probe**, the main producers in terms of gender, wealth, age group members/non group members) What are the reasons?

2b. What problem do community members face in agriculture practices? (Probe insect pests and diseases, weather, shortage of land, land ownership, soil fertility, quality seed, fertilizers, pesticides, water, markets, access to new information, etc)

3: What strategies have you used to solve the problems?

4: Which partners/group/organizations collaborate with you in dealing with agriculture problems in the community?

How do they operate? How do they interact with you?

5: Which technologies do you know in dealing with bean insect pests and diseases? Which technologies do people use? Which technology(ies) do they prefer? What factors influence the choice of technologies? (probe about cost, availability, quality of the product, community norms and beliefs etc)

6: How many IPM groups operate in the community? What kind of activities do they perform? (Probe- dealing with agriculture)

- Are there hindrances for the groups to associate with you? (probe if they have to be registered, where and the conditions)

7: What are the sources of information on the IPDM technology(ies)?

8: Could you estimate the percentage of farmers using IPDM technologies in solving agriculture problems in the community? Why do the other community members not use? What do they use?

9: How do the technologies move among groups, community members and to neighbouring communities/districts/regions/country? (**Ask** the person to comment on the chain).

10. In your opinion, how do you perceive the group approach on adaptation and dissemination of the IPM technologies to non-group members?

11: What are the barriers to the scaling up (within district) and scaling out (to other regions and countries) the technologies?

12: In your opinion, what should be done to increase people's awareness about IPDM technologies?

SWOT Analysis

GROUP NAME	VILLAGE NAME	ABBREV.
Kwankya	Mungushi	– K. Mu
Mwamko + Mshikamano	Sanya Juu	– M. Sa
Nguvu Kazi	Kwasadala	– N. Ks
Jitume	Kyengia	- J. Kye
Mwangaza	Donyomurua	- M. Do
Mkombozi	Kandashi	- M. Ka
Upendo	Magadini	- U. Ma
Rafiki	Koboko	R.Ko
Upendo	Harakati	U.Hs
Kyeeri	Utafiti-Kyeeri	Kuk
Upendo	Utafiti- Shari	Uus
Lugenjo	Rundugai	Lr
Jikomboe	Mungushi	Jmu

STRENGTH

1. Elections of group leaders follow group constitution (K. MU) (8)
2. We meet once in every month and twice in every three months (M. SA) (8)
3. Election of group leaders is done after every three years, the election is persuading through secrete ballot (N. KS) (1, 8)
4. We have full/ complete leadership, which has chairman/person, vice- chairman/person, secretary and treasurer (J. KY) (8)
5. We collaborate men and women in group activities (M. DO) (3)
6. Group leaders are obtained through ballot (M. KA) (4, 8)
7. The number of group member increases with time, our group started with 8 members, and now the group has 40 members (J. MU) (4, 8)
8. The group has been registered at national level (K. MU) (8)

9. The group has been registered at MUVIMAHA (M. SA) (8)
10. We have been able to work and solve our problems together, ‘ solidarity is power’ (N. KS) (3)
11. Our group is known and recognised at both village and district levels (J. KYE) (1, 8)
12. The group leadership is distributed on gender equity, group vice- chairperson and secretary are women, chairman and treasurer are men (3M. DO) (3,8)
13. Group members meet and show what they are doing, they invite other non-participating farmers from within and outside the village and researchers (J. MO) (3, 6, 7)
14. We train each other in the group on how to use/apply integrated pest and disease management strategies (IPDM) in agricultural production (U. MA) (3, 5, 6)
15. The group members have an opportunity to press 20Kg of sunflower seeds in sunflower seed pressing machine in every month free of charge. The machine is owned by the group (K. MU) (2)
16. No gender segregation in group leadership, chairman and vice-chairman are men while secretary and treasurer are women (M. SA) (3, 8)
17. We always do our group activities together (men and women) (N. KS) (3)
18. We train other farmers on how to apply IPDM strategies in agricultural production (J. KYE) (6)
19. The group leaders are obtained through secrete ballot (M. DO) (8)
20. The group leadership involves both men and women (M. KA) (3, 8)
21. The group followed all villages local government polices and was registered and recognized as a full farmer group (J. MU) (1, 8)
22. We are able to provide advice to other non- participating farmers (U. MA) (6)
23. We always do group activities together (K. MU) (3)
24. Our group has registration from both village and ward offices (N. KS) (8)
25. We conduct group meetings twice in every month to discuss progress of the group (J. KYE) (1, 8)

26. We are able to disseminate knowledge to other non-participating farmers and to other farmer groups (M. DO) (7)
27. The group has a legalized leadership (J. MU) (1, 8)
28. Other farmers come to our group to ask for advice (J. MU) (6, 7)
29. We have been able to construct a building for the group (K. MU) (2)
30. We conduct field days and invite farmers from nearby villages and from other countries (M. SA) (7, 6)
31. Group leaders are elected democratically through secrete ballot (J. KYE) (1, 8)
32. We meet and discuss issues of the group (N. KS) (3, 5)
33. We conduct group meetings twice a month (M. DO) (1, 8)
34. We have been able to get loans and repay them in appropriate time (J. MU) (2, 5)
35. We organise field days and invite the whole community in the village to come and learn from us (U. MA) (1, 3, 6, 7)
36. We have been able to buy a land for group activities (K. MU) (2)
37. We have been recorded in radio programs for the purpose of disseminating knowledge to the community and we also possess learning plots for the same purpose (M. SA) (6, 7)
38. Group members help each other to pay back loans received from donors so that they can be able to get some more loans (N. KS) (2, 3, 5)
39. We have been able to collect and sell milk together (J. KYE) (3)
40. Group is operating under the constitution that is recognised at village, word and district levels (M. DO) (8)
41. We conduct group meeting after every 3 months (J. MU) (8)
42. Group helps us to be close and able to help each other to solve personal problems (U. MA) (3)
43. We try different IPDM strategies and we also disseminate IPDM information to other farmers (N. KS) (5, 6)
44. We have been able to train non- participating farmers about IPDM strategies, and about 80% of the village community members know about these strategies (J. MU) (6, 7)

45. We have been able to save time by participating in-group activities (M. SA) (6)
46. The group is gender balanced with both men and women (J. MU) (3)
47. Group members are visiting each other for the purpose of exchanging knowledge, ideas and information (N. KS) (3, 6)
48. The group has constitution (J. MU) (8)
49. We meet once in every month (U. MA) (8)
50. The group is known and recognized at village and district levels (M. KA) (8)

Categories

1. Good governance
2. Economic growth
3. Co-operation and solidarity
4. Group development
5. Ability to understand and solve problems
6. Ability to use the knowledge
7. Ability to sensitize other farmers
8. Stability

Category	Total	Rank
1. Good governance	7	4
2. Economic growth	5	6
3. Co operation and solidarity	16	2
4. Group development	1	7
5. Ability to understand and solve problems	5	6.5
6. Improved knowledge	13	3
7. Ability to sensitise other farmers	6	5
8. Group stability	23	1

Threats

1. Drought-(UHS)- (1)

2. Higher inputs price-KUK-(4)
3. Expired seed-MSA-(4)
4. Lack of capital for groups development (JMU)- (3)
5. We get loss because donor give us seeds very late-(MDO) -(8)
6. Theft in our field (J.KYE)- (7)
7. Poor weather lead to poor production that make us to fail to repay back our loan to donors (N.KS)- (1)
8. Pests(U.MN)- (2)
9. Poor transportation facilities for our agriculture product. (K.UK)- (6)
10. Land shortage(M.SA).-(5)
11. Drought (LR) (1)
12. Expiring seed that lead to poor production (N.K.S)- (4)
13. Our group fail to continue with the business of milk because our main buyer took our milk and refused to pay, the issue is in court. (J.KYE)-(7)
14. Unpredictable weather(J.MU)- (1)
15. (U.HS) pests (2)
16. (KUK)- Drought (1)
17. (MSA)- bean and maize Pests (2)
18. (NKS)- High input cost (4)
19. (MDO)- We don't have permanent market (6)
20. (RKO)- High transport cost (6)
21. (UMA)- Poor market especial during harvesting (6)
22. (MKA)- PADEP system, need four groups only for the project not allow us to benefit with the project (8)
23. (KUK) It takes so long until to harvest due to cold and ice (1).
24. (MSA)- We don't have enough water for irrigation(1,6)
25. (LRU)- We have rain shortage for three years now that lead to poor harvest (1)
26. (UUS)- We don't have twenty thousand for registration fees at MUVIMAHA (3)
27. (RKO)- Rain shortage(1)

28. (JMU)-Land shortage(5)
29. (UHS)-We don't have enough land(5)
30. Ukame (MKA)-Drought (1)
31. (KUK)- lack of capital (3)
32. (MSA)- We don't have permanent market (6)
33. (NKS)- Drought for two years (1)
34. (MDO)-Agriculture inputs are too expensive (4)
35. (JKYE)- Drought (1)
36. (UMA)- High price of agriculture inputs especial seeds and fertilisers (3,4)
37. (MKA)-Pests (2)
38. (MSA)- Drought (1)
39. (LRU)-Livestock keepers feed their livestock in our field (7)
40. (UUS)-Land shortage (5)
41. (J.KYE)- the late coming of the inputs lead to poor harvesting.(4)
42. (JMU)-higher cost of preparing the farm (3,4)
43. (UHS)- lack of land to hire (5)
44. (MKA)- There is no agriculture specialist (9)
45. (MSA)- lack of capital for agriculture activities (3)
46. (NKS)- poor seeds (4)
47. (MDO)- Drought (1)
48. (JKYE)- We have to repay the loan although there is drought (1,3)
49. (UHS)- Higher price of inputs (4)
50. (MKA)- Agriculture inputs are very expensive (4)
51. (MSA)- We don't get the inputs on time and the price is high (4)
52. (UUS)-Pests (2)
53. (RKO)-destructive animals (7)
54. (UMU)- Unavailability of improved inputs (4)
55. (MKA)- Small capital (3)
56. (UUS)- Drought (1)

57. (RKO)- Pests problem (2)
 58. (J.MU)- late coming of the inputs from World Vision (4,8)
 59. (RKO)-Theft in the field (7)
 60. (UMA)- Registration fee at MUVIMAHA (3,8)
 61. (JMU)-poor inputs (4)

Categories	Total point	Rank
1. Weather	14	2
2. Insect pest and diseases	7	4
3. Lack of capital	12	3
4. Problem of inputs	15	1
5. Land shortage	5	6.5
6. Infrastructure and Marketing problem	5	6.5
7. Theft and destructions	6	5
8. Donors regulations	1	8.5
9. Shortage of agriculture specialists	1	8.5

Opportunities

1. (UHS)-Sanya ADP provide loans (inputs, chicken and goat) (2)
2. (JMU)- it is easy for a group to get assistance from extension officers (3)
3. (MKA)- We have managed to be trained on different Agriculture technologies and traditional medicine.(1)
4. (MSA). There is extension officer from DALDO office who assists us (3)
5. (JKYE)- We get Agriculture training when we are in groups (1)
6. PADEP contribute 50% and group 50% for development activities (2)
7. (UMA)-Group help us to meet and discuss our issues (4)

8. (KUK)-Research institution assist us on bean research (3)
9. (MSA)-We have been given the chances to participate in different seminars (1)
10. - To exchange ideas (4)
11. RKO)-When we are in groups we get loan (inputs and cattle) from MUVIMAHHA (2)
12. (UHS)-SUA gave us bean seeds (2)
13. We get loans from NGOs like WVT (2)
14. (MSA)-We get visitors from different places who give us advices (3)
15. (NKS)-To get knowledge/service in a group for example inputs and training (1,2)
16. MDO)-CIAT trained the group on beans pests and diseases (1)
17. (RKO)- Training on IPDM (1)
18. (KMU)-TECHNOSERVE assist the group by buying a machine on soft loan (2)
19. (UMA)-Group assisted a solar drier from TATEDO.(2)
20. (LRU)-When we are in groups we get inputs loan. (2)
21. (UUS)-IPDM Arusha gave us books to read about IPDM technologies (3)
22. (RKO)- We get chances for field studies (3)
23. (UHS)-CIAT taught us IPDM (1)
24. (JMU).-Group gets chances to meet with experts, researchers and donors from in and outside the village. (3)
25. (KUK)- There are humanitarians organisation which provide different services like World vision provide agriculture inputs and CIAT provide training (1,2)
26. (MSA)-MUVIMAHHA provide inputs loan (2)
27. (NKS)- We get inputs loan with a very little interest.
28. We get training from VEO (1)
29. (RKO)- It easy to get assistance from VEO on agriculture and livestock issues (3)
30. (KMU)- We have got loan of inputs and 100 chickens from WVT (2)
31. (UMA)- The group benefits from training, seminars organised by different researchers, institutions and company.(1)
32. (KUK)- We get training on beans cropping from SARI (1)

33. (MSA)-CIAT Arusha trained us the improved technologies on bean cropping and the uses of improved seed. (1)
34. (LRU)- We get technologies on dealing with pest and diseases (3)
35. (JKYE)- We have got 10 goat from WVT (2)
36. (UHS)- TATEDO trained us on making improved cooker. (1)
37. (JMU)- We have facilitated to arrange field day by DALDO office, MUVIMAHA, SUA, SARI and CIAT. (5)
38. (KUK) – We have been trained on how to use improved varieties and to use manure in our field (1)
39. (MSA)- We had been given bean seed called rojo and SUA 90.(2)
40. (UUS) We are closely with VAEO for advises (3,5)
41. (RKO)- We get extra income because of the training we get from different visitors (1)
42. (KMU)-SIDO trained one of our group member on how to operate our machines (1)
43. (UMA)- Church organisation brought to us the technician from TATEDO (5)
44. (KUK)- CIAT trained us on the new beans technologies (1)
45. (MSA)- Faida Mali trained us marketing techniques (1)
46. (LRU)- We are very close to VAEO so we are getting advises soon as we need. (3,5)
47. (RKO)- WVT help us on health, water and Agriculture inputs (2)
48. (UHS)-FAIDA MALI trained us on improved agriculture and marketing of agriculture products (1)
49. DALDO office gave us the VEO who is very close to us (JMU) (3,5)
50. SASAKAWA training us about improved technologies on maize production (UHS) (1)
51. (NKS) Group help us to get loan from PRIDE AFRICA (2,5)
52. (MSA) SASAKAWA gave us QPM seeds (2)
53. (JKYE)- We have chances of obtaining loan from different NGOs' (5)
54. (UHS)- DALDO introduce to us different Agriculture specialist and researcher.(5)
55. (UMA)-We got a chance of going to Lushoto for field day (5)

56. (MSA). We had been given improved coffee seed by TACRI (2,5)
57. Community development office gave a soft loan (2,5)
58. We are now very close to VAEO (UMA) (5)
59. GTZ trained us on vegetable production (KMU) (1)
60. One of our group member given a chance to attend seminar out side of the village.
(NKS) (1,5)
61. Moshi co-operative college trained us on how to run a group (KMU) (1)
62. During farmers Days group members get sponsorship from different organisations to participate where we get the chances of learning from others (UMA) (3,5)
63. Group help us to meet with different people from different parts where we get the chances of discussing and learning different technologies.(UUS) (3,5)

No:	Categories	Total point	Rank
	Training	23	1
	Capital and inputs assistance	19	2
	Advices on Agriculture technologies	14	3.5
	Cooperation among group members	2	5
	To be known and valued	14	3.5