



Maendeleo ya TIP

To the Readers

Our main objective in producing this newsletter is to share news with our community about proper farming, new irrigation techniques, as well as old and new developments in soil and water conservation. In order to properly fulfill this goal we need YOU, our fellow farmers and water user groups. "Maendeleo ya TIP" has been produced by TIP, but is meant to be run by YOU farmers and water user groups. It is therefore my pleasure as the editor to hand over this newsletter to YOU with the objective of producing a forum whereby communication is made available between YOU and us, but especially as a way of communication amongst YOU yourselves.

**Send us what YOU want to be printed
We are relying on YOU**

TIP stands for Traditional Irrigation and Environmental Development. It is an NGO with a mission to effectively contribute to the socio-economic development of men and women living in selected traditional irrigation areas in the context of sustainable agriculture and natural resource management.

TIP offers services in the sectors of irrigation and drainage improvement, soil and water conservation, afforestation, organizational development, gender mainstreaming and land use planning.

The organization is registered as a Trust and is governed by a Board of Trustees. The initial settler of the Trust is SNV Netherlands Development Organization. In August 2000 TIP took over all assets and activities of the Traditional Irrigation Improvement Programme of SNV, and has been establishing itself as an effective NGO.

The delivery of TIP services is to farmers who form water user groups. This is done through staff from partner districts and through selected farmers (paraprofessionals). Under the partnership agreement with a district, TIP provides training to the district staff who then go on to train the people of their district (training of trainers).

TIP is guided by the Board of Trustees. It is the main policy and decision-making body of TIP and meets twice a year.

Day to day activities are managed by the management team headed by the executive director. The executive director is assisted by four senior staff: irrigation engineer, land use planner, organization developer and gender and training officer, management information systems expert. TIP is supported by an expatriate advisor from SNV.



TIP board of trustees

Board Members are from left to right: Mr. S. Loti, Dr. F. Lerise; Ms. E. Minde; Dr. I. Kawa (ex-officio); Prof. S. Chambo (Chairman); Ms B. Kinabo (Vice-Chairperson); Mr. B. Makau; Eng. R. Temu; Dr. E. Lazaro (not in picture); and Dr. B. Koda (not in picture).

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IRRIGATION IN LUSHOTO DISTRICT

Lushoto district is among the six districts in the Tanga region. The district of Lushoto has a total area of 350,000 hectares with an agricultural potential of 240,000 hectares above sea level. Over 80% of the total area is in the Usambara mountain slopes and 20% in the low lands. The potential for irrigable land is over 10,000 hectares.

Problems encountered in the traditional irrigation practices

For a long period since the introduction of irrigation in Lushoto due to lack of soil and water conservation measures the following poor results have been observed:

- Reduced availability of irrigation water from its source
- Damage of traditional irrigation structures/systems
- Soil erosion causing poor soil fertility
- Reduced crop production
- Farmers shifting to other districts due to lack of agricultural land

Problem Solving

To avoid destruction of irrigated land on steep slopes, soil and water conservation efforts as well as lessons on afforestation such as the following have been taught by TIP:

- Construction of terraces
- Improvement of water harvesting techniques (ndiva) and drainage techniques
- Management of tree nurseries
- Planting of trees within the catchment area

DID YOU KNOW....

By means of agroforestry, a world population far higher than the present could be supplied with balanced diets, fuel, energy, fibres, building materials, medicines and the vital soul-food of beautiful environments

(Robert Hart)

YOUR MAILBOX

Have your suggestions, comments, stories and ideas printed!!!

Send them to us with your full name and address at our Moshi office:
TIP
Box 8909
Moshi, Kilimanjaro

RIGHTS ARE WON; NOT GIVEN!



TIP UPDATES

August 8, 2001: Annual Nane Nane Agricultural Show:

Epuka Ukimwi Ukuze Uchumi – Avoid AIDS Advance the Economy- this year's theme for Nane Nane combined AIDS awareness with the advancement of agriculture and hence the economy. As in past years, TIP, including its fellow farmers from all involved districts (Arumeru, Hai, Rombo, Mwanga, Same and Lushoto) participated in the 2001 agricultural show held at the Nane Nane grounds in Arusha.

Among many of the other TIP exhibits, the Nduruma Drama Troupe once again put on brilliant performances showing the real effects AIDS can have on so many aspects of life.

These exhibitions, with the cooperation and obvious hard work of all participants involved, helped TIP succeed in acquiring first place in the category of NGOs as well as in the overall sector among all Nane Nane participants.

We'd like to thank all who took the time and effort to participate in this year's Nane Nane events!

MAONYESHO YA WAKULIMA-FARMERS' FAIR

November 16, 2001

TIP participated in an exhibition organized by Envirocare (NGO in Moshi) held in Mwanga. The main focus of the show was to spread awareness of the advantages of organic farming together with the notion of advancing farmer income/sustainability.

Several NGOs and/or CBOs attended the fair either to display their products for sale, or to expose the works of that particular organization. A few of our fellow participants in the fair:

IPM (NGO-Integrated Pest Management)

Amka (NGO)

Indigenous medicines (private)

Women's Tree Nursery (private)

NEW PROJECT IN UMBWE ONANA

In December (2001) work started on the rehabilitation of the Nsaki-funi furrow in Umbwe Onana village in Moshi Rural District. This is the first assignment for TIP in this district. The project is financed through a grant of Tshs. 42 million from the UNDP COM-PACT program. The work involves Organization Development training, survey, design and construction of weir and intake, and canal lining.

Women and Environment in Tanzania

Patterns of socio-economic development over years have strikingly underscored the fact that there can be no sustainable development for anyone without development FOR and BY women. Economic growth and improvement in the quality of life have been fastest in those areas where women have higher status and slowest where they face the greatest disadvantages. If Tanzania is to achieve her economic and social goals, the gender gap must be narrowed. Women must be given opportunities that will enable them to take more active roles in development decisions, affecting their families, their villages or cities.

"We started our activities in June 1993 with an intention of starting projects that would raise our standard of living. It is also a place we, as women could exchange ideas, experiences and knowledge on how best to care for our families," said Agnes Mamba chairperson, Gonja-Maore

When TIP came to the district of Same in July 1998, they made improvements in the programme in regard to gender issues with major aims being to address the role of women as an integral part of bringing about development in the country. The response to TIP's approach has been received positively in many parts of Same district, in some cases with formation of women groups such as Gonja- Maore Women Group, who is currently engaged in making baskets and mats.

REGISTER YOUR WATER USER GROUP TODAY

Traditional irrigation furrows can be found in many areas in Tanzania such as the central part of the country (Kilosa, Iringa and Mpwapwa), in the north, in the highlands of the Pare and Usambara mountains and on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro and Mount Meru. For many years, and even centuries, these furrows have been managed by committees consisting of members of the community. However, most of the traditional intake structures are owned by the village government. In the past years it has become clear that water facilities, domestic as well as for irrigation, can only be sustained if they are managed by the users themselves. On the other hand, people are only prepared to maintain and manage these facilities if they become the legal owners. Therefore, ownership in the real sense, as meant by the law is necessary. This is only possible if the owner is a legal body recognized by the government. Therefore it is vital to register your Water User Group. So, GO FOR REGISTRATION TODAY!!!



TIP stands for the Traditional Irrigation and Environmental Development Organization. TIP has been registered as an NGO in Tanzania since 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.

**TIP
YOUR PARTNER
IN
DEVELOPMENT**

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.

The TIP package consists of three main components

- Organizational Development and Gender
- Soil and Water Conservation and Afforestation
- Irrigation Improvement



For further information, please contact us at our office in Moshi

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ON THE MOVE

At the change of the year there have been many staff changes in TIP IN:

Eva Kassara joined us in November 2001. She holds a BSc degree in Horticulture from Sokoine University. Eva will be responsible for the new Management Information Systems at the TIP head office. She will further be involved in gender and horticulture activities.

Peter Mjata joined TIP in January 2002. He holds a MSc degree in Land Use Management, and has worked with GTZ in Handeni district. Peter will be responsible for Land Use Management and GIS activities.

Shangwe Kiluvia joined in January 2002. She holds a BSc in Tropical Agriculture from Larenstein, the Netherlands, and has worked with TIP for over 10 years as a Community Development Officer in Mwanga district. Shangwe will be responsible for Organizational Development and Gender activities

Anemose Maro is expected to join us in February 2002. He holds a MSc in Irrigation Engineering from Leuven University in Belgium, and will be responsible for all irrigation activities.

Linda Golbahar joined us in August 2001. She holds a BSc degree in Political Science. She is a volunteer interested in learning about all aspects of TIP as well as the editor of this newsletter.

OUT:

Hans Keijzer, who had been working with TIP since January 1999 left Tanzania in December 2001 at the end of his SNV contract. He was responsible for Land Use Management activities and was the driving force behind the establishment of GIS activities at the TIP head office. We will miss his critical contributions and many innovative ideas that have been instrumental for the development of TIP into its present NGO status.

PROTECTION AND STABILIZATION OF WATERWAYS

Terraces, interception ditches and other erosion-control measures can rarely stabilize cultivated hillslopes without some complementary measures in drainage channels. Unstable gullies and stream banks, fed by runoff upstream, frequently cut into otherwise well-managed cropland. To prevent this, upstream areas must be well managed and streams or gully channels must be stabilized. Sometimes the very structures used to stabilize hill slopes and control runoff on cropland or around houses may create new drainage problems downslope. For example, cutoff drains intercept surface runoff and channel it sideways at low velocity so as not to cause erosion. However, while the grade of these channels is not too steep—normally under 0.5%—they all eventually come to an end. From this point, water is normally released to follow its natural course straight down the fall line. This artificial concentration of runoff can cause severe erosion unless the channels are protected.

Efforts to stabilize gullies and stream banks most often rely on physical structures alone, while newly constructed waterways are often planted with one species of grass or remain unplanted. The basic contribution that trees and shrubs can make in this context is physical. Through their root systems, the plants hold the soil and rocks lining the channels. The very presence of trunks, stems and strong root systems can also protect channel banks from the erosive force of water flow by increasing surface roughness: the added resistance helps to slow down the velocity of moving water. This is especially important in the upper reaches of gullies where water moves quickly, since the erosive force of water is directly proportional to its velocity. Once the flow is slowed down, more water can seep into the soil. There it recharges subsurface reservoirs or contributes to general soil moisture in the vicinity.

