

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF WORLD VISION ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION
THROUGH AGRICULTURAL INTERVENTIONS- IN TANZANIA: A CASE OF
KINAMPANDA AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME-IRAMBA SINGIDA**

By

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**A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Award of
the Degree of Masters of Development Policy (DP) of Mzumbe University
2013**

CERTIFICATION

We, the undersigned, certify that we have read and hereby recommend for acceptance by the Mzumbe University, a dissertation entitled **the contribution of world vision on poverty alleviation through agricultural intervention in Tanzania**, in partial/fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Development Policy of Mzumbe University.

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DECLARATION

I, **Romwald Daniel Mwendi**, declare that this thesis is my own original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented to any other university for similar or any other degree award.

Signature_____

Date_____

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DEDICATION

To my parents; my father Daniel Mlemeta Mwendi, and my beloved mother Lois Julias Mwendi, who in their love, patience and subtle ways initiated and inspired me to pursue my studies up to this level; my brothers Thomas, Boniface and young brothers Julias and Michael. Also my sisters Suzan, Evaline, and young sisters Caltas, Anastazia, Sara and Betha; who stood by my side through the many difficulties (ups and downs) of this study. However, I should not forget all those who played their part in one way or another in providing their support and great encouragements during my studies.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADP	Area of Development Programme
ASDP	Agricultural Sector Development Programme
CAAD	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development
CARE	Cooperation for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBO	Community Based Organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
KADP	Kinampana Area Development Programme
MUVIMAKI	The association of farmers groups
NGOs	Non- Governmental Organizations
NFI	Net Farm Incomes
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
PPA	Participatory Poverty Assessment
SACCOS	Saving and Credit Cooperation Societies
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SEDA	Small Enterprises Developing Agency
SFH	Small Household Farmers
SPFS	Special Programme for Food Security
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VEO	Village Executive Officer
VIKOB	Village Community Bank
WAO	Ward Agricultural Extension Officers
WB	World Bank
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
WFS	World Food Security
WVT	World Vision Tanzania

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in Kinampanda division in Iramba, Singida. The main purpose of this study was to assess the contribution of world vision on poverty alleviation through agricultural intervention. Specifically, the study aimed to examine agricultural activities supported by Kinampanda ADP at household level, assess the accessibility of agricultural interventions supported by Kinampanda ADP to households, investigate the implementation of agriculture intervention by Kinampanda ADP to households, and explore the household expenditure and savings of profit gained from agricultural intervention.

In examining agricultural activities supported by Kinampanda ADP at household level, the study findings show that Kinampanda ADP supported households with agricultural trainings, provision of improved farming input and implements and linking them with credit societies. On assessing the accessibility of agriculture intervention supported by Kinampanda ADP to households, the findings revealed that Kinampanda is working best with farming groups and support them in terms of cost sharing. On investigating the implementation of agriculture intervention by Kinampanda ADP to households, the study revealed that, there was increase of cultivated acres, crops productivity and surplus as compared to the time before and after the intervention. Lastly, on exploring the household expenditure and savings of profit gained from agricultural interventions, the study revealed that, small household farmers increased their income, own valuable assets, being able to pay for basic needs as well as ability to pay for education and health services.

Conclusion, the study revealed that, Kinampanda agricultural interventions have resulted to poverty alleviation as compared to situation before the interventions. The study recommend that Government together with Kinampanda ADP to continue linking small farmers with credit societies to get loans for better operation of their agricultural activities.

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CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

1.0 Introduction

This chapter outlines the processes, which prompted the initiation of the study. It expresses the background, statement of the problem, major questions, and research objectives, scope of the study, relevance of the study and the limitations of the study.

1.1 Background Information

The use of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) is one of the anti-poverty policies and strategies adopted in developing countries to combat poverty. Tanzania in particular established the policy for NGOs in 2001 to ensure smooth establishment of NGOs, thereby fully cooperating in interventions of poverty eradication. The policy defines NGOs as a voluntary grouping of an individuals or organizations which is autonomous, non-political and not for profit sharing; organized locally at the grassroots level, nationally or internationally for the purpose of enhancing the legitimate economic, social and/or cultural development or lobbying or advocating on issue of public interest of a group of individuals or organizations (URT, 2001). The need to evaluate the contribution of this anti-poverty and strategy (NGOs policy) in poverty reduction is necessary in order to understand whether it has significant contribution or not.

According to the Human Development Report of 2009, Poverty rates remain higher in rural areas of Tanzania. 37.6% of rural households live below the Poverty line, compared with 24% of households in other urban areas and 16.4% in Dar es Salaam. Given the large proportion of Tanzanian households that rely on farming for their livelihoods and the high rate of rural poverty, the overwhelmingly majority (74%) of poor Tanzanians are primarily dependent on agriculture.

The government of Tanzania does not stay quiet in fighting poverty. Since independence in 1961, a number of policies and strategies were adopted and continue to be developed so as to address the poverty eradication issues. One of anti-poverty policies adopted is the Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) policy of 2001. The NGOs policy of 2001

and subsequent Tanzania Non-Governmental Organizations Act of 2002 were formulated to establish the legislative framework to allow NGOs to operate freely and effectively (URT, 2001). This policy came into chance as a result of Structural Adjustment Programs (SAP) of the 1980s and privatization policy of the 1990s (*Ibid.*)

One of the big NGO established in Tanzania is the World Vision Tanzania (WVT). The WVT is a Christian humanitarian organization dedicated to working with the children, families and their communities in Tanzania to reach their full potential by tackling the causes of poverty and injustice. The WVT administrative area covers five zones, namely Northern zone, Eastern zone, Kagera, Lake zone, and Central zone. The head office is located in Arusha Tanzania. The total administered area covers a total of 12 regions of Tanzania Mainland. The WVT “zones” comprise one to three government administrative Regions (Makala *et al.*, 2005)

The WVT fights poverty through intervening in Agriculture, water, education, health and small income generating activities. The WVT provides different types of assistance to the communities subject to the areas of interventions in which it is committed.

One of the regions in which WVT works, is Singida region in the central zone. The WVT implements its activities through Area Development Programmes (ADPs). The WVT has established its ADPs in same Singida- Iramba district since 1994 and offers varieties of assistance in agriculture, irrigation schemes and livestock keeping with the aim of reducing poverty. Thus, it suits for impact evaluation on its effectiveness in reducing poverty.

Kinampanda Area Development Programme (KADP) was proposed by World Vision Tanzania in collaboration with Iramba District Council to be in Kinampanda Division, Iramba Distric in Singida Region. World Vision Tanzania (WVT) has actively been involved in facilitating community focus interventions in Iramba District Council since 1994 when Kinyangiri ADP was incepted in one of the Division of Iramba District i.e Kinyangiri division. It was through Kinyangiri ADP and its warm partnership with Iramba District Council that Kinampanda ADP was proposed.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The use of NGOs as a new anti-poverty strategy and programme has been adopted in Tanzania since 2001 to attack poverty, the problem which affects most of Tanzanians. According to Human Development Report (HDR) of 2010, the multidimensional poverty (made up of several factors that constitute poor people's experience of deprivation – such as poor health, lack of education, inadequate living standard, lack of income, disempowerment, poor quality of work and threat from violence.) is at 65%, and the traditional income based poverty is at 89% . The number of NGOs increased from 17 in 1978 to 813 in year 1994 (REPOA, 2007). The NGOs policy (2001) estimates that 3000 local and international NGOs are operating in Tanzania; yet poverty is still high. World Vision Tanzania is one of the NGOs in Tanzania established since 1999 and committed to working with poor and marginalized communities.

Some few studies have been conducted on the contribution of NGOs interventions to poverty alleviation. A study by Sokile (2003) shows that domestic water supply has been a sink for the little resources that the poor household have. The general poverty alleviation efforts, however, have not mainstreamed water supply as a key area of intervention in the struggle to alleviate poverty. Unless some serious deliberate efforts are taken to provide the poor households with basic water, such households would continue to treadle in the path of poverty.

However, desirable evaluation of the contribution of NGOs intervention to poverty reduction based on income approach are not yet conducted despite the studies conducted based on domestic water supply and poverty alleviation (Sokile. 2003), basic needs and poverty lines or head count (URT, 2005a),

From these studies, findings show that there was no to much information and researches on which they explore the contribution of NGOs (WVT) interventions like agriculture, health and education programmes towards poverty reduction. Though a study done by Hiza (2009) shows NGOs intervention to poverty alleviation to some extent, but invites more researches concerning with evaluation of anti-poverty policy and programme particularly NGOs interventions on poverty alleviation so as to generalize findings in his

studies. Furthermore, Mwandinga (2009) in her study, recommended that further studies to be conducted on knowledge, attitude and practice towards improvement of agricultural activities and food security in the areas where WVT operates.

In order to assess the contribution of world vision on poverty alleviation through agricultural interventions, the following research questions were set to guide the researcher in this study.

1.3 Research Questions:

a. What agricultural activities are supported by Kinampanda ADP?

Variables

- Trainings given to farmers.
- Input and implements support to farmers.
- Extension services.

b. What are the conditions for accessing agricultural supports from Kinampanda ADP?

Variables

- Types of Agricultural intervention
- Nature of intervention
- Nature of target groups

c. To what extent has the implementation of agricultural activities supported by Kinampanda ADP succeeded?

Variables

- Number of farmers that applied knowledge gained from trainings.
- Types of seeds and acres cultivated before and after intervention
- Number of farmers that have adopted best farming techniques.
- Number of bags harvested per acre.

d. How household farmers spend and save profit gained from agricultural interventions?

Variables

- Period of saving in a year.
- Income and sources of income.
- Number of farmers able to pay and acquire social services.
- Number of farmers able to acquire and own fixed assets.

1.4 Research Objectives

1.4.1 General objective:

To assess the contribution of world vision Kinampanda ADP on poverty alleviation through agricultural interventions at house holds level.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives:

1. To examine agricultural activities supported by Kinampanda ADP at household level.
- 2 To assess the accessibility of agricultural interventions supported by Kinampanda ADP to household.
- 3 To investigate the implementation of agricultural interventions by Kinampanda ADP to household.
- 4 To explore the house hold expenditure and savings of profit gained from agricultural interventions.

1.5 Scope of the Study

The study area was in Singida Region, Iramba District Council, Kinampanda Division, particularly in Kinampanda, Kyengege and Ulemo wards, specifically in Mukulu, Simbalungwala, Makunda, Mugundu, Kisharita and Galangala Villages where the Kinampanda ADP operates. These villages were selected because they are affected by the interventions of agriculture.

1.6 Justification of the study

First, the study is useful in partial fulfilment of requirement for the award of Masters of Science Degree in Development Policy at Mzumbe University. Thus, this study will enable the researcher to qualify for the award Masters of Science Degree in Development Policy.

Secondly, the study is useful for planners and policy/decision makers. It will show the extent of how NGOs interventions can contribute to poverty alleviation. Therefore the study provides clear picture of the impact of NGOs intervention in alleviating poverty.

Thirdly, the study is useful for project/programme managers and evaluation teams of NGOs working in the area of study by providing information about the position on how the intervention contributes to poverty alleviation. Hence helps them to readjust and deliver the result required.

Fourthly, it is a good reference to Iramba district council and World Vision Kinampanda ADP and other stakeholders toward agricultural development.

Lastly it is a source of literature to Mzumbe students and others who will develop interest on the similar problem or related problem, and so it is the starting point of other researcher who need conduct research on the same problem.

1.7 Study Limitation

It was difficult to meet Ward extension staff for the interview because most of them had commitments in the villages outside Ward headquarters. This situation extended data collection exercise than it was planned before.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Overview

This chapter discusses the contribution of agricultural interventions to poverty alleviation. It reviews the knowledge and experience of others in similar areas of the study. Eventually, the conceptual framework portrays the variables and the relationships among the parameters. Furthermore, the conceptual framework underlines the assumptions expected out of this study. The work is intended to contribute and fill up gaps left out by other researchers and add more knowledge on the area of the study.

2.1 The State of Food and Agriculture in Africa

Agriculture plays an important role in poverty reduction, particularly in poorer countries such as Tanzania where the majority of people depends on agriculture for their livelihood. Growth in agricultural value added had then largest impact on poverty reduction in Asia in the 1970s and 1980s. However, left alone, agriculture could also become a poverty trap. That is what is happening in many poorer countries in sub Saharan Africa where the agriculture sector has been left behind. There are no adequate investments in rural infrastructure, agricultural technology, equipment or basic inputs. As a result, agricultural productivity either remains stagnant or increases only at a very slow rate, if at all.

Prioritizing agriculture should be self-evident in Africa, the current situation in a manner that confirms that there is ample reason for Africa to give priority to agricultural development. At present, agriculture accounts for some 60 percent of Africa's employment and 20 percent of its export earnings; more than 70 percent of the total population and the majority of the extremely poor and undernourished live in rural areas, where agriculture is the mainstay of the economy. Although agriculture is not the only solution to food insecurity, it is a central part of it, especially since in Africa many consumers, more than in any other region, still produce their own food (FAO, 2006).

2.2. Agriculture's role in the SADC region

2.2.1 Share of agriculture in overall GDP

The agricultural sector is the main source of livelihood for the majority of the population in the region, although it only contributes 7.3% to the region's GDP in 2005. The annual agricultural growth rate for the region as a whole has averaged only 2.6% in the last decade, which is much lower than the target 6% average annual growth rate stipulated by the CAADP. Growth in the agricultural sector would need to increase substantially to keep pace with population growth rate and contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction.

The economy of the region has been growing rather steadily. However, the agricultural GDP has remained relatively flat, indicating that the agricultural sector has contributed little to regional economic growth relative to other sectors. The agricultural sector is the smallest contributor to the regional GDP, while the services sector is the largest contributor at 51%. The industrial sector is the second largest contributor at 28.6% and the largest contributor to the national GDP in Angola, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. The manufacturing sector contributed 13.5% to the regional GDP in 2005. The growing GDP shares of the industry and services sectors in the region indicate the increasing importance of these sectors as sources of growth, while the potential for the agricultural sector to contribute to economic growth, and subsequently to poverty reduction, is yet to be realized.

The contribution of agriculture to GDP in the region is among the lowest when compared to other developing countries. However, it should be noted that the agricultural sector's contribution to regional GDP of only 8% rises to 23% if Botswana, Namibia and South Africa are excluded. The theoretical and empirical literature suggests that the role of agriculture in an economy is closely related to a country's stage of development (Rostow, 1960). Because of this, agriculture is less important for the region's middle-income countries as a group. The agricultural sector for the middle-income countries in the region accounts for only 3% of total GDP. It is relatively more important in the low-income countries where it accounts for 33 % of total GDP. This proportion is above the average share for all low-income countries in sub-Saharan Africa

excluding southern Africa. The low-income countries with the highest agricultural GDP share are the Democratic Republic of Congo (46%), Malawi (35%) and Tanzania (45%).

2.2.2 Contribution of agriculture to employment

Agriculture remains important for employment creation in the region despite a decrease in the share of the sector in employment generation over the last three decades. According to FAO (2006a), 57% of the population of the region (or 132 million people) are classified as agricultural, meaning that they are actively involved in agriculture and depend on it for their livelihoods. In the low-income countries the agricultural population averages 69%, while it is much less in the middle-income countries where it averages 27%. Agriculture is still the main source of employment for low-income countries such as Malawi, Madagascar, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe whereas the importance of the sector as a source of employment in the more developed countries of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland has declined significantly over the years. The agricultural sector in these more developed countries is relatively small either due to their more advanced and diversified economies or because their economies depend on mineral resources (Pratt and Diao, 2006).

2.3 Tanzania experience

Agriculture is critical to the Tanzanian economy, accounting for 25.8% of GDP, 34% of exports and 74% of employment besides providing raw materials to industries and market for the industrial products. The sector is dominated by smallholders, whose activities are largely labor-intensive and natural environment-dependent, implying that agriculture in the country is highly vulnerable to vagaries weather and other nature-based adverse effects. Consequently, productivity of both labour and land is low, calling for increased adoption of modern farm technologies such as irrigation, mechanization, fertilizers, improved seeds, pesticides and herbicides.

2.3.1 Agricultural investment opportunities

Tanzania is a rich country with diverse and extensive land; water resources; and climatic conditions. The country, thus, has a comparative advantage in agricultural production. Its agro climatic diversity provides the potential for a range of food staples, livestock and high value crops. In addition, the country has the opportunity to leverage its geographic position, having ocean access, port facilities and rapidly growing food markets in neighboring countries. Tanzania's political stability further fosters opportunities for long-term growth. A range of high value food and cash crops as well as livestock can be raised.

2.3.2 The Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS)

The Agricultural Sector Development Program (ASDP), initiated in 2006, is a long term process designed to execute the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) based on a Sector Wide Approach (SWAp).

ASDP has two key development objectives; one is to enable farmers to have better access to and use of agricultural knowledge, technologies, marketing systems and infrastructure, all of which contribute to higher productivity, profitability, and farm incomes; and the other is to promote agricultural private investment based on an improved regulatory and policy environment.

The Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) states that, Agriculture is the main economic activity in rural areas and one on which the rural population depends for its livelihood, engaging up to 70% of the labor force. Poverty, therefore, can mainly be addressed through improved incomes from agriculture and related activities (URT, 2003).

2.3.3 Agriculture and Rural Sector Development

The Rural Development Policy (2003), rural sector in Tanzania like other developing countries is of vital importance for social and economic development of the country. Rural sector plays a big role in the national development, since agriculture which is the

backbone of the country's economy and employs majority of the Tanzanians, is practiced in rural areas (URT, Rural Development Policy, 2003).

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (2005) observed that, Tanzania's economy continues to be dominated by agricultural production, which accounts for more than 50% of gross domestic product, output remains predominantly low. Estate cultivation was centered on sisal, sugar, tea and to a lesser extent coffee, tobacco, rice, wheat and wattle. Traditional exports such as coffee, cotton, sisal, cashew nuts, cloves, tea and tobacco remain the pillars of export income generation (URT, MAFS, 2005).

Furthermore, Rural Development Policy (Ibid) states that about 70% of Tanzania's crop areas are cultivated by hand hoe and most of these smallholder farmers (peasants) are in rural areas. Their production is very low compared to the number of those who engage in agricultural production. The major constraint facing smallholder farmers in rural areas is the falling labor and land productivity due to application of poor technology, dependence and unreliable rain and irregular weather conditions (URT, 2003).

2.3.4 Agricultural Goals and Policy Objectives in Tanzania

The ultimate goal of the Agricultural sectors is to improve the well being and raise the status of living of the rural people who form more than 80% of the total population. It is known that more than 50% of the population lives below poverty line. Improvement in well being implies a number of things which include, increase in rural income improved shelter, increase in peasant literacy, improved food security at the household level, better nutrition and better among others. Policy objectives of the sector as contained in the two policies; Agricultural policy and livestock policy are as follows:-

2.3.4.1 Crop Sector objective

- To assure food security for the National and improve national standard of nutrition
- To improve standard of living in the rural areas
- To produce and supply raw materials to the industrial sector as expand the role of the sector as market for industrial outputs.

- To develop and introduce new technologies that increases the productivity of labor and land.
- To provide support services to the agricultural sector which cannot be provide by the private sector.

2.3.5 The Role of Agricultural Sector in Tanzania

Contribution of the agricultural sector to GDP has slightly reduced from about 30% in year 2000 to around 25% in year 2009. The crops sub-sector accounts for the highest contribution to agricultural GDP, followed by livestock, hunting and forestry, and fishing. The agricultural GDP increased from 3.8% in 2006 to 4.6% in 2008 before dropping to 3.2% in 2009. The drop was caused by drought which occurred in 2008-09, especially in the northern part of Tanzania. Global financial crisis also contributed to the decline due to its adverse effects on demand for exports. ASDP (2011)

The agricultural sector plays an important role in the Tanzanian economy and posses the potential to the advance the country's objectives of growth and poverty reduction, the performance of the overall Tanzania economy has been driven by the performance of the agriculture sector due to its large share the economy. Agriculture in Tanzania employs the majority of the poor and has strong consumption linkage with other sectors. In 2004, the sector contributed approximately 51% of the foreign exchange 75% of total employment and 47% of the Gross domestic product GDP. Smallholder farming dominates agricultural production and large proportion is subsistence. Since poverty is predominantly a rural phenomenon and agriculture is the major economic activity for rural population. It follow that success in poverty reduction depends critically on performance of the agriculture sector (URT/WB, 2000).

2.4 Theories of Poverty

There are five theories of poverty as pointed out by Bradshaw (2006), The first theory of poverty is a large and multifaceted set of explanations that focus on the individual as responsible for their poverty situation. Typically, politically conservative theoreticians blame individuals in poverty for creating their own problems and argue that with harder work and better choices the poor could have avoided and remedy their problems. Other

variations of individual theory of poverty ascribe poverty to lack of genetic qualities such as intelligence that are not so easily reversed. To revamp from type of poverty of this nature, anti-poverty programme should frequently deal with programme aiming to remedy poverty based on individual deficiency theories.

Second theory of poverty roots its cause in the “Culture of Poverty” This theory suggests that poverty is created by the transmission over generation of a set of beliefs, values, and skills that are socially generated but individual held. Individuals are not necessary to be blamed because they are victims of their dysfunctional subculture or culture. To revamp this, anti poverty programme should be looked from a community development perspective, if the theoretical reason for poverty lies in values and beliefs, transmitted and reinforced in subculture of disadvantaged persons, then local anti-poverty need to intervene to help change the culture (Ibid)

The third theory looks at the source of poverty as the economic, political, and social systems which cause people to have limited opportunities and resources with which to achieve income and well being. To revamp this, anti-poverty programme should look at the problem of poverty as the system rather than in the poor themselves, a community development response must be to change the system (Bradshaw,2006)

The fourth theory looks at poverty as caused by geographical disparities such as rural poverty, ghetto poverty, urban disinvestment, southern poverty, third-world poverty, and other framing of the problem represent a spatial characterization of poverty that exists separate from other theories. To revamp from this problem, anti-poverty programme should look at poverty as the one which requires responses need to be directed to solving the key dynamic that lead to decline in depressed areas while other areas are growing (Ibid).

The fifth theory looks poverty as caused by cumulative and cyclical interdependencies. It is the most complex and to some degree builds on components of each of the other theories. It look at the individual and their community as caught in a spiral of opportunity and problems. Once problem dominate they close other opportunities and

create a cumulative set of problems that make any effective response. Steps taken to break the cycle of poverty are necessary complex, but they are better solution to poverty than most single factor efforts. It is embedded in some of the most successful anti-poverty programmes form the community development corporations, local neighborhood revitalization projects and other efforts linking grass roots problem solving with diversified organizational management (Bradshaw,2006)

2.5 Poverty Eradication in Tanzania

Tanzania like other developing countries has been struggling to fight poverty. There have been many interventions done by government, through social, economical, and financial policies. The government has been intervening in education provision, health services, immunization programs, infrastructure maintenance and creating conducive environment to investors for encouraging foreign investors to come and invest in projects which we as Tanzanian hasn't sufficient capital (finance and human) to invest in. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are focused on poverty reduction and improving lives. Agreed to by world leaders, all developing countries member of United Nations (UN) the first goal is to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger by 2015. To try to reach the MDGs most governments including ours have came out with various campaign and strategies like The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP), was approved by cabinet in February 2005 for implementation over five years and is the successor to the Poverty Reduction Strategy paper. The strategy is informed by vision 2025 and committed to the achievement of the MDGs (URT, 2005). Furthermore, the Tanzania Assistance Strategy (TAS), the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), the Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP) and the deliberately launching of **KILIMO KWANZA** in 1st Aug, 2009 in Nzuguni Nane Nane_Dodoma.

According to the Tanzania Assistance Strategy (TAS, 2000) Poverty in Tanzania is primarily a rural phenomenon, over 90% of those afflicted being rural. Poverty is most rampant among rural households in the arid and semi arid regions, which depends primarily on the production of food crops. The government of Tanzania is undertaking

various initiatives towards poverty reduction and attainment of social and economic development. Founded within a broad policy framework, the vision 2025 stipulates the vision, mission, goals and targets to be achieved with respect to economic growth and poverty eradication by the year 2025. To operationalize vision 2025, the government formulated the National Poverty Eradication Strategy (NPES), which provides overall guidance and framework for coordination and supervision of the implementation of policies and strategies of poverty eradication. The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) was then formulated as a medium-term strategy of poverty reduction in the context of the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiatives. Lessons from the implementation of PRSP and the recognition of multidimensional nature of poverty informed the approach and focus adopted when forming the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP). NSGRP adopts an outcome approach and requires all sectors to contribute to the poverty reduction agenda. It also encourages inter-sectoral collaboration and it was developed under a deeper and broader participation of stakeholders in the formulation.

2.6 Roles of NGOs in improving Agriculture Sector in Tanzania

To reduce food insecurity, the FAO initiated the Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) in 1994. A special dimension of FAO's work' this programme was strengthened and its implementation accelerated after the 1996 World Food Summit (FAO 1996). In 2003, the SPFS was operating in over 70 countries (FAO, 2003). SPFS began with a set number of objectives aimed at increasing production and small-scale water control, but has gradually expanded to embrace related rural development problems (*Babington et al,1993*)

In 2002, an independent external evaluation of the SPFS (FAO, 2002) made twenty-four recommendations to the programme' which resulted in a number of actions taken by FAO (2002). As a result, the programme widened its approach and embraced a number of more strategic concerns related to agricultural development processes such as post-

harvest management development of small-scale processing facilities, and access to credit and supplies. (FAO, 2002).

In most cases, NGOs compliment government efforts and stand ready to give critical solidarity to governments in many countries. In drought years, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been pivotal in the distribution of food to the hungry, in giving social assistance and in the provision of safety nets to communities under distress. The evidence is there for everyone to see. NGOs have been critical in the provision of training, civic education, rehabilitation, leadership development, environmental protection, promotion of sustainable development, HIV/AIDS support programmes, caring for orphans, provision of legal aid, human rights education and protection and solidarity to governments in many countries. In drought years, non-governmental small-scale agricultural support, among many other development programmes. to the economic growth of the country (Peter *et al.*, 2000).

Extension policy should be designed with an inventory of the actors (who provides what to whom) and an assessment of the quality of the services rendered before deciding on any reform. It is important to have a strategy for a national extension system, but this requires a country-led vision and political support independent of donor agendas although in line with country-driven processes, e.g. each country's Rural Poverty Reduction Strategy (World Bank, 2003).

2.7 Chemical Fertilizers

Data from the 1986/87 Agricultural Survey of Tanzania indicate that about 14 percent of farmers in Tanzania use chemical fertilizers, 27 percent used improved (not certified) seeds, 12 percent insecticides or herbicides and 24 percent farm yard manure. Chemical fertilizer use varies by income levels and adoption rates, but also differs by the size of the holding. It has been indicated that input use levels average 2 kg per ha of fertilizer, well below the optimum level of determined by research. It has also been indicated that the level of fertilizer use varies slightly by literacy level. Farmers who can read and write use slightly over the mean amount (23.2 kg per ha.) and farmers who can not read

and write use slightly less (18.8 kg per ha.). The use of high analysis fertilizer is still low and the overall use has somewhat been erratic. During the years when fertilizer use was increasing fertilizer prices were subsidized to varying levels. From 1976 to 1984 subsidy policy reduced farm gate prices by about 50 percent. While there was no explicit subsidy from 1984, repeated currency devaluation overtook the increases in fertilizer selling prices permitted to the public Tanzania Fertilizer Company (TFC) so that by 1988/89 there was an implicit subsidy of up to 80 percent. Nevertheless, the fertilizer demand has not been fully satisfied by TFC due to distribution bottlenecks, lack of Government ability to absorb the cost of annual subsidy and lack of foreign exchange (before late 1980s). Consequently, fertilizer has been available, first, in amounts below demand, and secondly, been received after planting (Ngirwa, 1995)

2.8 Agricultural Inputs

Approximately 20% of all Tanzanian farmers used agrochemicals, improved seeds and fertilizers. The usage was highest among the very rich (33%) and lowest among the very poor (11%). The major barrier for the low usage of inputs was lack of easy availability and many blamed this to the disappearing of cooperatives that earlier had been the traditional source of agricultural inputs. The private sector can indeed fill the demand by re-establishing cooperatives providing poor rural farmers with affordable inputs. Other reasons for not using agricultural inputs was too high prices, a large number did not know how to use fertilizers, no finance but also lack of transport. 55% of all farmers had to travel up to 3 km to buy inputs, 20% had to travel up to 10 km and 25% had to travel more than 10 km to buy fertilizers. The condition and maintenance of roads in Tanzania is very bad and there is a absence of affordable public transportation. Therefore, it is indeed, very difficult for poor rural farmers to raise their productivity. The farmers also notified a decline in soil fertility and linked this without no doubt to the declining use of fertilizers.

The use of modern farm implements in Tanzania is limited and confined largely to estate production of sugar, wheat, tea and sisal. The majority of small holder farmers employ hand tools, the most important of which is a hand hoe. It is estimated that 70 percent of

Tanzania's crop area is cultivated by hand hoe, 20 percent by ox-plough and 10 percent by tractor. Certain parts of the country, where cattle are an integral part of farming activities, small farmers resort to animal drought equipment such as ox-ploughs. The meaning of this is that farm sizes in the small holder sector are small and production is therefore, limited. Similarly, small holder farmers with such rudimentary hand tools cannot make full use of modern implements whose application cannot induce optimum results in production. (Ngirwa, 1995).

2.9 Extension services

Agricultural extension services in Tanzania are respected and the technical knowledge of the extension workers is generally valued. *Voices of the Poor* reports a decline in the quality of service and decline in the presence of extension workers. Also corruption is being reported and extension workers that charge for advice. People were asked to answer when they last received help from an extension worker. 17% had received help in the previous three months and 19% had received help during the past year. 64% of the population had either never received help or had not done so for more than a year. The very poor reported the least contact with the extension service and 60% had never received extension service. According to the PPA the extension service most often seem to reach the average farmer, and lesser the poor and the rich.

2.10 Challenges Facing Agricultural Sector

2.10.1 Agricultural Sector Challenges

Despite its great potential, the sector is facing a number of challenges including: low performance, low levels of production, low quality of output and low contribution to the national socio-economic goals; underutilization of available resources; low hygienic and sanitary standards for the products, that lead to weak competitiveness in the international market; and weak implementation of legal and regulatory frameworks

2.11 Empirical Reviews

The empirical issue encompasses studies conducted within the country and in other countries. The practical real world findings concerning relationship between Agriculture interventions to poverty alleviation.

Mwandinga (2009) researched on the role of world vision in improving agriculture and food security. The study revealed that Agriculture activities and food security are improving in good rate. About 90.3% of people are smallholder farmers and about 52.3% were food secured. However, the majority of the community members are now empowered and practicing improved agriculture techniques. About 63.95% they use improved inputs and improved farm implement such as ox plough, tractors and subsoiler. More over the average yield currently 7-10bags of maize/acre/year depending on annual climatic condition.

Mangisoni (2006) researched in Malawi on Impact of treadle pump irrigation technology in small holder poverty and food security. It showed that treadle pumps adopters had significantly higher Net Farm Incomes (NFI) as well as NFIs /ha for both irrigated and rain fed than non adopters. Well-being measurements and analyses of poverty revealed serious poverty levels among non adopters compared to adopters. The non adopters also had greater relative risk of falling into deeper poverty than adopters. Transition matrices depicting movement in and out of poverty showed that from 2004 to 2005, some poor adopters moved out of poverty while some non-adopters dropped from being non-poor to being poor. No adopter moved from non – poor to poor.

Falcoz and Seurot (2009) researched in Tanzania on impact of the pump assistance from NGOs, on the farmers' life, revealed that unquestionably the pump assistance enables farmers to improve their conditions of life and work. Pump makes farmers to manage to increase their cultivated area due to availability of water, and beside they save time and can use it to develop their social life which is important for them or for other activities. These activities enabled them to have supplementary incomes, and so to facilitate their life. Moreover, probably the increases of area, enable farmers to have more income as well as more profits that they use in order to improve their working conditions.

Belshaw and Coyle (2001) qualitative study researched in Ethiopia shows that NGOs projects have significant impacts in terms of poverty reduction. Half of the projects had direct impacts. The remainder had indirect or preventive impacts in improving access to social services, improving community health or individuals' future access to livelihoods or through reducing the rate deterioration in natural or built environment.

Magistro et al (2004) researched in Nepal and India in international NGO on strengthening linkages between the intervention of irrigation development and poverty alleviation. Data from field projects suggest that the approach can lead to significant additional income for small farmers and other micro and small enterprises in agricultural value chains.

Poverty remains a predominantly rural problem and agriculture is generally central to rural livelihoods. Some 70% of the workforce in sub-Saharan Africa and 67% in South Asia are at least partly engaged in agriculture (Maxwell, 2001). Therefore, any improvement in rural incomes should – if only by sheer weight of numbers – have a major impact on poverty.

The most useful assessments of the impact on poverty of changes in agriculture are those that follow farming communities' experiences over a long-term period (Lanjouw and Stern, 1998; Hazell and Ramasamy, 1991). These studies showed that agricultural productivity gains have raised rural incomes in two ways: by directly increasing farmers' incomes and, of particular importance to the poorest, by increasing employment opportunities and wages.

De Janvry and Sadoulet (1996) estimate that in Asia, a 10% increase in total factor of productivity in agriculture would raise the incomes of small-scale farmers by 5%. Acharya and Sophal (2002) report that in a 2001 sample of smallholder rice-producing farms in Cambodia, a 10% increase in yields resulted in an 8.8% increase in household incomes in dry season cultivation and a 4.4 % increase in wet season cultivation. Lipton and Longhurst (1989) and Hazell and Ramasamy (1991) provide similar evidence.

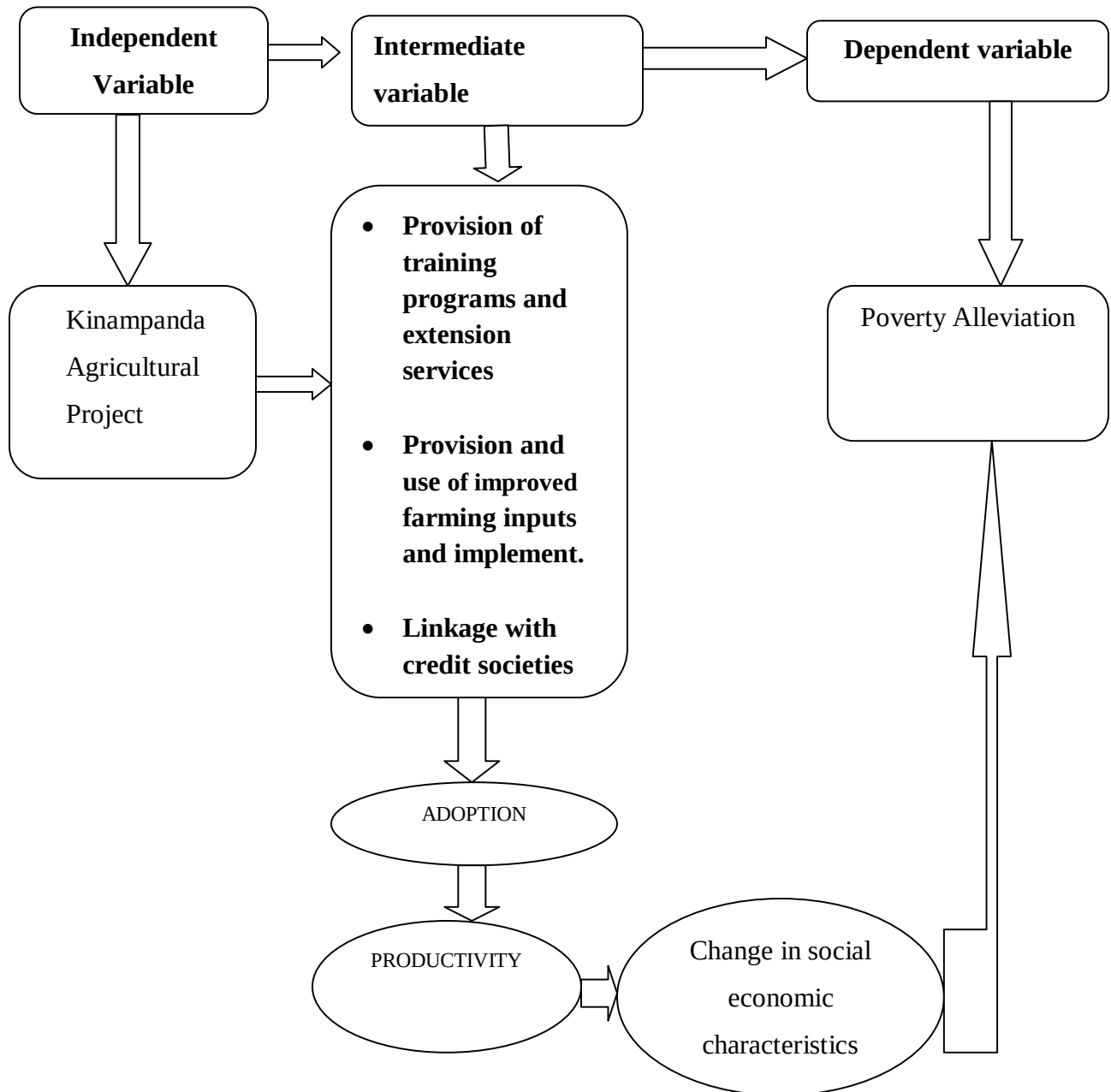
Rohrbach and Makhwaye (1999) report that in Botswana a high-yielding sorghum variety released in 1994 had been adopted by almost 50% of the nation's small-scale farmers, who had planted it within two years of its release. In some exemplary Green Revolution countries, the numerical importance of small farms in agriculture actually increased during the technological transformation of agriculture. The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) reports that in India the proportion of land holdings of less than one hectare increased between 1960 and 1990 from 41% to 59% of the total number of holdings (IRRI, 2004).

Olujenyo (2006) making impact assessment of Ondo State (in Nigeria) on the Agriculture Development Programme (ADP) experience employed regression method. The impact of ADP was felt in the increase of the average farm size which had increased from 0.768 to 1.6 hectors since the inspection of the programme. The level of the adoption of the ADP strategies by the farmers was medium. The majority of farmers adopted between 4 and 6 out of 10 innovations from the ADP and there was no significance difference in the level of adoption of the contact and non –contact farmers. In general, the impact of ADP on the highest percentage of rural farmers in Ondo state was significant.

2.12 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual model is a theoretical framework composed of independent, dependent variables and expected results/Outputs as indicated in figure below. Kinampanda Agricultural interventions is the tool to poverty alleviation.

Figure2:1 Conceptual Framework:



Source: 2013. Researcher's own creation/ideas

The conceptual framework presents existing relationship between variables that were used in the study. The conceptual framework binds facts together and provides guidance towards collection of appropriate data or information (Katani, 1999). The framework focused on the relationship of Kinampana agricultural interventions and household

poverty. The intervention mentioned as intermediate variable in Fig 2.1 have an effect on increasing farm productivity. Likewise, any positive interventions in the intermediate variables, affects directly the dependent variable by making changes in socio-economic characteristics of the community.

Therefore, agricultural project have a vital role to play in complimenting agricultural intervention required to increase crop production in area of operation. Provision of trainings, and extension services, improved seeds, improved farming input and implements have resulted to an increase of crops productivity per acre after the adoption of intervention of which has contributed to change of social economic characteristics of farmers in area of study.

However, other factors like favorable rural infrastructure, encouraging price of agricultural inputs, and fertile soils, are equally important in increasing farm productivity and farmer's income. But in this concept they are assumed to be constant for the purpose of this study. The improved farm productivity as the result of agricultural intervention has resulted to improved socio-economic characteristics in terms of improved household income, improved food security at local as well as the national level, increased households assets and improved ability to pay for basic needs as well as increased number of farmers able to afford medical and school expenses for their families. Therefore, the changes in the farmer's socio-economic characteristics, resulted from an increased of farm productivity caused by agricultural interventions has significantly leads to long term poverty alleviation.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically. In it we study various steps that are generally adopted by a researcher in studying his research problem along with the logic behind the environment (Kothari, 2004:8).

This chapter presents the methodology and procedures that were used in this study. It essentially discusses the research design, description of the study area, research strategies, sample size, sampling design and procedures, area of the research, variables and measurement procedures, research instruments, data collection, processing and analysis procedures that was employed in the study.

3.1 The Study Area

3.1.1 Location

The study was conducted in Iramba District Council, Singida Region in Tanzania particularly in Ulemo, Kyengege and Kinampanda wards. Iramba District is within Singida Region in Central part of Tanzania mainland. Its administrative head quarters named Kiomboi is located 100 Kms from Singida Region. The district lies between longitudes 35° and 39° east of Greenwich, and between latitudes 30° and 35° south of Equator. Eight districts border the study area. To the north it borders Shinyanga rural, Maswa and Meatu districts. It also borders Hanang district to the east. On the western border are Tabora rural and Igunga while Singida rural borders Iramba District to the south east (Iramba District Council, 2007, attached Appendix I).

3.1.2 Population and rainfall

According to the 2012 population and housing census, the population of Iramba District stood at 236,282 people comprising 116,997 males and 119,285 females. The rainfall in Iramba is erratic in most of the areas ranging between 500mm-850mm per annum.

Rainfall is unimodal interrupted by two notable dry spells in mid-February and mid-March (Iramba District Council, 2007).

3.1.3 Economic Activities

Currently, production of food crops ranges from 1 ton/ha to 4 ton/ha and cash crops from 1 ton/ha to 8 ton/ha. During the year 2002 a total of 129,669 tons of food crops and 15,129 tons of cash crops were produced. The community of Iramba District has also engaged itself in poetry keeping as another source of income as well as Small and Medium Enterprises in Sunflower Refining Oil and Retail shops.

This research work aimed at finding out the extent to which agricultural intervention by Kinampana ADP has contributed to poverty alleviation to small household farmers. The study had to look into the Small household farmers who benefited from the agricultural intervention in terms of increasing productivity after adoption of interventions which resulted to social economic change to farmers compared to time before and after intervention.

3.2 Research Design

Research design is a chosen plan for achieving a particular study or research and it gives details on the type of data to be collected and the techniques that is to be used in data collection. In other words, it constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement and analysis of data. (Kothari, 1990). There are various types of research designs. This study employed a cross sectional research design due to the fact that, it is carried out once in a particular point in time, it is not repetitive in nature and require relative short time as compared to other design (Adam J. and Kamuzora F, 2008).

3.3 Sampling Design and Procedures

3.3.1 Sampling Frame and the Population of the Study

The sampling frame constituted a list of all communities in Kinampana Division (constituted of 3 wards) with a total of 39,889 population. The selection of wards is based on area of which Kinampana ADP operates. The sampling unit will constitute

small household farmers in selected wards, Kinampanda ADP staff, Agricultural Extension Officers, Ward and Village executive officers.

3.3.2 Sampling Unit

The population of the study involved Small household farmers that benefited from Kinampanda agricultural intervention in Iramba District particularly at the study area which was the main target group of the study. Also other functional staffs within the study area were also involved in the study.

3.3.3 Sample Size

The sample size of the study was composed of 68 respondents which constitute 54 small household farmers (male 27 and female 27) and other 14 key informants were used to supplement the collected information. The sample size was reasonably large, especially in conformity with Economists (1997) in Saunders *et al* (2000) which suggests a minimum of 30 items to be included in a sample when statistical analysis will be adopted. The sample size was drawn through purposive sampling to key informants, then stratified and simple random sampling were adopted with an intention of picking up the sample to represent both genders.

3.3.4 Sampling Procedure

Both probability and non probability sampling techniques were employed in selecting study samples. While probability sampling technique gave equal chances to select every member in population, Non probability sampling was employed to allow researcher to decide who to include and exclude in the sample.

In this study, the researcher used three sampling methods, namely purposive sampling, stratified sampling and simple random sampling from respective area of study.

3.3.4.1 Purposive Sampling

This is one of the non-probability sampling. The purposive sampling was used by the researcher due to the fact that the researcher had to choose only those elements which he believed to be able to deliver the required data. (J.Adam and F. Kamzora, 2008)

Therefore, purposive sampling was used to obtain the WEOs, VEOs, WAEOs and WVT staff where the programme operates in Ulemo ward (Mukulu and Simbalungwala villages), Kyengege ward (Makunda and Mugundu villages) and Kinampanda ward (Galangala and Kisharita villages) to make up a total of 14 respondents. The purposive sampling was used to select these units of inquiry because they possess the most relevant information about the study. Table 3.1 below shows the process conducted through purposive sampling.

Table 3.1: Selection of the villages and the Key Informants Purposively (N = 14)

WARD/VILLAGE	Respondent category				Total
	WEOs	WAEOs	WVT staff	VEOs	
Ulemo (W)	1	1	2	0	4
Kyengege (W)	1	1			2
Kinampanda (W)	1	1			2
Mukulu (V)				1	1
Simbalungwala (V)				1	1
Makunda (V)				1	1
Mugundu (V)				1	1
Kisharita (V)				1	1
Galangala (V)				1	1
Total	3	3	2	6	14

Source: Research findings (2013).

W= Ward, V= Village.

3.3.4.2 Stratified Sampling

Stratified sampling involves dividing the research population into homogeneous subgroups and then taking a simple random sample from each subgroup. The sample is selected in such a way as to ensure that certain subgroups in the population are represented in the sample in proportion to their number in the population (Kombo and

Tromp, 2006:79). This was used to group small household farmers (males and females) in each village from the sampling frame, and from there the simple random sample was applied. Table 3.2 shows how the process was undertaken.

Table 3.2: Sampling Techniques and Sample size (N = 68)

Sampling technique	No. of respondents	Percentage
Purposive Sampling	14	20.58
Stratified Sampling	6	8.82
Simple Random Sampling	48	70.58
Total	68	100

Source: Research findings (2013)

3.3.4.3 Simple Random Sampling

This is among the probability sampling techniques. Each respondent is ensured of equal chances of being selected in the sample. Kothari (2004:186) defines simple random sampling as a procedure that gives each of the total sampling units of population an equal and known nonzero probability of being selected.

Simple random sampling was used over other sampling methods because the method ensures the likelihood of any individual element in the population an equal chance of being selected and representativeness, hence minimizing sampling biases (Burns, 2000). Therefore, the method helped to get 54 respondents where 27 respondents were males and 27 females. Table 3.3 shows the selected respondents per selected village.

Table 3.3: Selection of the farmers and Key Informants Purposively (N = 68)

WARD/VILLAGE	Respondent category					Total
	WEOs	WAEOs	WVT staff	EOs	SHF	
Ulemo (ward)	1	1	2			4
Kyengege (ward)	1	1				2
Kinampanda(ward)	1	1				2
Mukulu-village				1	9	10
Simbalungwala-village				1	9	10
Makunda-village				1	9	10
Mugundu-village				1	9	10
Kisharita-village				1	9	10
Galangala-village				1	9	10
Total	3	3	2	6	54	68

Source: Research findings (2013)

3.4 Methods for Data Collection

3.4.1 Primary Data

These were collected through questionnaires with both open and close ended questions to 54 household farmers who were the main sources of information for this study. Supplementary information, however, were collected through personal observation and interview of some key informants to farmers and to agricultural extension officers.



Figure 3.1: Researcher interview with Juhudi farming group at Kinampanda ADP office.

The questionnaires were distributed to the study respondents aimed at gathering information regarding the **contribution of world vision on poverty alleviation through Kinampanda ADP agricultural interventions**. It also aimed at getting information regarding the respondents' views on measures that should be taken to improve agriculture in area of operation. One questionnaire was designed for small household farmers, the second was the interview guide for Agriculture Extension/Ward/Village Officials, and the third for World Vision Kinampanda ADP staff. (Appendices II, III, IV and V).

3.4.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data were obtained by reading different documents relevant to the study included various reports concerned with agricultural intervention from World Vision office, Iramba District Council, Research on Poverty Alleviation, documents, libraries and internet materials.

3.5 Data Processing, Analysis and Interpretation

Data collected and information obtained were assembled and checked to ensure completeness, accuracy, clarity and uniformity. This facilitated proper recording and enabled the researcher to discover whether the collected data/information was in line with the research objectives.

Qualitative data were coded and quantified for easy interpretation and analyzed by using SPSS and were lastly presented in descriptive statistics such as tables, charts and percentage. The analyzed data helped the researcher to arrive at conceivable conclusions and recommendations and paved a way for further researches.

3.6 Conclusion

In this chapter, the researcher presented the research methodology and research tools that were used to gather and analyze data for the present study. The research tools used include questionnaires, in depth interview, observation, focus group discussion and documentary review. This chapter also explained how the data were interpreted and presented. The next chapter four provides a detailed discussion of the findings from the data obtained from the field.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

In this chapter, the analysis and discussion of the findings are presented. The analysis and discussion is based on the responses from research questionnaires, interview questions, secondary data information and the results are presented in a logical flow of ideas as guided by the study objectives. The study was conducted in three wards where Kinampanda ADP operates. The aim of the study was to assess the contribution of world vision on poverty alleviation through agricultural interventions at house hold level, a case of Kinampanda Area Development Programme in Iramba District. The findings provide the basis for discussion, conclusion and policy implications with regard to contribution of agricultural intervention to poverty alleviation at household level in area of study.

4.1 Social-Demographic of the Respondents

4.1.1 Age

The age of an individual can affect productivity because the ability to carry out the daily economic activities, both farming and non farming, will decrease with age. Age is an important demographic variable and is the primary basis of demographic classification in vital statistics, censuses, and surveys (NBS, 2005).

The findings were obtained through interview and questionnaire methods. The study wanted to know if the respondents' age has something to do with people engaged in agricultural intervention by Kinampanda ADP as age can determine the ability to carry out daily economic activities. Therefore, the findings revealed that the age of respondents ranged between 18 to greater than 60 years old. Of the 54 respondents, about 9.3% were aged between 18 and 25 years old, 51.9% between 26 and 45, 29.6% between 46 and 60, and 9.3% above 60 years old. (Table.4.1). The majority of respondents in the research area were the most active labour force because they fall in

the age and the group (18-60) which was about 90.8%. This indicates that most of the population is generally active and can afford to carry out various productive activities such as agriculture hence alleviating household poverty.

4.1.2 Sex

Sex is one of the basic and important characteristics of population information about planning and administration purposes. Therefore, the interest here was to know the kind of farmers engaged in irrigation activities so as to represent both gender. The respondents about 50% as indicated in table 4.1 were males and the corresponding 50% were females. This implies that in the study area both men and women participate in agricultural activities and have enough information concerning agriculture as one of activity that can help them earn income.

4.1.3 Education

The level of education is an important factor in coping with poverty and particularly coping with risk and uncertainties related to agricultural production. Regnar *et al.*, (2002) considered the ultimate objective of education is to increase labour productivity and thus it is a productive force for farmers with small scale farming and thus very important for their ability to utilize efficiently the advice and information offered by the extension service and other development agents.

The table 4.1 findings revealed that 1 (1.9%) respondent in the area attain no formal education while the majority 83% (45 respondents) attained primary education level and 6 (11.1%) respondents have completed secondary education. There are also 2 (3.7%) respondents who have attained vocational training. Meaning that majority of people achieved primary school education and minorities achieved secondary school education, non formal education, and vocational training.

That is because the study was conducted in rural area where majorities lived there, and mostly were able to access only primary school and some of them failed even to access the secondary school due to poor economic status existing in the area.

4.1.4 Occupation

Results in table 4.1 shows that, about 96.3 % are small holder farmers, while 3.7% are livestock keepers. This indicates that in the study area most of people depends on agriculture and minorities are those who were engaging in livestock keeping. Small holder farmers occupy large percentage that is because the study was conducted in remote area. This is in line with (World Bank, 2000) who said that smallholder farming activities dominates agricultural production and large proportion is subsistence, since poverty is predominantly a rural phenomenon and agriculture is the major economic sector of for rural population.

Table 4.1 Distribution of Respondents According to Demographic Variables (N=54)

Variable	Sex of respondent					
	Small Household Farmers					
AGE	M	%	F	%	Total	%
18-25	1	1.8	4	7.4	5	9.3
26-45	15	27.7	13	24.1	28	51.9
46-60	7	12.9	9	16.6	16	29.6
> 60	4	7.4	1	1.8	5	9.3
Total	27	50	27	50	54	100
Education level	M	%	F	%	Total	%
No formal Education	1	1.8	0	0	1	1.8
Primary education	22	40.7	23	42.5	45	83
Secondary education	2	3.7	4	7.4	6	11
Others	2	3.7	0	0	2	3.7
Total	27	50	27	50	54	100
Occupation	M	%	F	%	Total	%
Farming	25	46.3	27	50	52	96.3
Livestock keeping	2	3.7	0	0	2	3.7
Government servants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	50	27	50	54	100

Source: Research findings (2013).

NB: M = Male, F = Female,

4.2 Agricultural Activities Supported by Kinampanda ADP

The objective explains and provides data on agricultural activities that are supported by Kinampanda ADP to household in area of study.

4.2.1 Trainings to farmers

This research intended to know agricultural activities that are supported by Kinampanda ADP at household level. To get this information, methods like questionnaire and interview were used and table 4.2 shows the response given from respondents on agricultural activities supported by Kinampanda ADP.

The study shows that among the 54 respondents, 51 respondents which make 94.4% of respondents received training from Kinampanda ADP while 3 (5.6%) respondents did not receive training on agriculture from Kinampanda ADP

Table 4.2 Number of respondents who received trainings

	Frequency	Percentage
Received trainings	51	94.4
Did not receive trainings	3	5.6
Total	54	100

Source: Research Findings (2013)

This implies that, the majority of household farmers in area of study, have knowledge concerning farming techniques and use the knowledge acquired in their daily agricultural activities in order to increase their produces while the minority have no such knowledge.

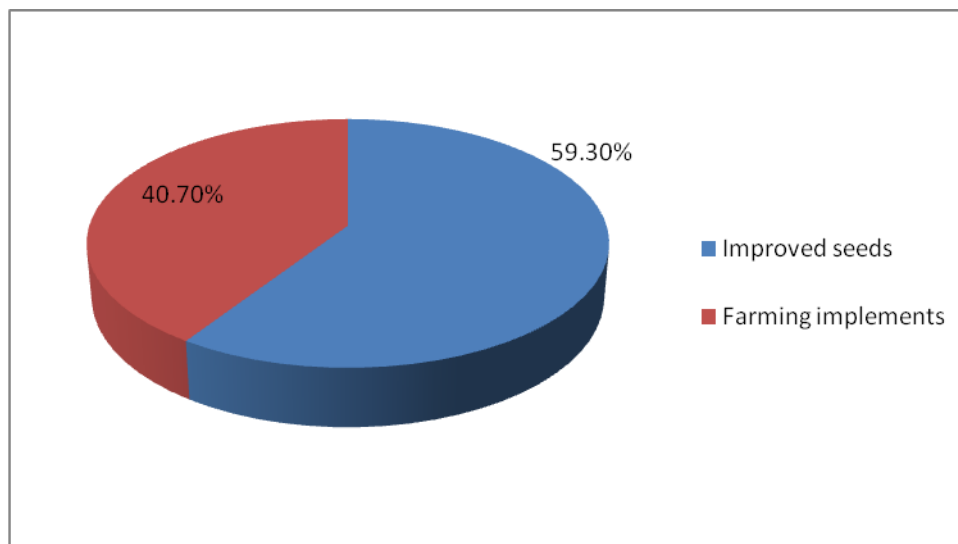
4.2.2 Input and Implements Support to Farmers

The researcher was interested in finding out types of inputs and implements that are supported by Kinampanda Area Development Programme. The data were collected through questionnaire and interview. The findings showed that before Kinampanda ADP, data collected during baseline survey revealed that only 35% of total households practised modern agricultural methods whereby improved seeds were used 17% and farm yard manure by 57% of the respondents. 31% of population used oxen ploughs, 3% owned oxen carts and only 0.1% owned a tractor.

From the findings, the study shows that types of inputs and implements that are supported by Kinampanda ADP are improved seeds (maize, sunflower, millet, sorghum, unions and beans) while implements are hand hoes, ox-plough, oxen-cart, solo pump, and power tiller. The study revealed that 32 respondents which make 59.3% out of 54 were supported with improved seeds while 22 respondents that make 40.7 were supported in farming implements as shown in figure 4:1.

This finding implies that, the majority of household farmers in area of study, have been supported with inputs (improved seeds) and minority with farming implements by Kinampanda ADP of which have contributed much to increase of their farm size and productivity as compared to the time before and after Kinampanda agricultural interventions. The findings relate that of Mwandinga (2009) researched on the role of world vision in improving agriculture and food security. The study revealed that about 63.95% of respondents use improved inputs and improved farm implement such as ox plough, tractors and subs-oiler which were supported by Kwamtoro Area Development Programme.

Figure: 4:1: Percentage of respondents who were supported with improved seeds and farming implements



Source: Research Findings (2013)

4.3 Conditions for Accessing Agricultural Support from Kinampanda ADP

4.3.1 Types of Agricultural Intervention

The researcher was interested to find out what type of agricultural intervention that most of farmers are engaged in. The data were collected through questionnaire and interview. The table 4.3: illustrates.

Table:4:3 Types of interventions which small farmers engaged in

Type of intervention	Frequency	Percentage
Community intervention	16	29.6
Kinampanda ADP intervention	31	57.4
Both community and Kinampanda ADP interventions	7	13
Total	54	1000

Source: Research Findings (2013)

The study revealed that, 16 (29.6%) respondents are engaged in community intervention, 31 (57.4%) engaging in Kinampanda ADP intervention while 7 (13%) engaged in both community and Kinampanda ADP intervention. The study also leveled that 92.6% of respondents agreed that community and Kinampanda ADP intervention are kind of intervention that are needed by community. 50% of respondents agreed that those intervention help them increase productivity, 31.5% agreed that they help in increasing household income while 11.1 % agreed that they increase both productivity and income, and 7.4% remained silence.

This implies that, community at area of study mostly are engaged in Kinampanda ADP intervention as type of intervention needed mostly by community while the minority engage in community intervention or engaged in both Kinampanda and Community interventions. Furthermore, the majority agreed that Kinampanda ADP interventions are the kind of intervention that help them increase productivity and automatically increase of income. This is in line with Falcoz and Seurot (2009) who argue that any intervention can lead to increase of farm size which automatically is the increase of farm productivity and income.

4.3.2 Nature of Intervention and Support

The researcher was interested to find out what nature of intervention and support that most of farmers get from Kinampanda ADP. The data were collected through questionnaire and interview. The study shows that 90.7% respondents are supported with input and implement in form of credit while 9.3% respondents argue that they are supported in terms of subsidies. The study leveled that for an individual or group to access and receive credit support had to pay back after a period of time which was agreed by 55.6% by the total number of respondents while 40.7 % of respondents said that they pay interest rate and the remaining 3.7% agreed on positivity of individual or group to participate fully in agricultural activities supported by Kinampanda ADP. The study also leveled that, in order for an individual or group to access and receive subsidies had to form a group or be individually, 47(87%) of respondents agreed that formation of agriculture/farming groups as a condition to receive or access subsidies while 7 (13%) agreed that they are supported individually.

This implies that, Kinampanda ADP support inputs and implements to most of small household farmers in terms of credit and pay back after a period of time through SEDA and the established MUVIMAKI CBO. Furthermore, Kinampanda ADP work mostly with farmers groups as one of condition for accessing and receiving agricultural support from Kinampanda ADP.

4.3.3 Nature of Target Groups

The researcher was interested to find out what kind of individual or groups which are supported by Kinampanda ADP intervention. The data were collected through questionnaire and interview.

The study show that, 14.8% of respondents argued that an individual engaging in Kinampanda ADP intervention can be supported by Kinampanda ADP, 66.7% of respondents argued that individuals who can form a group dealing with agricultural activities can be supported while 18.5% of respondents said any individual or group of people.

This implies that, Kinampana ADP most working with farmers groups and other groups of income generating activities. This is due to the fact that through groups farmers who cannot afford to purchase certain implements can share with the group members to get access on use of those implements like ox-plough and power tillers

4.4 Success of Activities Supported by Kinampana ADP

4.4.1 Number of Farmers that Applied Knowledge Gained from Trainings.

Regnar *et al.*, (2002) considered the ultimate objective of education is to increase labour productivity and thus it is a productive force for farmers dealing with small scale farming and thus very important for their ability to utilize efficiently the advice and information offered by the extension service and other development agents. Also Shenduli (1998), pointed out that knowing how to read and write is sufficient for adoption of technologies whose dissemination require simple leaflets, pamphlets, posters, newspapers or other simple written materials.

The research wanted to know the number of farmers that have received training and applied that knowledge gained from training in their farming activities. The table 4.4 show number of respondents who received training and make use of it.

Table 4.4 Number of farmers that applied knowledge gained from trainings (N=54)

Application of knowledge	Frequency	Percent
Farmers who applied knowledge	50	92.6
Farmers who did not applied knowledge	4	7.4
Total	54	100

Source: Research findings (2013)

The table 4.4 implies that, 92.6% of household farmers got best farming techniques and make application of the knowledge on their farming activities that has lead to increase of their produce as compared to the time before Kinampana agricultural intervention were not there. The study shows that only 7.4% are people who did not get knowledge and make use of it.

Significantly, It implies that people who receive training and make application of that knowledge have improved their farming activities and produces which has resulted to increase of their income and thus manage to acquire social services and purchasing of some valuable assets.

4.4.2 Types of Seeds and Acres Cultivated Before and After Intervention

Quality of seeds also can determine the production of any crop grown in an area, so the intention here was to know the types of seeds cultivated for the period before the Kinampanda ADP and the same time after introduction of Kinampanda agricultural intervention and to examine if introduction of new seeds cultivated has facilitated the increase in production. Table 4.5 illustrates more.

Table 4.5 Types of Seeds Cultivated (N=54)

Small Household Farmers					
Before Kinampanda ADP			After Kinampanda ADP		
Types of seeds	Frequency	Percent	Types of seeds	Frequency	Percent
Local	50	92.6	Local	3	5.6
Improved	4	7.4	Improved	51	94.4
Local and Improved	0	0	Local and Improved	0	0
Total	54	100	Total	54	100

Source: Research Findings (2013)

The table 4.5 illustrates that, the period before Kinampanda ADP agricultural intervention, small household farmers were using local seeds as showed in table above that 92.6% of respondents were using local seeds and only 7.4% were using improved seeds, while there was no respondents who used both of them, i.e. local and improved seeds. Also the study shows that after Kinampanda ADP intervention in agriculture, 94.4% used improved seeds while 5.6% are those who use local seeds.

This implies that the introduction of new improved seeds by Kinampanda ADP agricultural intervention was highly adopted and applied by small household farmers as they changed gradually from using local seeds to new improved seeds. This was because

the new seeds were giving them high yields as well as they matured early compared to local seeds. So, the increased harvests also increased their incomes after selling some of the harvests and they were able to invest in other businesses and meet their basic needs as human beings, the situation which also improved their socio-economic characteristics in the households and hence reduced poverty as it was witnessed by one farmer from Mukulu village who said:

“I have been using maize local seeds for many years, but when I began using new and improved maize seeds (PIONEER) in my farm following the best farming practices after receiving training from Kinampanda ADP, I started harvesting 15-20 bags per acre which was really a surprise to me! I sold some of bags and put some for family use. I used the money to purchase an ox-plough, and managed to get the basic needs such as enough food (three meals per day) and afford to pay for medical and school expenses”.

Also the study revealed that before agricultural intervention by Kinampanda ADP, farmers whose farm size were 1-5 acres were 88.8% majority with 0.5 -2 acres. After agricultural intervention farmers with 1-5 acres are 50% and majority with 3-5 acres where the 38.8% are those who increase their farm size after the intervention to more than 5 acres. This relates to Olujenyo (2006) making impact assessment of Ondo State (in Nigeria) on the Agriculture Development Programme (ADP) experience employed regression method. He argued that the impact of ADP was felt in the increase of the average farm size which had increased from 0.768 to 1.6 hectares since the inspection of the programme.

Therefore, the findings implies that the introduction of new improved seeds by Kinampanda ADP goes in hand with the introduction of use of improved farming technologies like ox-plough has resulted to more yields compared to use of local seeds before Kinampanda ADP, and this provide farmers with high productivity and hence

have surplus of their produces, increase income and hence reduce poverty to some extent, but with great assumption that “other things remain constant”.

4.4.3 Number of Farmers that have Adopted Best Farming Techniques.

Improved farming technology was expected to go in hand with application of knowledge on best farming practices and techniques to small household farmers within the Kinampanda area of operation. The study was interested in knowing whether the small household farmers have adopted best farming techniques or not, and the application of knowledge acquired from agricultural training conducted by Kinampanda ADP to farmers. The methods used here were interview and questionnaire, and Table 4.6 illustrates how the situation was.

Table 4.6 Number of Farmers Adopted Best Farming Techniques and Practices (N=54)

Household Farmers who adopted and apply farming techniques			Household Farmers who not adopted and apply farming techniques.		Total respondents
Use of improved seeds; improved technology and timely cropping, planting and harvesting	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
	50	92.6	4	7.4	54

Source: Research findings (2013)

Table 4.6 shows that, many small household farmers 92.6% adopted different farming techniques and practices which are planting in line and space, use of improved seeds and technology, early cropping, growing and harvesting as well as use of manure in their farms after the Kinampanda ADP agricultural intervention compared to the time before the interventions. 7.4 are farmers who did not adopt the farming techniques and make practice of them.

This implies that, the Kinampanda ADP agricultural intervention helped farmers to get knowledge and skills on best farming techniques and practices that has lead to increase in their productivity and income, hence ability to have or acquire basic needs and

improve the socio-economic status of the community where the ADP operates. This is in line with Mangisoni (2006) who argue that treadle pump adopters had significantly higher net farm income as well as net farm income per hectare for both irrigated and rain fed than non adopters. Furthermore, well being measurement and analysis of poverty revealed serious poverty level among non adopters compared to adopters. The non adopters also had greater relative risk of falling into deeper poverty than adopters.

4.4.4 Number of Bags Harvested per Acre

The research here wanted to know the acreages cultivated for the period before and after Kinampanda ADP started to operate, because the production per acre was the unit of measuring yields to farmers and then knowing whether the agricultural intervention brought any impact to farmers. The data were collected using questionnaire and interview. Table 4.7 shows the agriculture/crops production harvests for the period before and after Kinampanda ADP agricultural interventions to area of operation.

Table 4.7 Crops Production per Acre (N=54)

Small Household Farmers					
Before Kinampanda ADP			After Kinampanda ADP		
Maize Production			Maize Production		
Harvests bags/acre)	Frequency	Percent	Harvests (bags/acre)	Frequency	Percent
<10 Bags	38	70.4	<10 Bags	2	3.7
10-20 Bags	14	25.9	10-20 Bags	48	88.8
21-30	2	3.7	21-30 bags	1	1.9
> 30	0	0	>30	3	5.6
Total	54	100	Total	54	100
Millet Production			Millet Production		
Harvests bags/acre	Frequency	Percent	Harvests bags/acre	Frequency	Percent
<10 Bags	29	53.7	<10 Bags	19	35.2
10-20 Bags	0	0	10-20 Bags	9	16.7
21-30	0	0	21-30 bags	1	1.9
Not cultivating	25	46.2	Not cultivating	25	46.2
Total	54	100	Total	54	100
Sunflower Production			Sunflower Production		
<10 Bags	35	64.8	<10 Bags	11	20.3
10-20 Bags	6	11.1	10-20 Bags	26	48.1
21-30	1	1.9	21-30	3	5.6
> 30	0	0	> 30	2	3.8
Not cultivating	12	22.2	Not cultivating	12	22.2
Total	54	100	Total	54	100
Union Production			Union Production		
<10 Bags	11	20.4	<10 Bags	3	5.6
10-20 Bags	5	9.3	10-20 Bags	9	16.6
21-30	0	0	21-30	1	1.9
> 30	0	0	> 30	3	5.6
Not cultivating	38	70.3	Not cultivating	38	70.3
total	54	100	Total	54	100

Source: Research findings (2010).

The table 4.7 implies that, before Kinampanda ADP agricultural intervention, small household farmers who harvested less 10 bags per acre in maize crops were 70.4% while for the period after the intervention the number of people who harvested less than 10 bags of maize decreased from 70.4 to 3.7%, this means that the harvests per acre was

shoot up to 10-20 bags by 48%, and also the percentage increased to 1.9 and 5.6 for farmers who harvested from 21-30 bags and greater than 30 respectively.

On other side, before Kinampanda ADP intervention, 70.4% small household farmers were able to harvest less than 10 bags of maize per acre and 25.9 harvested from 10 to 20 bags of maize while there was no one who harvested 21-30 or greater than 30 bags of maize. The study also shows that, there was an increase of sunflower production similarly to that of maize and average improvement in millet and union crop production.

Apart from that, the study also revealed that, 44 (81.5%) of respondents get three meals per day while 10 (18.5%) get two meals and no one who get a single meal per day. Most of them (57.4%) use less or equal to 10 bags for consumption and 42.6% use 11-30 bags for consumption. Furthermore, 23(42.6%) respondents save food range from 1-15 bags of maize as a surplus, 11 (20.4%) respondents save 16-30 bags while the rest 20 (37%) saves more than 30 bags as a surplus.

So, by comparing the time before and the time after intervention, the study depicts that the Kinampanda ADP agricultural intervention has played a vital role in increasing much the productivity per acre for small household farmers than before as we can refer the percentage in the table 4.7. This is due to the reasons that after intervention, farmers were much better off in farming activities than before the intervention due to the fact that they received trainings, made application of knowledge acquired and adopt best farming techniques and practice. This is in line with the most useful assessments of the impact on poverty of changes in agriculture that follow farming communities' experiences over a long-term period (Lanjouw and Stern, 1998; Hazell and Ramasamy, 1991). These studies showed that agricultural productivity gains have raised rural incomes in two ways: by directly increasing farmers' incomes and, of particular importance to the poorest, by increasing employment opportunities and wages.

There are many factors of production such as land, labour and capital. But according to the nature of this study, and with great assumption that, other things remaining constant, the findings imply that the introduction of improved seeds and technology as well as

adoption of farming techniques in the study area has increased the number of bags of crops harvested per acre than before the intervention where after the start of Kinampanda ADP intervention, the harvests ranged from less than or equal to 8 to more than 30 per 1 acre. Therefore, the productivity has risen after the Kinampanda ADP intervention.

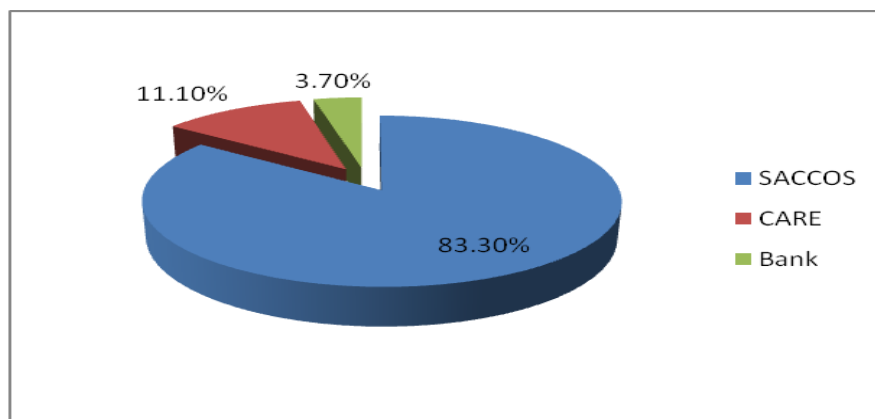
4.5 The Household Expenditure and Savings of Profit Gained from Agricultural Intervention.

The researcher intended to explore whether the Kinampanda ADP agricultural intervention has brought any impact on saving and expenditure behavior so as to make change in social economic characteristics of small household farmers in area of study and improve their living standard after the intervention.

4.5.1 Period of Saving in a Year

The main objective of the study was to assess the contribution of Kinampanda agricultural intervention to poverty alleviation at household level, therefore the researcher wanted to know how many farmers have a tendency of saving and using savings and credit societies in order to save or acquire credits for their development activities. Figure 4.2: shows percentage number of farmers who use saving and credit societies for saving and acquiring credits, and data were collected through questionnaire and interview

Figure 4:2 Percentage of farmers who use saving and credit entities.



Source: Research Findings (2013)

The figure 4:2 show that, 48 (88.9%) of farmers use saving and credits to either save or get credits. The study revealed that, 83.3% are those who save or get credits from SACCOS, 11.1% from CARE and 3.7 from Bank. Also the study show that most of small household farmers by 92.5% save money after they have sold their produces while 7.5% are those who save from what they have re-invested from profit gained from agriculture. Furthermore, 87% of respondents get credit at the period of farming preparation.

The findings above implies that, Kinampanda ADP has linked farmers to saving and credit societies and hence Kinampanda agricultural intervention has helped farmers increase their productivities and sell surplus where they can save the money for future use or re-invest in other project as well as acquiring credits for their small development project or farming purposes.

4.5.2 Income and Sources of Income.

In general observation, here the researcher used the simplest way of measuring poverty among community members by comparing their incomes at time before agricultural intervention and after interventions, so as to know if agricultural intervention have played role to reduce poverty or not. The methods used here were questionnaire, interview and somehow observation of the impact of the said increased income. Assuming that, there will be an increase of more income earners after intervention compared to the time before intervention as it is portrayed in the table 4.8 under this discussion.

Table 4.8 Income Generated by Small Household Farmers per Year (N=54)

Incomes before agricultural intervention			Incomes after agriculture intervention		
Average Income	Frequency	Percent	Average Income	Frequency	Percent
Less than 200,000	11	20.4	Less than 200,000	0	0
200,000- 400,000	11	20.4	200,000- 400,000	3	5.6
>400,000-600,000	8	14.8	>400,000-600,000	7	12.9
>600,000-800,000	9	16.7	>600,000-800,000	1	1.9
>800,000-1,000,000	11	20.4	>800,000-1,000,000	7	13
>1,000,000	4	7.4	>1,000,000	36	66.6
Total	54	100.0	total	54	100.0

Source: Research findings (2013).

In the question of earning income by small household farmers per year, the table above indicates that the period after the intervention of Kinampanda ADP in agriculture project , no one was categorized in the group of having income to less than 200,000/= per year; again there was a decrease of number of farmers by 14.8% who used to earn income range from 200,000-400,000/= comparing to the time before intervention, also 1.9% of farmers earning income from greater than 400,000-600,000/= was reduced to number of farmers before agricultural intervention, while 22.2% of income increased to those gained income between > 600,000-1,000,000/= and finally, 66.6% on income increased to those having income above 1,000,000/=.

This implies that agricultural intervention by Kinampanda ADP played a very crucial role in changing the level of income of small household farmers. The income earned before agricultural intervention to farmers was not much good compared to the time after intervention where farmers earned more income and contributed a lot to the household income contrary to time before intervention. The implication of the above observation is that the difference in income observed in time before and after intervention indicates the positive role of agricultural intervention by Kinampanda ADP in agriculture project.

Therefore, this is in relation with Magistro et al (2004) researched in Nepal and India in international NGO on strengthening linkages between the intervention of irrigation development and poverty alleviation, he suggest that the approach can lead to significant

additional income for small farmers and other micro and small enterprises in agricultural value chains.

4.5.3 Ability of Farmers to Pay for Basic Needs

The researcher here was interested to know whether the agricultural intervention by Kinampanda ADP increased the ability of farmers to pay and acquire basic needs to their household members in a family in everyday life. The methods used were questionnaire, interview and observation; Table 4.9 illustrates the situation.

Table 4.9 Ability of Farmers to Pay for Basic Needs (N=54)

Ability before Kinampanda ADP			Ability after Kinampanda ADP		
	Frequency	Percent		Frequency	Percent
Paying medical expenses,	38	70.4	Paying medical expenses,	52	96.3
Pay school fees	43	79.6	Pay school fees	52	96.3
Pay school uniform	44	81.5	Pay school uniform	52	96.3
Hire labour for production activities	13	24.1	Hire labour for production activities	27	50
Acquire drinks	6	11.1	Acquire drinks	32	59
Save money for emergence	17	31.5	Save money for emergence	39	72.2
Re-invest in any project	8	14.8	Re-invest in any project	32	59.3
Buying food during deficit	19	35.2	Buying food during deficit	37	68.5
Construction of houses	17	35.2	Construction of houses	38	70.4
Total average	54	42.6	Total average	54	74.2

Source: Research findings (2013).

Refer to Table 4.9, It shows that before Kinampanda agricultural intervention, farmers were able to pay for medical expenses, school fees and school uniform at 70.4%, 79.6% and 81.5 respectively. After Kinampanda agricultural intervention farmers who were able to pay for medical expenses, school fees and school uniform increased to 96.3%. The implication here is that agricultural intervention by Kinampanda ADP has improved

farmers ability and managed to acquire those needs and services as a result of engaged in Kinampanda agricultural intervention, the situation which shows that some did not manage for the period before the intervention. During the interview with farmers, one said that:

“After the intervention of the Kinampanda agricultural interventions, My family has managed to construct an improved house, and we are getting three meals per day, the living standard of my family has improved after increase of farm production due to adoption of Kinampanda agricultural intervention”.

Therefore, introduction of Kinampanda ADP agricultural intervention brought impact to small household farmers as it increased the capacity of getting their basic needs and services to 96.3%, hence reduces the pinch of poverty at household level because having capacity to pay for basic needs is a sign of having good income in any community. Also number of farmers who hired labour for production activities increased from 24.1% to 50%, acquire drinks from 11.1% to 59%, save money for emergency from 31.5% to 72.2%, re-invest in any project from 14.8% to 59.3% and construction of house from 35.2% to 70.4%.

4.5.4 Ability of Farmers to Acquire and Own Fixed Assets

Owning fixed assets in a certain society is an indicator of improved living standard. So, the study wanted to know the kind of assets owned by farmers for both period before the agricultural intervention and the situation after the intervention. The data collected through questionnaire, interview and observation and table 4.10 indicates the situation.

Table 4.10 Kind of Assets Owned by Farmers (N=54)

Before Kinampana ADP					After Kinampana ADP				
	Not own		Own			Not own		Own	
Kind of assets	Fq	%	Fq	%	Kind of assets	Fq	%	Fq	%
Houses	12	22.1	42	77.8	Houses	6	11.1	48	88.8
Farm/Land	4	7.5	50	92.6	Farm/Land	3	5.5	51	94.4
Livestock	32	59.3	22	40.7	Livestock	16	29.6	38	70.4
Ox-plough	36	66.7	18	33.4	Ox-plough	16	29.6	38	70.4
House furniture	24	44.4	30	55.5	House furniture	12	22.2	42	77.7
Ox cats	49	90.7	5	9.3	Ox cats	39	72.2	15	27.7
Bicycles	30	55.6	24	44.4	Bicycles	13	24.1	41	75.9
Motorcycle	52	96.3	2	3.7	Motorcycle	49	90.7	5	9.3
Vehicle	54	100	0	0	Vehicle	54	100	0	0
Shop	54	100	0	0	Shop	50	92.6	4	7.5
Total average					Total				
	35	64.8	19	35.1		26	48.2	28	51.8

Source: Research findings (2013).

Fq= Frequency

Refer to the table 4.10: the study shows that before Kinaampanda ADP agricultural intervention there were farmers who did not own any asset and there are those who own assets. The same applies to the time after intervention there are those who own assets and who do not own assets. Here the difference is, there is an increase of farmers who own assets by the average of 16.7% from 35.1% before Kinampana ADP to 51.8 after the intervention of agriculture by Kinampana ADP.

So generally, the findings has observed that, the Kinampana agricultural intervention has improved the status of owning valuable assets to small household farmers by capacitating them owning various kinds of assets through income gained from farming activities capacitated by Kinampana agricultural intervention than before the intervention.

Therefore, this implies that the intervention of Kinampana ADP has improved the status of assets ownership to small household farmers through increased productivity and hence increases their incomes which they used to purchase various assets such as

agricultural equipments, transport facilities, livestock as well as constructing improved houses.

Belshaw and Coyle (2001) qualitative study researched in Ethiopia shows that NGOs projects have significant impacts in terms of poverty reduction. Half of the projects had direct impacts. The remainder had indirect or preventive impacts in improving access to social services, improving community health or individuals' future access to livelihoods or through reducing the rate deterioration in natural or built environment.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary, conclusions, policy implications and recommendations for further studies based on the findings of the study. Moreover, recommendations on how to improve Kinampanda agricultural intervention for better productivity and sustainability of the agricultural interventions.

5.1 Summary

To assess the contribution of world vision on poverty alleviation through agricultural interventions at household level in Iramba District, The study interest was in the following specific objectives: firstly, to examine agricultural activities supported by Kinampanda ADP at household level, secondly, to assess the accessibility of agriculture intervention supported by Kinampanda ADP to household, thirdly, to investigate the implementation of agriculture intervention by Kinampanda ADP to household, and last to explore the household expenditure and savings of profit gained from agricultural intervention.

Various literatures were reviewed so as to come up with the theoretical as well as empirical contribution of Kinampanda ADP agricultural intervention in poverty alleviation at household level. The sample size included 54 respondents and data were collected through questionnaire, interview and observation. The collected data were statistically analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 11.5. Descriptive statistics such as tables, frequencies and percentages were computed and presented.

The findings revealed that generally the adoption of Kinampanda ADP agricultural intervention has contributed to the increase of crops productivity and income of small farmers where they were able to save and use money to acquire basic needs, social services and owning valuable assets.

On examining agricultural activities supported by Kinampanda ADP at household level, the study findings show that Kinampanda agricultural intervention increased the number of farmers using improved seeds and improved farming technologies from 7.4% and 31% to 94.4% and 37.1% respectively. Also it increased the number of acres cultivated by small household farmers compared to the time before interventions where farmers who their farm size were 1-5 acres were 88.8% majority with 0.5 -2 acres, and after agricultural intervention farmers with 1-5 acres decreased to 50% and majority with 3-5 acres where 38.8% shoot to farmers who increase their farm size after the intervention to more than 5 acres.

In assessing the accessibility of agricultural interventions supported by Kinampanda ADP to households, the study show that most of the respondents 57.4% engage much in Kinampanda ADP interventions while the minority engage in community intervention or both of them. Also 90.7% of respondent are supported with input and implements in form of credit and cost sharing. Furthermore, the study revealed by 87% that in order to access agricultural intervention by Kinampanda ADP, small farmers had to organize themselves to group.

On investigating the implementation of agriculture intervention by Kinampanda ADP to households, maize and sunflower productivity per acre increased whereby 66.7% and 44.4% farmers increased their harvests from less than 10 bags to 10-20 bags of maize and sunflower per acre respectively. Apart from that, the study also revealed that, 44 (81.5%) of respondents get three meals per day while 10 (18.5%) get two meals and no one who get a single meal per day. Most of them (57.4%) use less or equal to 10 bags for consumption and 42.6% use 11-30 bags for consumption. Furthermore, 23(42.6%) respondents save food 1-15 bags of maize as a surplus, 11 (20.4%) save 16-30 bags while the rest 20 (37%) saves more than 30 bags as a surplus.

In exploring the household expenditure and savings of profit gained from agricultural intervention, the study shows that 92.7% of small household farmers who their income was less than 1,000,000/= per year before Kinampanda agricultural intervention increased up to more than 1,000,000/= per year which make 66.6% of total respondents,

while 33.5% are those who remain in income below than 1,000,000/=. Another impact was the changes in socio-economic status of household where they increased number of farmers owning valuable assets from 35.1% to 51.8%, being able to pay for basic needs as well as ability to pay for education and health services from 42.6% to 72.2%.

5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 Agricultural Activities Supported by Kinampanda ADP

The first objective was to examine agricultural activities that are supported by Kinampanda ADP at household level. The study revealed that Kinampanda ADP provides training to small household farmers, as well as inputs and implements at reduced costs. Also in collaboration with Iramba District council, Kinampanda helps farmers access to extension services from Ward Agriculture Extension Officers in providing trainings and technical advices regarding to farming activities. This has also been revealed by study findings that among the 54 respondents, 94.4% of respondents received training from Kinampanda ADP.

The findings also shows that types of inputs and implements that are supported by Kinampanda ADP are improved seeds (maize, sunflower, millet, sorghum, unions and beans while implements are hand hoes, ox-plough, oxen-cart, solo pump, and power tiller. The study leveled that, 32 respondents which make 59.3% out of 54 were supported with improved seeds while 22 respondents that make 40.7 were supported in farming implements.

5.2.2 Conditions for Accessing Agricultural Supported from Kinampanda ADP

The second objective was to assess the condition for accessing agricultural activities supported by Kinampanda ADP. The study revealed that farmers in area of study engage in different intervention supported by Government and Kinampanda ADP while others engage in both of the two. The study show that 16 (29.6%) respondents are engaged in community intervention, 31 (57.4%) engaging in Kinampanda ADP intervention while 7 (13%) engaged in both community and Kinampanda ADP intervention. The study also leveled that 92.6% of respondents agreed that community and Kinampanda ADP

intervention are kind of intervention that are needed by community. 50% of respondents agreed that those intervention help them increase productivity, 31.5 agreed that they help in increasing household income while 11.1 % agreed that they increase both productivity and income, and 7.4% remained silence.

With regard to the nature of intervention and support that most of farmers get from Kinampana ADP, study shows that 90.7% respondents are supported with input and implement in form of credit while 9.3% respondents argue that they are supported in terms of subsidies. The study leveled that for an individual or group to access and receive credit support had to pay back after a period of time which was agreed by 55.6% by the total number of respondents while 40.7 % of respondents said that they pay interest rate and the remaining 3.7% agreed on positivity of individual or group to participate fully in agricultural activities supported by Kinampana ADP.

The study also revealed that, in order for an individual or group to access and receive subsidies had to form a group or be individually, 47 (87%) of respondents agreed that formation of agriculture/farming groups as a condition to receive or access subsidies while 7 (13%) agreed that they are supported individually.

Looking on the kind of individual or group which are supported by Kinampana ADP intervention, the study show that, 14.8% of respondents argued that an individual engaging in Kinampana ADP intervention can be supported by Kinampana ADP, 66.7% of respondents argued that individuals who can form a group dealing with agricultural activities can be supported while 18.5% of respondents said any individual or group of people.

5.2.3 Success of Activities Supported by Kinampana ADP

The third objective was to investigate the implementation of agricultural intervention by Kinampana ADP.

The first variable was to look on number of farmers that applied knowledge gained from trainings. The study revealed that 92.6% of household farmers received training on best farming techniques and make application of the knowledge on their farming activities

that has lead to increase of their produce as compared to the time when Kinampanda agricultural intervention were not there. The study shows that only 7.4% are people who did not get knowledge and make use of it. Significantly, the study has revealed that people who receive training and make application of that knowledge have improved their farming activities and produces which has resulted to increase of their income and thus manage to acquire social services and purchasing some assets.

The second variable under objective 3 was to investigate the types of seeds and acres cultivated before and after intervention. The study revealed that at period before Kinampanda ADP agricultural intervention, 92.6% of small household farmers were using local seeds and only 7.4% were using improved seeds, while there is was no respondents who used both of them. i.e local and improved seeds. After the Kinampanda ADP intervention in agriculture, the study shows that 94.4% used improved seeds while 5.6% are those who use local seeds.

This shows that the introduction of new improved seeds by Kinampanda ADP agricultural intervention was highly adopted and applied by small household farmers as they changed fast from using local seeds to new improved seeds. This was because the new seeds were giving them high yields as well as they matured early compared to local seeds. So, the increased harvests also increased their incomes after selling some of the harvests and they were able to invest in other businesses and meet their basic needs as human beings, the situation which also improved their socio-economic characteristics in the households and hence reduced poverty. Also study revealed that before the Kinampanda ADP agricultural intervention, households small farms had farms ranging from 0 – 5 acres which make 88.8% (the majority is within $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 acres). After the intervention farmers have increased their farm size and the study revealed that farmers who have 0-5 acres are 50% while 38.8% shoot from those who had less than 5 acres to those who have more than 5 acres.

The third variable was to know number of farmers that have adopted best farming techniques. The study shows that 92.6% small household farmers adopted different farming techniques and practices which are planting in line and space, use of improved

seeds and technology, early cropping, growing and harvesting as well as use of manure in their farms as the result of the Kinampanda ADP agricultural intervention compared to the time before Kinampanda ADP started.

It implies that the Kinampanda ADP agricultural intervention helped farmers to get knowledge and skills on best farming techniques and practices that has lead to increase in their productivity and income, hence ability have or acquire basic needs and improve the socio-economic status of the community.

The forth variable under this objective was to look on number of bags harvested per acre. The study leaved that, before Kinampanda ADP agricultural intervention, small household farmers who harvested less 10 bags per acre in maize crops were 70.4% while for the period after the intervention the number of people who harvested less than 10 bags of maize decreased from 70.4 to 3.7%, this means that the harvests per acre was shoot up to 10-20 bags by 48%, and also the percentage increased to 1.9 and 5.6 for farmers who harvested from 21-30 bags and greater than 30 respectively. The same applies to sunflower production while for millet and unions there was also an increase of production per acre.

On other side, before Kinampanda ADP intervention, 70.4% small household farmers were able to harvest less than 10 bags of maize per acre and 25.9 harvested from 10 to 20 bags of maize while there was no one who harvested 21-30 or greater than 30 bags of maize. The study also shows that there was an increase of sunflower production similarly to that of maize and average improvement in millet and union crop production. Apart from that, the study also revealed that, 44 (81.5%) of respondents get three meals per day while 10 (18.5%) get two meals and no one who get a single meal per day. Most of them (57.4%) use less or equal to 10 bags for consumption and 42.6% use 11-30 bags for consumption. Furthermore, 23(42.6%) respondents save food 1-15 bags of maize as a surplus, 11 (20.4%) save 16-30 bags while the rest 20 (37%) saves more than 30 bags as a surplus.

The study depicts that the Kinampanda ADP agricultural intervention has played a vital role in increasing much the productivity per acre for small household farmers than before as we can refer the percentage in the table above. This is due to the reasons that after intervention, farmers were much better off in farming activities than before the intervention due to the fact that they received trainings, made application of knowledge acquired and adopt best farming techniques and practice.

According to the nature of the study, and with great assumption that, other things remaining constant, the findings imply that the introduction of improved seeds and technology as well as adoption of farming techniques in the study area has increased the number of bags of crops harvested per acre than before the intervention. It shows that after the start of Kinampanda ADP intervention, the harvests increase and range from less than or equal to 8 to more than 30 per 1 acre. Therefore, the productivity has risen after the Kinampanda ADP intervention.

5.2.4 The Household Expenditure and Savings of Profit Gained from Agricultural Intervention.

The researcher intended to explore whether the Kinampanda ADP agricultural intervention has brought any impact on saving and expenditure behavior so as to make change in social economic characteristics of small household farmers in area of study and improve their living standard after the intervention.

The first variable under this objective was looking on period of saving and having credits, the study revealed that 48 (88.9%) of farmers use saving and credits entities to either save or get credits. The study revealed that, 83.3% are those who save or get credits from SACCOS, 11.1% from CARE and 3.7 from Bank. Also the study show that most of small household farms by 92.5% save money after they have sold their produces while 7.5 are those who save from what they have re-invested from profit gained from agriculture. Furthermore, 87% of respondents get credit at the period of farming preparation.

The findings above implies that, Kinampanda ADP agricultural intervention has helped farmers increase their productivities and sell surplus where they can save the money for future use or re-invest in other project as well as acquiring credits for their small development project or farming purposes.

The second variable under this objective was to look on household farmers income and their sources of income. The study revealed that (92.7%) of small household farmers in area of study had income less than 1,000,000/= per year their income from less than 1,000,000/= per year where majority 40.8% had less than 400,000/= per year. There was improvement in farmers income after intervention where Number of farmers getting income less than 400,000/= per year reduced to 18.6% and 22.2% shifted to those who get income ranging greater than 400,000/= to 1,000,000/= per year. Also number of farmers having income greater than 1,000,000 increased from 7.4% before interventions to 66.6% after interventions. The study also revealed that 80% of household farmer's main source of income is agriculture followed by small business, livestock and office work.

The third variable was looking on ability of farmers to pay for basic needs, education and health services. The study shows that before Kinampanda agricultural intervention, farmers were able to pay for medical expenses, school fees and school uniform at 70.4%, 79.6% and 81.5 respectively. After Kinampanda agricultural intervention farmers who are able to pay for medical expenses, school fees and school uniform increased to 96.3%. The implication here is that agricultural intervention by Kinampanda ADP has improved farmers ability and managed to acquire those needs and services as a result of engaged in Kinampanda agricultural intervention, the situation which shows that some did not manage for the period before the intervention.

Therefore, introduction of Kinampanda ADP agricultural intervention brought impact to small household farmers as it increased the capacity of getting their basic needs and services to 96.3%, hence reduces the pinch of poverty at household level because having capacity to pay for basic needs is a sign of having good income in any community. Also number of farmers who hired labour for production activities increased from 24.1% to

50%, acquire drinks from 11.1% to 59%, save money for emergency from 31.5% to 72.2%, re-invest in any project from 14.8% to 59.3% and construction of house from 35.2% to 70.4%.

The study show that before Kinaampanda ADP agricultural intervention there farmers who did not own any asset and there are those who own assets. The same applies to the time after intervention there are those who own assets and those who do not own assets. Here the difference is, there is an increase of farmers who own assets by the average of 16.7% from 35.1% before Kinampanda ADP to 51.8 after the Kinampanda ADP agricultural intervention.

Therefore, the findings has observed that, the Kinampanda agricultural intervention has improved the status of owning valuable assets to small household farmers by capacitating them owning various kinds of assets through income gained from farming activities capacitated by Kinampanda agricultural intervention than before the intervention. Therefore, this implies that the intervention of Kinampanda ADP has improved the status of assets ownership to small household farmers through increased productivity and hence increases their incomes which they used to purchase various assets such as agricultural equipments, transport facilities, livestock as well as constructing improved houses.

The study also observes some issues on the sustainability of agricultural activities in the Programme Area, The sustainability indicators that were observed in agriculture were as follows:

The study findings revealed that farmers had been empowered through different trainings provided by the ADP in the programme area. Through focused group discussion with farmers, it was found that they had gained skills on better farming practices, such as the use of improved seeds, application of organic manure, spacing, timely planting and diversification of crops in the area. Farmers were empowered in terms of identifying and controlling pesticide. Therefore, even after phasing out of the ADP, the skills, knowledge and best agricultural practices gained will remain with them.

Furthermore, Kinampanda ADP had worked in collaboration with government agricultural and livestock extension workers in the sector related activities. Through focused group discussion with ward based extension officers, it was found that, most of them were aware of the ADP programme activities. They knew the achievements recorded by the programme agriculture sector in the area. The ADP had collaborated with the extension workers since the inception phase, it is expected that the successes attained will be sustained through close supervision and mentoring by the government at village, wards and district levels.

Generally, WVT-Kinampanda ADP has been active and played a significant role in the social and economic development working in tandem with Kinampanda community and Kiomboi District Council. Through this research it has proved that WVT-Kinampanda ADP an integral part of the institutional structure for addressing poverty as well as rural development and agriculture development at grass-roots level.

There had been commendable achievements by the ADP in the programme area since World Vision started interventions in 2000. The programme had made a big difference to the lives of the communities living in the area. According to Ward Executive officers, there was a big difference in development between the villages covered by the ADP, and the villages which were not covered by similar programme. The ADP recorded good impacts in terms of economic empowerment; there had been significant improvement in areas of income generating activities at individual and communal levels, changing of people's mind-set on keeping savings and investing. Through a series of seminars, the ADP had been able to empower the community with the necessary skills for development. Communities had gained confidence in participating and making important decisions in various development activities. A solid foundation had been laid for further development; which also showed a sign of sustainability for most of activities which were established by the ADP.

5.3 Policy Implications

Tanzania's national targets are aligned with and targeted at the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which the government acknowledges to be appropriate, internationally agreed targets for reducing poverty, hunger, diseases, illiteracy, environmental degradation and discrimination against women by 2015. As a result, agriculture and irrigation development are both firmly anchored in recently developed national level macro policies which include the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 (TDV 2025) and the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP1).

The Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) is implementing the objectives of the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS). It is a comprehensive response to Cluster One of the NSGRP i.e. the Growth Cluster.

ASDP has two key development objectives; one is to enable farmers to have better access to and use of agricultural knowledge, technologies, marketing systems and infrastructure, all of which contribute to higher productivity, profitability, and farm incomes; and the other is to promote agricultural private investment based on an improved regulatory and policy environment.

The Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) states that, Agriculture is the main economic activity in rural areas and one on which the rural population depends for its livelihood, engaging up to 70% of the labor force. Poverty, therefore, can mainly be addressed through improved incomes from agriculture and related activities (URT, 2003).

In order to improve the agricultural intervention and small agriculture farming through intervention on agriculture, the policy makers and policy implementers should make sure that the following should be done :-

Government together with Kinampanda ADP to continue linking small farmers with financial institution (SEDA, CARE, VICOBA etc) to continue providing financial services to organized groups. ADP to continue with mobilization of community members to organize themselves in village community banks so that they can support

each other in financial services. Furthermore, Kinampanda ADP to empower the establishment of a community based organization MUVIMAKI – KINAMPANDA CBO which will make association of economic groups (income generating groups from all villages). With the aim of linking the community with other organizations, government and other stakeholders as well as get access to credits for their farming activities.

The findings suggest that policy makers and implementers should ensure full participation to all stakeholders in planning and implementation of agricultural intervention. This will help to ensure that community agricultural needs are well understood and solved by interventions that are significant to problem solving and alleviation of poverty to farmers.

Furthermore, the District/Government and Kinampanda ADP should assist the farmers to obtain agricultural inputs such as quality seeds, fertilizers, oxen plough as well as tractors at reasonable price and on time for those agricultural interventions supported by government or Kinampanda ADP. In this case a voucher system currently introduced in the district should be maintained and applied to all farmers. This system will help the farmers to acquire not only the agricultural inputs at lower prices than the markets price but also it has enhanced the opportunity for the farmers to access agricultural advisory services from the extension officers in the particular area.

Again, agricultural training, farming technologies, information on marketing systems and infrastructures should be provided to small farmers so as to improve farming activities and production through practicing better farming and cultivation practices and hence increase productivity and income.

5.4 Recommendations for Further Research

Research on agricultural interventions and their sustainability need to be conducted in view of their contribution in household poverty alleviation. The availability of this information may help the government to focus on developing agricultural sector by reviewing and updating the sector's policies and legislation.

5.5 Recommendations

Farmer groups should be provided with loans in form of farm implements and inputs to ensure sustainable production. The Kinampanda ADP and other stakeholder have to empower MUVIMAKI CBO to have enough capacity on providing such loans.

Groups should provide collateral to CBO to ensure effective follow up and loan repayment and to reduce the risk of defaulting

Kinampanda Division Management and Division Agricultural Office should sensitize and train farmers groups on importance on use of improved seeds and value addition to their produce as well as acquiring information on markets for their produce

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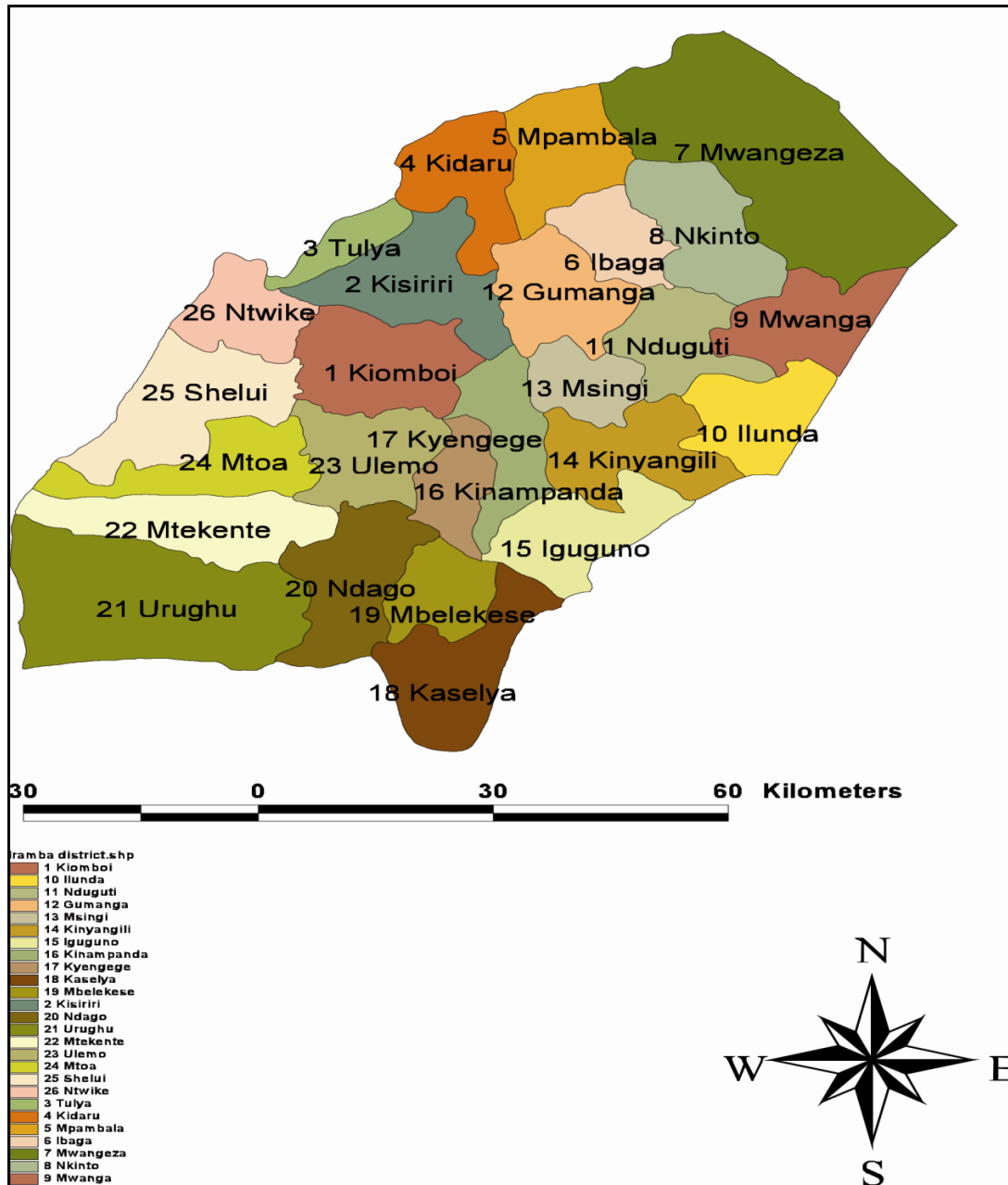
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: LOCATION OF IRAMBA DISTRICT SHOWING ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



Source: Iramba District Council Strategic Plan (2005).

APPENDIX II: Interview /Questionnaires Guide for Farmers Who Participated In Kinampanda ADP Agricultural Intervention

Introduction

Dear respondent,

I am Romwald D. Mwendu, a student from Mzumbe University pursuing Masters of Science Degree in Development Policy. I am conducting a research with the purpose of collecting information concerned with/related to the contribution of world vision on poverty alleviation through agricultural interventions, taking the case of Kinampanda Area Development Programme in Iramba District. Would you please spare your valuable time to answer the questionnaires below by either filling the blanks provided, put a tick and comment according to the needs of the questionnaire.

Thank you!

Part A: Background Information of Respondent

1. Name of Village.....

2. Sex of respondent

a. Male ()

b. Female ()

3. Age of respondent

a. Below 18 years ()

b. 18-25 years ()

c. 26- 45 years ()

d. 46- 60 years ()

e. Above 60 years ()

4. Education level of respondent attained
- a. Primary education ()
 - b. Secondary education ()
 - c. No formal education ()
 - d. Others. Specify.....
5. Occupation of respondent
- a. Farming ()
 - b. Livestock keeping ()
 - c. Government servants ()
 - d. Other (specify).....

Part B: Information on Agriculture

6. Is farming one of your traditional occupations?
- a. Yes ()
 - b. No ()
7. How many acres of land do you possess?
- a. Less than one acre ()
 - b. 1-3 acres ()
 - c. 4-5 acres ()
 - d. More than 5 acres ()
8. Which type of seeds do you often use?
- a. Improved seeds ()
 - b. Local seeds ()
 - c. Both improved and local seeds ()
9. Where do you get improved seeds
- a. Kinampanda ADP office ()
 - b. Government offices ()
 - c. Stockists ()

10. Do you apply fertilizer in your farm?

- a. Yes ()
- b. No ()

11. If Yes, what type of fertilizers

- a. Farm yard manure (from animals) ()
- b. Composite manure (from plants) ()
- c. Industrial fertilizers ()

12. Which type of implements do you use during farm preparation?

- a. Hand hoe ()
- b. Ox- plough ()
- c. Power tiller ()
- d. Tractor ()

13. When do you get farm inputs and implements?

- a. Early before the farming season ()
- b. At the time when needed ()
- c. Late after the farming season ()

14. Which extension services do you receive from extension officer? Mention them.

- a. Trainings () b. Technical advices () c. Trainings and advices ()

15. Have you ever received any support from Kinampanda ADP on agriculture?

- a. Yes
- b. No

16. If YES, what type of support?

- a. Improved seeds
- b. Farm implements
- c. Others (mention)

17. Have you ever received any training on agriculture from Kinampanda ADP?

a. Yes

b. No

18. If Yes, how has the training helped to improve your farming activities?

.....
.....

19. What type of agriculture intervention are you engaged in?

i. Community intervention.

ii. Kinampanda ADP intervention

iii. Others. Mention.....

20. Are the intervention mentioned in question 19 needed by the community?

a. Yes () b. No ()

21. Explain why Yes/No

.....
.....

22. What nature of intervention and support do you get?

a. Credit ()

b. Subsidies ()

c. Other.....

23. What are the conditions for individual or group accessing and receiving credit support?

a. You pay back after a period of time. ()

b. You pay interest rate. ()

c. By form of collateral ()

d. Others.

24. What are the conditions for individual or group to access and receive subsidies?

a. Formation of groups ()

b. Individually ()

c. Others ()

25. What kind of individual or groups are they support?

a. An individual engaging in Kinampanda ADP Intervention . ()

b. Individuals who can form a group dealing with agricultural activities. ()

c. Any individual or group of people ()

26. Do you receive subsidies in form of cost sharing?

a. Yes ()

b. No ()

27. Mention things supported and received from Kinampanda ADP in terms of cost sharing

NA	Kind support	Kinampanda ADP Amount in Tshs)	Group/Individual Amount in Tshs)	Total (Tshs)

28. Did you receive any training on farming techniques from Kinampanda ADP ?

a. Yes ()

b. No ()

29. If Yes, What training on farming techniques did you receive ?

.....

30. Have you ever received inputs and implements from Kinampanda ADP?

a. Yes ()

b. No ()

31. If Yes, Did trainings, farming input and implements help you add production in your farming activities?

a. Yes ()

b.No ()

32. What was the type of seeds cultivated before Kinampanda ADP intervention?

a.Local seeds ()

b.Improved seeds ()

c.Both local and improved ()

33. Where did you get such seeds?

a.Local market ()

b.Agent ()

c. Kinampanda ADP ()

d. Other places ()

34. Is there any introduction of new improved seeds by Kinampanda ADP

a. Yes ()

b. No ()

35. If Yes, what type of seeds?

a. Local seeds ()

b.Improved seeds ()

36. If improved seeds, mention the type of crop seeds:

i.

ii.

iii.....

iv.....

37. Where did you get the seeds?

- a. Market ()
- b. Agent ()
- c. Kinampanda ADP ()
- d. Others ()

38. What was the average number of bags harvested per acre plot before and after the Kinampanda ADP interventions?

Type of crops	Size of farm (in acre)	Number of bags before	Number of bags after
Maize			
Millet			
Onions			
Sunflower			

39. Do you think the agricultural activities are improving in your village comparing to the time Kinampanda ADP was not here?

- a. Yes
- b. No

40. What amount of food did you consume and keep as a surplus in your last year farming productivity ?

Type of crop	Number of bags consumed	Type of crop	Number of bags as surplus
Maize			
Millet			

41. What number of meals do your family get per day?

- a. One ()
- b. Two ()
- c. Three ()

42. Which months do you experience food shortage in your family?

- a. January to March ()
- b. April to June ()
- c. July to September ()
- d. October to December ()

43. Do you have any kind of Savings and Credits Societies in your village?

a. Yes ()

b. No ()

44. If yes, which of them?

a. Bank () b. SACCOS ()

45. Do you use those entities for Saving and acquiring credits?

a. Yes () b. No ()

46. What was your average income per year before the Kinampanda ADP agriculture intervention and how is the situation after the adoption?

Before:After:.....

47. What were the sources of that income in this village?

i.

ii.

iii.

iv.

48. Do you have the ability to pay for the following basic needs?

Type of expenses before support from Kinampanda ADP	Tick	Type of expenses after support from Kinampanda ADP	Tick
Medical expenses		Medical expenses	
School fees		School fees	
School uniform		School uniform	
Hire labor for production activities		Hire labor for production activities	
Acquire drinks		Acquire drinks	
Save money for emergency		Save money for emergency	
Re-invest in any project		Re-invest in any project	
Buying food during deficit		Buying food during deficit	
Construction of houses		Construction of houses	

49. What kind of assets did you own before the Kinampanda intervention and how is the situation now?

Type of assets acquired before support from Kinampanda ADP	Number	Type of assets acquired after support from Kinampanda ADP	Number
Houses		Houses	
Farms/land		Farms/land	
Livestock ie cattle, goats, sheep		Livestock ie cattle, goats, sheep	
Ox-plough		Ox-plough	
House furniture ie tables, chairs, beds		House furniture ie tables, chairs, beds	
Ox carts		Ox carts	
Bicycles		Bicycles	
Motorcycles		Motorcycles	
Vehicles		Vehicles	
Shop		Shop	
Others, mention		Others, mention	

50. From which sources of money did you get those assets?

a. Agriculture (), b. Livestock (), b. Business (), d. Office work ()

51. What are your general comments and suggestions about the Kinampanda ADP agriculture intervention and how to improve it?

.....

APPENDIX III: GUIDE QUESTIONS FOR WORLD VISION KINAMPANDA ADP STAFF

(i) What was the situation in farming and productivity before Kinampanda agricultural intervention in Area of operation?

% of farmers practising modern agriculture before.....after.....

% of farmers who use improved seeds before.....After.....

% of farmers who use farm yard manure before..... After.....

% of farmers who use oxen plough before..... After.....

% of farmers who have oxen cart before..... After.....

% of farmers who use tractor in farming before..... after.....

(ii) What are the main agricultural activities supported by the Kinampanda ADP?

(iii) What trainings concerning agriculture that you have provided to farmers.

(iv) How many small household farmer have got training since the programme started?

(v) How many smallholder farmers have been trained on modern farming system for the whole period since the programme started to operate?

(vi) Are the farmers adopting the modern farming technique? (1) yes () no()

(vii) What makes say Yes or No for the last question

(viii) What input and implements do you support small household farmers in area of operation?

(ix) How many small household farmers who have been supported with inputs and implements?

(x) Do you have conditions before or after provide support in terms of Credits or Subsidies? Yes..... No..... If Yes, what are they.....

(xi) What do you do to a person or groups that fail to meet the conditions after receiving agricultural support?

(xii) What success has been achieved by community members as the result of interventions in agriculture?

(xiii) What changes in agriculture do you see to the farmers engaging in ADP agriculture intervention?

(xiv) How have you helped house hold farmers save profit gained from Agricultural intervention and make good use of it?

APPENDIX IV: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR WAEOs, WEOs and VEOs

1. What was the situation in farming and productivity before Kinampanda agricultural intervention in your ward?
2. What agricultural activities are conducted by Kinampanda ADP in your area?
3. Have you ever participated in agriculture activities done by Kinampanda ADP?
4. Are there farmers in your area who have been supported by Kinampanda ADP agricultural activities? If yes mention types of support.....
5. Is there any conditions to be met in order for farmers in your area to be supported by Kinampanda ADP in agricultural activities? If yes mention them
6. How many farmers who accessing improved agricultural inputs and implements in your area? How was the situation before Kinampanda agricultural intervention
7. What was the size of farms cultivated by farmers before and after Kinampanda agricultural intervention?
8. How many farmers who trained on improved farming skills in your area?
9. How many farmers who make use knowledge acquired from trainings on farming skills/techniques in your area?
10. Do you think agricultural sector are improving in your area? If YES, what makes agriculture sector to improve?
11. How many crop bags do farmers get per acre and how was the situation before? Do you think agricultural intervention supported by Kinampanda ADP has increased production per acre? Explain.....
12. What is the average farmer's income per year, what is the situation before and after intervention? What is the main source of their income?
13. Do you think agricultural intervention by Kinampanda ADP has helped farmers in meeting the basic need, education and health services and acquire/own valuable things?
14. What activities do you do to small farmers in your area of operation?
15. What are your general comments to improve agricultural intervention in area of operation?

APPENDIX V: OBSERVATION SCHEDULE

The observation was used under the study areas to observe the following:

1. To visit the study areas so as to observe the types of crop that are produced by small farmers engaged with Kinampanda agricultural interventions within the study area.
2. To visit households so as to observe the situation of farmers in paying and or meeting basic needs such as for medical expenses, school fees and uniforms; hire labor for production activities, re-invest in projects and save money for emergency; and buying food during deficit as well as constructing quality houses for their families.
3. To visit households and observe some of the fixed assets owned such as ability from owning houses, furniture, oxen and ox-plough; farms and land and livestock; transport facilities and ox-carts.
4. To visit the MUVIMAK-CBO that is established to organize and strengthening farmers groups in income generating activities.
5. To visit and observe farmers who were supported with ox-plough and power tillers.
6. To visit the Kinampanda ADP office so as to observe the different activities and services done by the office to small household farmers within the area of study.