

**THE ULANGA DISTRICT SUPPORT  
PROGRAMME  
MOROGORO REGION**

**A POVERTY PROFILE  
(QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT)**

**VOLUME THREE**

**APPENDICES**

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**REPORT TO THE IRISH EMBASSY  
DAR ES SALAAM  
TANZANIA**

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## **APPENDIX 1:**

### **TERMS OF REFERENCE**

Ulanga District Support Programme Poverty Profile

Draft Terms of reference

#### **1. Background**

Irish Aid works in close partnership with local government and aims to build institutional capacity, addresses wider issues such as gender, environment, and democracy through bilateral support to a number of area based programmes.

The Ulanga District Support Programme is a poverty reduction initiative. The Ulanga District Council is responsible for implementing the Programme in collaboration with Irish staff in the District headquarters of Mahenge.

The overall goal of the Programme is to uplift the standard of living of the people of Ulanga and to reduce poverty in the District. This will be achieved through productive sector support, particularly to agriculture and natural resource sectors, and the development of service sectors to or complimentary to economic growth. The definition of precise poverty reduction strategies will only be possible after the production of a District based poverty profile, and complementary research activities.

#### **2. Objective of the Study**

In order to reduce poverty in the District the Programme has to be in position to :

1. Identify poor and vulnerable villages, groups and individuals within villages
2. Understand the root causes of poverty in the District.

3. Develop mechanisms for targeting the poor and vulnerable for assistance
4. Design poverty reduction strategies congruent with causes of poverty
5. Establish baseline data reference to which will permit Programme impact assessment.

**Methodology and SUBJECT areas:**

There are inherent difficulties in adopting either absolute (calorific intake measures are unable to identify potential poverty reducing strategies) and relative (GNP figures often mask distributional inequalities and fail to acknowledge the multidimensional causes of poverty) measures of poverty.

The research will adopt a participator approach permitting localized definition of poverty and its causes. This will be achieved as follows:

**One: Beneficiary Centred Study**

This will cover the following:

- . How do the poor perceive manifestations of poverty such as income deficiency, food insecurity, sickness, alienation, natural disaster outbreak, etc?.
- . Cultural perceptions regarding the means of wealth accumulation, impediments, accessibility to opportunity, and the value attached to self improvement.
- . Coping strategies, informal and formal "safety nets"
- . The efficacy of coping strategies
- . Other relevant information.

This will be achieved by:

- . semi-structured interviews
- . peer group interviews
- . observation
- . interviewing key informants such as stakeholder, community leaders
- . other relevant methods

## **Two: Analysis of Expenditure:**

This will cover:

A review of expenditure will be made paying particular attention to the classification of expenditure with and expressly poverty reducing focus.

Four's sectors will be analyzed

- . District Council
- . Central government
- . Community
- . Household samples

This will be achieved through:

- . semi-structured interviews
- . desk search
- . data review

## **Three: Institutional Appraisal**

To cover the following areas with respect to Irish Aid's main collaborating institutions the Ulanga District Council:

- . Effectiveness and efficiency
- . Transparency and accountability
- . Participation, Democracy, and integration of marginalized into decision making frameworks
- . Attitudes to participation and inverted management

This will be achieved as follows:-

- . Interview
- . Desk search
- . Data review

#### **Four: Policy review**

Local and national policies will be reviewed to assess their poverty focus and how poverty reduction strategies in investment priorities.

#### **All data will be desegregated by gender**

The first output of the Consultancy should be the drafting of a Proposal for submission to Irish Aid. The Proposal will take account of the objectives of the study and the methodology outline. However, since the subject is complex and opinions differ as to the most effective methods of profiling poverty and defining its causes, there is considerable scope for expanding and refining the terms of Reference prior to and during the study. The proposal will include a detailed budget, samples of structured questionnaires and surveys, a programme of activities, an overview of research techniques to be employed, detailed methodology, and the C.V's of all recommended researches and consultants.

## **APPENDIX 2:**

### **PARTICIPATORY INSTRUMENTS**

The following are the instruments for data generation used:

#### **1. Thematic and Social "Mapping":**

This involved construction of the complete cluster/village map with the following at the minimum (not necessarily the literal MAP in the sense of Geography, but notes that enable one to describe the village or cluster clearly):

- a. Major indicators of Social Capital and Social Services
- b. Population scatters and concentrations (By occupations)
- c. Farming and livestock areas (By major crops and livestock)
- d. Forests and other "Social" reserves and resources (natural and artificial)
- e. Financial and Information Service Centres
- f. Areas of Environmental problems
- g. Individuals/Areas with conspicuous assets/wealth
- h. Poverty pockets and the relevant H/Hs.

Where this is done with large and organized groups of H/H with varying profiles the same groups would reconstitute into "focus groups" to discuss the two other critical aspects of social mapping; viz. Poverty characteristics of the cluster and Wealth/well-being ranking; as described below:

#### **Poverty Characteristics, Wealth Ranking and Problem Identification:**

The following, guide group discussion between the Team and the cluster members:

- Local perception of poverty (and affluence)
- Specific indicators of poverty and affluence in the village/cluster (assets, wealth, social status, political responsibility, clan/religion and other affiliations and their links to poverty/affluence).

- Aspects of wealth, using the categories as: very poor; average; rich and very rich
- Identification of the root causes of poverty and affluence
- Explaining effects of such poverty and affluence
- Identification of coping mechanisms by the non-rich.

Using details obtained from discussion of poverty characteristics probing is then done to find the current monetary value of the wealth indicators as used to characterize very poor; poor; average; rich and very rich. This provides a common denominator for mapping of individual H/H on the "Poverty Map" in the cluster. Thus poverty characteristics and wealth ranking could be directly integrated in the process of thematic and social mapping.

Problem identification, on the other hand, seeks to identify and rank the major problems facing the community as perceived by the community (and by specific gender). Only, say, the first/top ten critical problems may be included. In certain cases a masterlist of possible problems may be drawn out before the beginning of group discussions to expedite the discussions. Groups for discussion are usually constituted by members of the same sex, to get the gender perspective.

## **2. Trend Analysis and Coping Strategies:**

This addresses mainly basic needs, social services, and other changes in the village; in each case comparing between current status, the status, say, four years ago and the status ten years ago. Where evidence exists of some structural changes or breaks within these intervals this provides a case for further probing to establish patterns and trends. In all cases, the trends and plight of basic needs and the like as analyzed with an attempt to focus on impact of such trends on the poor and on poverty. Coping strategies used over the time of such trends are discussed and analyzed. For Basic needs and Social Services, Prices, Quantities and Quality are assessed.

### **Quantities and Qualities and their Trends:**

- **Basic Needs:** Food, Clothing, Shelter, Personal and Social Freedom (By major types, by gender beneficiaries), by age beneficiaries, by individual Vs HH or Community beneficiaries)
- **Social services and merit goods:** Education and literacy; water/sanitation; Housing; Entertainment; transport; health and nutrition; trade/market services (categories as for Basic needs for purpose of analysis)
- **Other changes:** eg. Soil; the environment; crop yield; policies and regulations; climate/weather; gender and age relations; ethnic/religious/social relations and compositions; political changes; migration and labour changes; major occupations; Basic Incomes and Sources; Disease patterns and indicators of stress; the job market; etc.

### **Prices and their Trends**

- **Basic needs, substitutes/alternatives** (goods purchased and home provided)
- **Social Services and Merit goods:** user charges, cost sharing, community provision and maintenance costs
- **Taxes and levies** (direct and indirect; central/local govt.)
- **Producer and other Prices** of goods provided by poor H/H and the village/cluster in question Vs inputs prices
- **Synthesis** of net impact of price trends over time.

### **Coping Strategies**

- **Demand Management** (e.g. cost/use reduction; changing habits: own-provisioning; rationing/budgeting; etc.
- **Supply Management** (other Income Generating Activities, role of immoral/unconventional activities e.g. corruption, prostitution,

- fraud/embezzlement, outright theft/crime
- Institutional matrices and safety nets beyond H/H: e.g. UPATU ROSCAs, clan/ethnic/tribal/religious formal/informal networks
- Outside intervention: NGOs; GOVT, others.

In certain cases this group activity can be used to characterize major structural breaks or shocks or changes which have had lasting memories to the community. Such shocks could be rapid and irreparable decline in soil fertility; and environmental disaster, a disease epidemic a major price shock, a sudden wealth/climate change; a civil disturbance/war; a major policy reversal or change; fast change in technology (e.g. new seeds, new livestock breeds, new fertilizer, etc); In such cases it would be possible to discuss the "before" and "after" situations. For the cases where this as a group activity is undertaken the following key questions were asked:

1. What was the nature of the structural shock
2. What reasons caused it (Nature or humankind)
3. What results and impacts on the poor and vulnerable
4. How are the poor coping and with what degree of success.

### **3. Seasonal Analysis (also called livelihood Analysis)**

The seasonal calendar provides a livelihood analysis in three main ways:

- measures and intensity of stress through time use in activities and in the labour process
- availability of, and access to, basic and non-basic needs (directly or through an Income or Wealth measure) necessary for a decent life; and
- identification, incidence and intensity/severity of major problems as faced by a H/H or cluster/village in the course of a time cycle (normally one Calendar year).

Making a seasonal calendar is a group activity since it involves discussions and statements of group and individual experiences. Ideally three calendars may be expected, if time and other resources allow: one for village/cluster men, one for women and one for a group of youth.

Major Blocks of a seasonal Calendar (These may vary by location):

1. Major Economic and Non-Economic Activities and the Labour process (intensity of labour by x = light; xx = Average; xxx = Heavy; xxxx = very heavy).
  - 1.1 Agriculture
    - 1.1.1 Cash crop
    - 1.1.2 Food crops
    - 1.1.3 Other crops
  - 1.2 Livestock and other live and Non-live Resources
    - 1.2.1 Livestock (By type; traditional Vs Hybrid); Commercial/Non-commercial).
    - 1.2.2 Fishing/Hunting/Logging/Beekeeping, etc.
  - 1.3 Commerce and Crafts
  - 1.4 Others (Wage employment, etc)
  - 1.5 Domestic and other non-Economic Activities.

**A: Labour use each month (Measure of Stress)**

2. Availability and Access (Intensity) of Basic Needs, Social and Merit Goods (intensity by No. of Xs as before)
  - 2.1 Basic Needs
    - 2.1.1 Food
    - 2.1.2 Clothing
    - 2.1.3 Shelter
    - 2.1.4 Social/Political Freedoms

- 2.2 Social Services and Merit Goods
  - 2.2.1 Health (Preventive and Curative Services)
  - 2.2.2 Education and Literacy
  - 2.2.3 Sanitation and Nutrition
  - 2.2.4 Transport and Marketing Services
  - 2.2.5 Extension Services
  - 2.2.6 Entertainment and Relaxation (leisure)
  - 2.2.7 Other (Utilities).

**B. Income/Wealth Accumulation or Realization**

**3. Household and Village Problems (By Type and Intensity on the Poor)**

**3.1 Basic Needs**

3.1.1 Food Related Problems (Explain)

3.1.2 Clothing Related Problems (Explain)

3.1.3 Shelter Related Problems (Explain)

3.1.4 Freedoms Curtailed (Explain)

**3.2 Social Services and Merit Goods**

3.2.1 Major diseases (human, livestock/animals, crops) and related problems (Explain)

3.2.2 Education (supplies, quality, quantity, access, etc) (Explain)

3.2.3 Hunger and unsanitary situations (Explain)

3.2.4 Transport/Marketing Bottlenecks (Explain)

3.2.5 Other (Utilities, Extension and Entertainment) (Explain).

**4. Institutional (Venn) Diagrams**

These are meant to provide information about closeness to, and integration of H/H and individuals with, institutions, affiliations, groupings and associations. Such institutions provide for partial compensation for

the deprivations and powerlessness of the poor. They provide a web of safety nets for fall-back in crisis. In more formal arrangements they may form a convenient conduit/intermediation for the local level savings and investment processes. The within-household dynamics are not priority groups (In rural African societies these are taken for granted), but those transcending HHs.

Three critical areas of inquiry are relevant:

1. Total number of such institutions and their sizes (shown as "sets" or "venn diagrams"; their numbers, representing multiplicity; their sizes referring to membership numbers).
2. Structure of Membership, criteria and critical activities (venn diagram on sets used to show on disjointness).
3. Linkages between groups (and the relative weights given by beneficiaries) in areas of activities, funds, inputs and outputs (shown by arrows, dotted or bold, linking the venn Diagrams).

As a group activity (focus group discussion) there will be, where possible, separate exercises for men and for women. The group would be asked to rank such institutions (composite weights/valuation by beneficiaries) on scales of 1-10 (if more than 10 existed) or simply to rank them. The major types of typical institutions are: Church groups, Women's groups, cooperatives, farmers groups, rotating savings and credit societies, burial societies, mosque groups, youth groups, religious groups (Christian, Muslim, other), political organizations, animal husbandry groups, etc. In the field for each of the identified association a complete trend analysis and future prospects analysis is usually done as part of the critical data to be generated.

## 5. Gender Analysis

This is one group activity mapping household gender to household assets (Two groups: one of men and another of women). For each asset four questions are posed:

- who acquires or is responsible for the acquisition of the asset in question (Husband, wife or Both)?
- who in the family owns the asset (husband, wife or both)?
- who uses or is usually accessible to it (Husband, Wife or both)?
- what happens to the asset when the household @breaks up@ due to separation, divorce or death of the Head of the Household (usually the father)?

In cases where ownership, access/use and inheritance provide the security of the relevant individual, and may provide for collateral/security in the event of desired access to credit, loans and external (non-grant) sources of financing investment, gender analysis goes beyond talking about household security (to individual security). Credit and loans are rarely ever given to a household but to individuals: credit to women in particular may require that the women themselves have assets that can act as collateral. In some African societies there is a very clear wedge between security providable in asset form by men and by women within the household due to traditions, customary laws, religious law and other regulations on property rights.

In the actual process of group discussions (or even before) a masterlist of assets for gender analysis may be prepared to guide and speed up the discussion.

## 6. Savings and Credit Analysis

This is another group activity, by gender. It involves the formal and semi-formal institutions typically intermediating the Savings-Investment Processes. The group is required to rank (to a score of 100% total) various forms of Savings and Credit with respect to such criteria as distance, interest, security/collateral, convenience and access as shown below (Columnwise scoring totalling 100%).

Saving	Form of Savings (Examples)					
Criteria for ranking	POSTAL	UPATU	CRDB	NBC	CATTLE	Others
Distance						
Interest						
Security						
Convenience						
Access						
Total Score	100	100	100	100	100	

Credit	Form of Credit (Source) (Some Examples)					
Criteria for ranking	POSTAL BANK	UPATU	CRDB	NBC	CATTLE	Others
Distance						
Interest						
Security						
Convenience						
Access						
Total Score	100	100	100	100	100	

**Key:** UPATU = Rotating Credit/Savings Associations (ROSCAs)  
 CRDB = Cooperative and Rural Development Bank  
 NBC = National Bank of Commerce

Note that ranking can also be done across a row, in which case that would involve fixing an Attribute (e.g., Distance or Convenience) and ranking the institutions using the Attribute as the reference point (or the standard). Composite ranking can also be involved where both the Attributes and the Institutions are ranked simultaneously.

## 7. Key Informants Interviews

The Study Team would seek credible information of oral nature from treasures of memory from elders and community leaders, current and past village leaders, sectoral experts, stakeholder, teachers and the like. The information to be generated would be part of vindication, or otherwise, of that obtained by other means, and would include:

- Oral history of village and major structural changes and experiences
- Trend analysis of levels of living and coping mechanisms
- Independent discussion of poverty characteristics, wealth ranking and indicators of stress and laxity/leisure
- Analysis of Trust as a Concept and (if and) how one can identify people and groups or institutions and institutional arrangements that can be trusted. This is particularly important when dealing with intervention intermediation that may involve financial matters
- What holds for the future of the village, in view of trend analysis.

At the district level the use of District Workshops and the Debriefing Sessions may play the role of Key Information'

interview also, especially if the relevant questions about the villages covered are posed.

**A Note on Focused group Participants:**

**a. Combined Groups:**

Village leaders would be asked to provide key personnel so that gender, age, literacy/education, occupation and locational balances in the village are well represented.

**b. Gender specific groups:**

Critical elements are age and literacy/education balances to facilitate dialogue (language and literacy) and to gain from memories and experiences (thus reasonable education and middle and old age mixes are critical).

**c. Key informants:**

Mainly Village elders, both women and men; current and former village leaders; village experts in various sectors e.g. agriculture, health, education, social welfare, community development, etc.

**APPENDIX 3:**

**POVERTY PROFILE: ULANGA DISTRICT**

**Programme of Activities**

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Team Members</u>
1/7/96	Travel to Mahenge	All
2/7/96	District Meetings	A,B/M,K.
3/7/96	Prepare introductory letters and Programme. Visit Mawengo Uponera	A,B/S,E
4/7/96	Visit Kituti, Chigandugandu	A,B/S,E.
5/7/96	Cluster One	A,B/S,E/S,G/P,L/M,K
6/7/96	" "	"
7/7/96	Cluster Two	"
8/7/96	" "	"
9/7/96	Cluster Three	"
10/7/96	" "	"
11/7/96	Cluster Four	"
12/7/96	" "	"
13/7/96	Briefing	"
14/7/96	Cluster Five	"
15/7/96	" "	"
16/7/96	Cluster Six	"
17/7/96	" "	"
18/7/96	Cluster Seven	"
19/7/96	" "	"
20/7/96	Cluster Eight	"
21/7/96	" "	"
22/7/96	Cluster Nine	"
23/7/96	"	"
24/7/96	Cluster Ten	"

25/7/96	" "	"
26/7/96	Travel to Dar	"

Key

Cluster 1	Mowenge
Cluster 2	Chigandugandu
Cluster 3	Kiwa
Cluster 4	Upanera
Cluster 5	Kivukoni
Cluster 6	Ingoni
Cluster 7	Njiwa
Cluster 8	Sofina,ji
Cluster 9	Igawa
Cluster 10	Misogasa

#### **APPENDIX 4:**

#### **LIST OF THE STUDY TEAM**

- |    |                  |                    |
|----|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Ms. A. Ballart   | Team Supervisor    |
| 2. | Mr. S. Ebenezeri | Research Assistant |
| 3. | Miss F. Lyimo    | Research Assistant |
| 4. | Miss. S. George  | Research Assistant |
| 5. | Mr. M. Kisaka    | Research Assistant |

Other people contacted at the District level

- |    |                       |                                   |
|----|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Mr. H. H. Hida        | DED                               |
| 2. | Mr. E. L. Nkinda      | District Planning Officer         |
| 3. | Mr. S. Ogare          | District Engineer                 |
| 4. | Mr. C. M. Lihengilimo | District Cancellor                |
| 5. | Mr. A. M. Bahati      | Ag. District Treasurer            |
| 6. | Mr H. Clegg           | Programme Coordinator (Irish AID) |

**APPENDIX 5:**

**SELECTION OF CLUSTERS BY CRITERIA GIVEN**

Category	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Zones:										
Highland zone	x	x								
Middle Altitude				x		x	x			
Inland zone			x		x			x	x	x
2. Social services:										
School	x	x	x <sup>a</sup>	x	x	x <sup>a+b</sup>	x	x <sup>a</sup>	x <sup>a</sup>	x
Health facility			x <sup>a</sup>		x <sup>a</sup>	x <sup>a+b</sup>		x <sup>a</sup>	x <sup>a</sup>	x <sup>a</sup>
Water supply (source):	x <sup>c</sup>	x <sup>c</sup>	x <sup>c</sup>	x <sup>d</sup>	x <sup>c</sup>	x <sup>c+d</sup>	x <sup>d</sup>	x <sup>c</sup>	x <sup>c</sup>	x <sup>c+d</sup>
3. Remoteness from major centres			x	x						
4. Rural			x			x	x	x		x
5. Semirurban	x	x			x				x	
6. Transport access:										
Access	x	x			x	x	x	x		x
Non access			x	x						
7. Occupation:										
Fishing					x		x	x	x	
Agriculture (Comm)					x					
Agriculture (Sub)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Livestock										

**Key:** 1 = Nawenge, 2 = Upenera, 3 = Chigandugandu, 4 = Kituti, 5 = Kivukoni, 6 = Iragua, 7 = Njwa, 8 = Sofmajiji, 9 = Misegesi, 10 = Igawa

**Health:** a = Missionary, b = Government, a + b = both

**Water:** c = shallow wells, d = other sources, c + d = both



**APPENDIX 7:  
SEASONAL CALENDER BY CLUSTER  
Cluster 1: Mawenge**

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Rains	XX	XX	XXX	XXX						X	X	X
Maize: Preparation								X	XX	XXX	XX	X
Maize: Planting	X										XXX	XX
Maize: Weeding	XX	XX										
Maize: Harvesting			X	XXX	XXX							
Beans: Planting			XX	XXX								
Beans: Harvesting					X	XXX	XX					
Cassava: Harvesting	XXX	XX	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	XX	XX
Banana	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	XX	X	X	X
Livestock: Grazing						XX	XX	XXX				
Lugging							XX	XX				
Wage employment					XXX	XXX	XX	X				
Other											X	XX
Stress: Food	XXX	XX	X									
Stress: Clothing	XXX	X										
Stress: Shelter		XX	XXX	XX	X							
Stress: Health	XXX		XX	X								
Stress: Sanitation			XXX	XX	X							
Stress: Nutrition	XXX	XX	X								XX	XX
Stress: Transport		XXX	XXX	XX		X						
Stress: Marketing						X	XXX	XX	XX			

**Clusters 2: Uponera**

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Rains	XX	XX	XXX	XXX	X	X				X	X	XX
Maize: Preparation								X	X	XX	XXX	
Maize: Planting										X	XX	XXX
Maize: Harvesting			XX	XXX								
Cassava: Harvesting	XX	XX	X	X	X					X	X	XX
Beans: Harvesting		XX				XX	XX					
Sorghum: Harvesting												
Stress: Food	XXX	XX	X	XX	XX				X	X	XX	X
Stress: Shelter			XX	XXX	XXX							
Stress: Health	X	XX	XX	XX	XX							
Stress: Transport		X	XXX									
Stress: Nutrition	XX	XXX								X	X	XX
Stress: Marketing	X	XXX	XX	X								

### Cluster 3: Chigandugandu

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Rains	XX	XXX	XXX	XX	X						XX	XX
Maize: Preparation									XX	XX	XXX	XX
Planting	XX											XXX
Weeding	XXX	XX	X									
Harvesting				XXX	XX	X	X					
Paddy: Preparation				XXX							XX	XXX
Planting	XXX	XX	X									XX
Harvesting					XXX	XXX	XX	X				
Corn: Preparation	XXX	XX										
Planting		X	XX	XXX								
Harvesting						X	XXX	XXX	XX			
Sesame: Planting	XXX	XX	X									
Harvesting		X			XXX	XX	X					
Other activities:												
Logging							XX	XXX	XX	XX		
Livestock					XX	XX	X					
Stress: Food	XX	XXX	XXX	XX	X						X	XX
Clothing	XX	XX	XXX	XX								
Shelter			XXX	XXX	XX							
Health	XX	XX	XXX	XXX	XX	X					X	XX
Transport	XX	XX	XXX	XXX						X	XX	XX
Marketing						X	XX	XXX				
Nutrition	XX	XXX	X								X	XX
Vermin	XX	XX	XXX	XX	XX	XX						

### Cluster 6: Iragua

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Rains		XX	XXX	XXX	XX							
Paddy: Preparation												
Planting	XXX	XXX	XX							XX	XX	XXX
Harvesting					XX	XXX	XX					
Maize: Preparation											XXX	XX
Planting	XXX			XXX	XX	X						
Harvesting												
Other activities:					XX	XXX	XX	XX				
Fishing						X	XX	XXX	X			
Logging												
Stress: Food	XX	XXX	XX								X	XX
Health	X	X	XXX	XXX	XX							
Clothing	XXX	XX	XX	X								
Shelter				XXX	XX	X						
Sanitation			XX	XXX	XX	X	X	X	XX	XX		
Nutrition	XXX	XX	X									
Transport	XX	XX	XX	X	X					X	XX	XX

### Cluster 7: Njiwa

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Rains	XX	XX	XXX	XXX	XX	X					X	X
Paddy: Preparation												
Planting	X	XX	XXX	XX						X	XXX	XXX
Harvesting					XX	XXX	XX	X				
Maize: Harvesting						X	XX	XX				
Cotton: Preparation	X	XX	XX									
Harvesting						X	XX	XXX				
Other activities:												
Livestock		X	XX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XX					
Fishing							XX	XXX	XXX			
Logging					XX	XX	XX	XX	XX			
Stress: Food	XX	XXX	XX	X								
Shelter				XX	XX	X						
Clothing	X	XX	XX	XX								
Health		XX	XX	XXX		X	XX	XXX				
Extension services	XX	XX	XX								XX	
Nutrition	XX	XX	XX							X	XX	X

### Cluster 8: Sofimajiji

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Rains	XX	XX	XXX	XX	X						X	X
Paddy: Preparation										X	XX	XXX
Planting	X	XX	XXX									
Harvesting					XX	XXX	XX	X				
Maize: Preparation										X	XX	XX
Planting	XX	XX										
Harvesting							XX	XXX	XX			
Cotton: Planting		X	XX	X								
Harvesting								XX	XXX			
Stress: Food	X	XX	XXX									
Clothing	X	X	XX	XX								
Shelter				XX	XXX	XX						
Transport	X	XX	XXX	XX	XX						X	X
Diseases			XX	XXX	XX				XX	XX	XXX	
Education	XX	XXX	XXX									

### Cluster 9: Misegesi

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Rains	XX	XX	XXX	XX	X						X	XX
Paddy: Preparation									XX	XX	XX	XXX
Planting	XXX	XX										X
Harvesting					X	XXX	XX	XX				
Maize: Preparation									XX	XX		
Planting					XX	XXX	XX				XXX	XX
Harvesting				XX	XX	XX						
Cassava: Planting												
Harvesting	X	XX	XX	XX	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Stress: Food	X	XXX	XX	X								
Clothing		X	XX	XX								
Shelter		X	XXX	X								
Health		XX	XXX	XX								
Nutrition	XX	XXX	X									
Transport	X	XX	XXX	XXX	XX	XX	X	X				
Market services						XX	XXX	XXX	X	X		
Other activities:												
Logging					XXX	XX	X					
Hunting							XX	XX	XX			
Migration							XX	XX	XX			
Livestock				X	XX	XXX	XX	XX				

### Cluster 10: Igawa

	J	J	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Rains	x	yx	xxx	xxx							x	x
Maize												
Preparation									x	x	xx	xx
Planting											x	xx
Harvesting			x	xx	xxx	x						
Faddy												
Preparation									x	xx	xx	
Planting	xxx	xx	x		xx	xxx	xxx	x				
Harvesting												
Cotton												
Planting	x	yx	y									
Harvesting								xx	xxx	xx		
Other activities:												
Fishing						xx	xxx					
Logging						x	xx	xx	xx	xx		
Migration							xxx	xx	xx	x		
Stress:												
Food	x	xxx	xx	x								
Clothing		xx	xx	xx								
Shelter						xx	xx	xx				
Diseases			xxx	xx	xx			xx	x	x		
Transport	xx	xx	xxx	xxx	xx						xx	xx
Sanitation				xx	xx	x						
Nutrition	xx	xxx	xx	x							x	x

**APPENDIX 8:**

**SUMMARY TREND ANALYSIS FOR ALL THE CLUSTERS**

Item	Ten Year A go	4 Year A go	Now
1. Basic needs:			
Food: availability	xx	xx	x
Cost/Price of food	x	xx	xxxx
Clothing: Availability	xxx	xx	x
Cost/price of clothing	y	xxx	xxxx
Building materials: availability	xxx	xx	x
Cost/price of building materials	xx	xxx	xxxx
2. Education: Access	x	xx	xx
Cost	xx	xxx	xxx
Quality	xx	xx	xxx
3. Health: Access	x	xx	xxx
Cost	N.A	xx	xxx
Quality	y	xx	xxx
4. Water: Access	xx	x	x
Cost	N.A	N.A	N.A
Quality	xxx	xx	xx
5. Infrastructure			
Roads - Access	xxx	xx	xx
Transport - Access	xxx	xx	xx
- Cost	xx	xx	xxx
6. Economic services			
Credit facilities: Availability	x	xxx	xxxx
Cost	xx	xx	xxxx
Market facilities: Availability	x	xxx	xxxx
7. Changes:			
Soil problems	x	xx	xx
Environment problem	x	xx	xxx
Crop problem	xx	xx	xxx
Migration problem	x	xx	xxx
Employment problem	N.A	xxx	xxxx
Diseases	xx	xx	xxx
Climate problem	x	xx	xxx

**Key.** x = Good, xx = Better, xxx = Bad, xxxx = Worse  
N.A = not applicable

**APPENDIX 9:**

**MAJOR SHOCKS/DISASTERS BY CLUSTER**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Disease										
Cholera	xx	x		xx	xx	x	x	x	x	x
Meningitis		x	x	x	xx		x	x	x	xx
Dysentery			x		x		x	x		
2. Floods		x	xx	xx	xx	xx		x	x	
3. Droughts	x		x			x		xx		

**Key:** x = Once, xx = More than once, Blank = Not affected

**Clusters:** 1 = Nawenge, 2 = Upenera, 3 = Chiganduganda, 4 = Kitulú, 5 = Kivukoni, 6 = Iragua, 7 = Njiwa, 8 = Sofimajji, 9 = Misegasi, 10 = Igawa.





**APPENDIX 11:  
MAJOR PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED BY CLUSTER**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>1. Agriculture related</b>										
- Inadequate production	XX	XX	X	XXX	X	XX	XX	X	X	XXX
- Inadequate farm implements	XX	XX	XXX	XXX	XX	XXX	XXX	XX	X	XXX
- Lack of agricultural inputs	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
- Lack of credit facilities	XX	XX	X	XXX	XX	XX	XX	XXX	XX	XX
- Lack of extension facilities	X	X	XXX	XXX	X	XXX	XXX	XX	X	XXX
- Lack of extension services	XX	XX	XX	XXX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
- Vermin	X	X	XXX	XXX	X	XXX	XX	XX	X	XXX
- Land scarcity			X	XXX	X	XX	XX	XX	X	XX
- Poor land use planning & priority programmes	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
- Floods	X	X	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
- Low producers prices	X	X	XXX							
<b>2. Poor infrastructure</b>										
- Poor roads	XX	XX	XXX	XXX	X	XX	XX	XX	XXX	XXX
- Unreliable transport	X	X	XXX	XXX	XX	XX	XXX	XX	XXX	XXX
- High fares	XX	XX	XXX	XXX	X	XX	XX	XX	XXX	XXX
- Remoteness from main roads			XXX	XXX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
- Remoteness to services	X	X	XX	XXX	XX	X	XX	X	XX	XXX
<b>3. Inadequate social services</b>										
<b>Health</b>										
- Inadequate drugs	X	X	XXX	XXX	XX	XX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XX
- Long distances to facilities	XX	X	X	XX						XX
- Poor health facilities	XXX	XX	XX	XXX	XX	XX	XXX	X	XX	XXX
- Disease epidemics	X	XXX	XX	XXX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
- Increased costs of medicine	XXX									
<b>Water</b>										
- Unreliable supply of water		X	XX	XX	XXX	XX	XXX	XX	XX	XXX
- Inadequate supply	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XXX	XXX	XX	XX	XXX
- Long distance to services	X			XX						XXX
<b>Education</b>										
- Increased school absenteeism		XX	X	X	XXX	XXX	XX	XX	XX	XX
- Poor school attendance		X	XXX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XXX
- Unqualified teacher	XX		XX	XX	XXX					
- Students work on manual	XX			XX						
<b>Labour</b>										
- Lack of teachers motivation	XX	XX	XX	XXX	XXX	XX	XX	XXX	X	X
- Poor building structures	XX	XXX	XX	XXX	XXX	XX	XXX	X	XXX	X
<b>4. Increased prices of basic commodities</b>										
- Fueling	X	XX	XXX	XXX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
- Housing material	XX	XX	XXX	X	XXX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XXX
- Sugar, cooking oil, soap	X	X	XXX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	XX
	XXX	XXX	XX	X	XXX	XXX	X	X	X	X
<b>5. Unemployment</b>										
<b>6. Poor village leadership</b>	XXX	XX	X	XX	X	X	X	X	XXX	XXX
<b>7. Crime</b>		XX	X		XXX	XXX	XX	XXX	XX	XX
<b>8. Alcoholism</b>		XX	X		XXX	XXX	XXX	XX		X
<b>9. Financial</b>										
- Limited banking services	XX	XX	X	X	XX	XX	X	X	XX	XX
- No credit facilities	XXX	XX	XX	XXX	XX	XXX	XX	XX	XX	XXX
- No formal savings/credit schemes	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XXX	XX	XX	XX

Key: X = Cited only, XX = Mild, XXX = Serious, Blank = Not applicable

Clusters: 1 = Nawenge, 2 = Uponera, 3 = Chigandugandu, 4 = Kitub, 5 = Kivukoni, 6 = Iragua, 7 = Njiwa, 8 = Sofimaji, 9 = Misogesi, 10 = Igawa.

**APPENDIX 12:**

**SUMMARY INSTITUTIONAL LINKAGES BY CLUSTER**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Rural Societies	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
2. Women Church groups			x	xx	x	xx	x	xx	x	x
3. Youths church groups				x		x	x			
4. Mosque groups			xxx		xx			xx		
5. "UPATU" or "KUPIANA"	xx	xx			xx					xx
6. Local Cooperative			xxx							
7. UWF	x	x	x	x			x			x
8. Women economic groups	xx		xx			xx			xx	
9. Youth social groups					x		x			xx

Key: x = cited but loose, xx = active, xxx = very active

1 = Nawongu, 2 = Upanera, 3 = Chigandugandu, 4 = Kitul, 5 = Kivukoni, 6 = Inguu, 7 = Njiwa, 8 = Sofima, 9 = Misagesi, 10 = Igawa.

**APPENDIX 13:**

**A SUMMARY OF COPING**

Problem	Coping Strategies
1. Scarcity of food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Begging</li> <li>. Working for food</li> <li>. Reduce number of meals per day</li> <li>. Change of diet from cereals to tubers</li> <li>. Using barter system eg. Exchange other items with food</li> <li>. Selling items to buy food</li> </ul>
2. Economic related	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Reducing purchasing power</li> <li>. Engage in self-employment</li> <li>. Working for others for cash</li> <li>. Petty business</li> <li>. Income generating activities</li> </ul>
3. health related	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Buying medicine in private shops</li> <li>. Support from missionary health facilities</li> <li>. Use traditional healers and birth attendants</li> </ul>
4. Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Reduce the number of children going to school</li> <li>. Engage in petty business and income generating activities to get money</li> <li>. Work for cash</li> <li>. School children work for money to support their education</li> <li>. Support from missionaries and other NGOs</li> </ul>
5. Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Income generating activities to buy inputs</li> <li>. Travelling to look for markets for the crops</li> <li>. Use of game scouts to control vermin</li> <li>. Chasing of vermin by using stones and other facilities</li> </ul>
6. Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Engage in petty business, income generating activities</li> <li>. Migration to towns</li> <li>. Engage in leaf farms, mining and logging</li> </ul>
7. Water related	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Support by the Dutch water project</li> <li>. Using river water and spring water</li> <li>. Travel long distances to fetch water</li> </ul>
8. Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Walking</li> <li>. Use of bicycles</li> <li>. Use of lamas and tractors</li> <li>. Support by the Swiss AID</li> </ul>

**APPENDIX 14:  
ULANGA DISTRICT ORGANIZATION CHART**

