

Maendeleo ya TIP

9th Edition 2006

Page 1

THE RIVER BASIN GAME

- ☞ **What is the Game?**
- ☞ **How the game is played?**
- ☞ **Usefulness of the game**

What is River Basin Game?

River Basin game, is a tool for promoting dialogue over water resources. The river basin game is a physical representation of a sub-catchment (or small river basin) with a gradient to show upstream-downstream flow of water. Upstream abstractors/users of water tend to be favoured over downstream abstractors and users of water. This difference often gives rise to inequality in water access for rural people – which can result in conflict.

In addition, the game is applied via role-playing to conduct research and to facilitate local decision-making.

The game is a large board placed on a slope with a 'catchment' at the top end and a 'wetland' at the bottom end. The river flows between these two, and has on it several intakes into irrigation systems of varying sizes. Some of the irrigation systems are advantaged by being at the top of the river, while others are tail-end systems. It is assumed that the flows are principally generated at the most upstream section of the catchment and virtually none or very little from the rest of the catchment.

end of the game, participants have a good understanding of what is going on, what needs to be targeted and what solutions might be considered. It must be stated that the game becomes highly animated. The second day is to follow up on lessons learnt from the game played the previous day, and to bring together various institutions to assist in improving equity of supply. Both days need good planning to be successful.



River basing game board

“Inside this Issue”

Maize market chain stakeholders' workshop in Arumeru.....page 2

What do you know about HIV / AIDS?.....page 2

Farmers Participatory Market Research.....page 3

Farmer request training in food processing.....page 3

Women on the move.....page 3

Mwanga farmer Applauds TIP.....page 3

Improvement of night storage pond,page 3

Adoption of Simple technology improve crop productionpage 3

How improved traditional irrigation structures.....page 4

good relationship between upstream water users and downstream water users resolves water conflict in the entire river basin

How the game is played

The river 'flows' when a large number of glass marbles are released down the river. The marbles are like water. Participants put small sticks (like weirs) across the river to capture these marbles and scoop them into the irrigation systems where they sit in small holes - thereby meeting the water requirement of that particular plot of rice or irrigation activity. The picture shows the very large sticks that allow capture of the marbles very easily - these represent the upgraded and modernized intakes. By the

Usefulness of the game

1. The game helps students and researchers of water management to teach common property management of water.
2. It assists local resource users of water to facilitate local decision making with regard to the allocation of water. This type of game also allows external researchers to observe current problems solutions.
3. It helps higher-level decision-makers to reveal the issues facing local users, and the beneficial and negative outcomes that their actions might have on them.
4. The game helps both higher-level institutions and local resource users to generate a comprehensive picture of how mutual collaboration, flexibility and support is required to manage water at the basin level.

Maize market chain stakeholders' workshop in Arumeru

In Arumeru district, smallholder farmers are capable of producing surpluses but find it difficult to secure profitable markets. Most farmers produce small quantities for sale but the local trader is only prepared to pay low prices for their goods compared to the wholesale price. As individual farmers they have little bargaining power with traders and often accept almost any price offered.

What to do?

Large-scale farmers do not suffer from these problems. They can produce large quantities of each crop of a consistent quality standard. For these reasons they have no difficulty in attracting buyers and will receive the true market price for their output. The only way small-scale farmers can compete with these large firms is to cooperate with each other to form a marketing group. Following the Maize market chain analysis, Maize stakeholder's meeting was held on 31 st January 2006 at Golden Rose Hotel, Arusha.

The objectives of the meeting were:

- i) To get all maize Market chain stakeholders meet to discuss challenges they face and identify possible solution
- ii) To create a win win business environment

among stakeholders in the maize market chain.

- iii) To assist small holder farmers to establish reliable market linkages

A total number of 35 participants attended the meeting. Among the participants were:

- i) Kenmillers LTD - Maize processing plant
- ii) CRDB bank - Arusha branch
- iii) Selian Agricultural Research Institute (SARI)
- iv) Seed multipliers
- v) Farmer groups represented by four members from the following wards: King'ori, Makiba, Maroroni, Bwawani, Ilkiding'a, Nkoarisambu and Nkoaranga.
- vi) Extension officers

Market Opportunities

In the meeting the processors informed farmers that the relationship between processors and producers lies in the fact that, producers are suppliers and processors are buyers. There is a ready market for maize in the processing industry up to 75 tones per week. The price they offer depends on the current market situation. However there are challenges the processors face that makes them buy maize from middlemen and not farmers directly. The

solution for these challenges lies within the producers' hands.

Advice to farmers

Extension officers advised farmers to buy quality seeds and quality pesticides. In buying, they should also ask for the receipts. When encountered with problems they will be able to sue the input seller. They should also get the leaflets that explain the usage of pesticides or any inputs bought. Farmers were also encouraged to follow advice provided on farm management and good agronomical practices.

The researchers advised them to use correct dosage in order to avoid resistance built by pests; it is very expensive to manufacture another pesticide to kill pests that have already built resistance. The resistance is built when they use insufficient recommended dose.

On its part, SARI encouraged farmers to grow Quality Protein Maize (QPM) as they have all essential nutrients to fight malnutrition.

CRDB bank advised producers to secure loan from the bank. However they should have strong SACCOS, which are active and credible. CRDB bank offers free training to SACCOS on how better they can handle their finances.

What do you know about HIV / AIDS?

Test yourself through the following QUIZ

" There is still misunderstanding about how HIV is transmitted from one person to another. Knowing the basics helps you avoid getting the virus if you are HIV-, and avoid passing it on if you are HIV+."

1. Who can get HIV/AIDS?
 - A. Only people who do not go to the doctor regularly.
 - B. Only people who do not finish primary school.
 - C. Anyone who has unprotected sex (sex without a condom) or injects drugs with shared needles
2. A person can pass HIV on to others only when she or he has obvious signs of the infections that can occur when the immune system is weakened.
 - False.
 - True
3. HIV/AIDS is one of many different kinds of sexually transmitted diseases (diseases that can be spread through having sex). If you have another sexually transmitted disease, your chance of getting HIV/AIDS through having sex:
 - A. Is higher.
 - B. Stays the same.
 - C. Is lower.
4. A friend invites you to dinner at his house. You know that his/her mother has AIDS. What are your chances of getting HIV if you eat food that she has prepared?
 - A. High.
 - B. Low.
 - C. None.
5. The birth control pill (a pill that prevents pregnancy) also gives protection from HIV/AIDS.
 - True.
 - False
6. Alcohol and other drugs do not affect sexual behaviour.
 - True.
 - False.
7. You have just heard that someone who sits next to you in a bus has HIV. What are your chances of getting HIV from sitting next to this person?
 - A. None.
 - B. High.
 - C. Low.
8. You can find out if you have HIV by getting:
 - A. A blood test.
 - B. An x-ray.
 - C. A skin examination.
9. A person can 'pass' an HIV test, that is, be negative, but still be infected with HIV.
 - False.
 - True.
10. If someone you know has HIV or AIDS, you can help by:
 - A. Telling others to avoid that person.
 - B. Staying away from that person.
 - C. Finding safe ways to give that person the support they need.

Answers for the HIV/AIDS Quiz: 1. C, 2. False, 3. A, 4. None, 5. False, 6. False, 7. A, 8. A, 9. True & 10. C

District News

Arumeru

Farmers Participatory Market Research bears fruits in Arumeru

Farmers Participatory Market Research (FPMR)- is a process by which farmers collect and analyze market information as an input for taking decision before choosing appropriate income generating activity. On 14 – 28 February 2006, TIP organized a FPMR for groups under AMSDP in arumeru district. 18 groups were involved in the process. Market research committee representative were the one visited the market. The markets visited were Tengeru, Kilombero, Shoprite Supermarket and Arusha and they also visited stores such as Mama Helena Store and Mzee Ramadhani store.

The process was useful as farmers were enabled to create linkages and contact with traders, understand market requirements for specific products such as price, quality, quantity, frequency of delivery and mode of payment. They also increased their bargaining power and negotiation skills. They could be able to identify new opportunities. Gross Margin Analysis (GMA) enabled them to identify profitable enterprise. Traders also explained to farmers good agricultural practices of the crop such as production, and post harvest handling of crops which leads to quality produces hence profitable price.

Arumeru Farmers ask for training in food processing

TIP assists farmers who are in areas that practise traditional irrigation. *Kikundi cha Kuhifadhi Mazingira Olgilai* (KUMO) is one of the groups in Arumeru district that has received assistance from TIP. The group has succeeded in vegetable and fruit production.

Due to increased production in vegetables and fruits, KUMO requests training in food processing which will assist them to add value to their products. Also KUMO has requested TIP to promote the groups achievements and services to other small irrigators using media.



Improved traditional canal; Nganjoni irrigation scheme

Mwanga

Women on the move in Mwanga

Women are very powerful when they are given the chance and support. Mrs. Sofia J. Mruma is the chairperson of *Kampishi ndiva* in Mwanga district. The group signed a contract with TIP Mwanga to construct their *ndiva* in 120 days starting from 8 November 2005. Under her dynamic leadership, the group managed to accomplish construction work before the contract deadline. It took them 75 days to complete it instead of 120 days. "We achieved this as a result of the training in leadership and communication skills offered by TIP because after the training leaders and members of the group knew their responsibilities" said Mrs. Sofia.

Mwanga farmer Applauds TIP

Ms. Janeth Jeremia secretary of Kwamjwi WUG in Mwanga district showers praises on TIP:

"We managed to accomplish in time the construction of our *ndiva* because we as women have been participating fully in the construction despite endless home chores. This has made possible by training in leadership skills, gender and participative approaches from TIP. It provides chances for women to access the water resources and to have equal rights just like men in water distribution schedules. Before TIP, it was taboo for women to participate in the construction of *ndiva*. Thanks to TIP for providing this service, our contribution to society is now well recognized"

Same

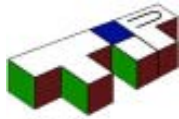
Improvement of night storage pond, increases ginger production.

The living standards of Maghaeni WUG members in Same district has improved after the completion of construction of their night water storage pond. Before the improvement, capacity of the pond was 70 cubic meters and became 200 meter cubic after improvement. As a result, the area under irrigation has increased from 10 to 25 hectares and ginger production has increased from 10 bags – 30 bags per ¼ acre per season.

These farmers have selected ginger as their agro-enterprise which fetches higher price in domestic markets and abroad. Currently production is carried out throughout the year providing a lasting solution to food insecurity at household level.

Adoption of Simple technology improves crop production

Pipe conveyance system is a simple and cheap technology to convey irrigation water from source to the fields. Heikeyu WUG in Same districts now benefits from this technology installed by TIP in 2005 stretching over a distance of 500 m. After the adoption, Mzee Zakayo Mgwena said, "There are no water losses since the pipes were installed; the work load has been reduced as we no longer clean the canal and the area under irrigation has increased since every member gets water and uses horse pipes to water the crops."



TIP stands for the Traditional Irrigation and Environmental Development Organization. TIP was registered as an NGO in August 1999. The NGO was established to institutionalize the achievements and experiences of the previous TIP programme (1988-2000) and to ensure the continuation and quality of its integrated approach – the TIP Package. TIP provides services to farmers through water user groups, NGOs, and donor-funded projects to achieve the improvement of traditional and small-holder irrigation based on sustainable use of land and water resources.

The objective of the organization is to improve the standard of living of the community in traditional irrigated areas in Tanzania using a gender balanced perspective in the context of sustainable development of catchments with regard to irrigation, natural resource management, soil and water conservation, afforestation and organizational development.

The target group of TIP is the small-scale farmer (female and male) living in the catchment areas of the traditional irrigation systems in Tanzania.

TIP package components:

1. Organizational Development & Gender
2. Participatory Land Use Planning
3. Market Access & Agro-enterprise Development
4. Irrigation Improvement

Thank You

TIP would like to express its gratitude for funding received from NOVIB, RNE, EOJ and UNDP, which implemented many projects.

Your Mail Box

Have your suggestions, comments, stories and ideas printed. Send them to TIP with your full name and address.

TIP
P.O. Box 8909, Moshi - Kilimanjaro
Tel : 027 53025 / 54232
Fax: 027 51124

E-mail: tip@tipz.org
Website: www.tipz.org



How improved traditional irrigation structures have enhanced women participation in irrigation activities

In the past construction of traditional irrigation structures at the water sources was associated with traditional norms/taboo. The norms and taboos restricted people from destructing the existing natural resources e.g. forest, water, land and therefore men were believed to have power to control them. If the norms are closely examined however it will be found that, most of them were purposely set to restrict women from controlling the resources.

Firewood and water for domestic use are the basic needs for every household in Tanzania and the role to fetch water and firewood is the duty of women. These roles created doubts for men that through entering the forest to collect firewood and water without their permission women could take over their responsibility to control the resources.

Therefore, they developed strategies in the form of taboos to restrict women's access as follows:

- ☞ A woman was not allowed to open the traditional night water storage except a man or a young boy. If it would happen for a woman to do so it was believed that, the night water storage could crack, and a woman's life would be at risk.
- ☞ Women were not allowed to construct the traditional irrigation structures, their role was to collect banana trashes carry them near to the site and call men to take them to the construction site.



☞ Women were taught that for them to be descent; they should not speak in front of men especially in the meetings or during any discussion involving men and therefore meetings on water distribution were carried out at the intakes or night water storage sites in the absence of women.

☞ There were no women leaders in the water user groups.

☞ Women were therefore not involved in the decision making process. They were hence not recognized by the community.

The oppression of women by men was consequently characterized by:

☞ Lack of control over resources by women e.g. irrigation water, traditional structures, traditional irrigation benefits (cash crops), Land, trees, e.t.c.

☞ Unequal division of labour hence heavy work load on women.

☞ Unequal division of wealth.

☞ Women had no equal rights as men in land inheritance due to the existing customary land laws which favored men.

☞ No marriage rights

Through gender awareness creation and mainstreaming, taboos and cultures that discriminate women are abolished to the extent that women now get access and control over natural resources and have water rights. They become involved in the leadership and hence water distribution within their irrigation scheme unlike the situation before TIP intervention.

Overcoming taboos, men and women from Mshana WUG in Same district constructing together the canal intake.