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Visit by Malawi Farmers to Southern Highlands of Tanzania



August-September 2003



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Farmer group activity reports for the DFID
Crop Protection Programme (CPP) Bean
IPM Promotion Project in eastern and
southern Africa.

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H.A. Mziray

For distribution to Village Information
Centres (VICs) in bean growing areas in
eastern, central and southern Africa



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20 ENE. 2005

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Introduction

The bean IPM project activities have had a slow take off at Malawi site because of frequent research staff turn-over. The research staff coordinate farmer activities through the extension service and local government leaders in Malawi. Consequently, farmer activities have not been scaled up to the level of the other project sites (Kenya and Tanzania).

Farmer learning processes elsewhere have revealed that farmers learn faster from their farmer colleagues than from the researchers and extension agents. Such learners quickly adopt and disseminate the new knowledge. To facilitate the Malawi farmers to catch up with the rest of the project participants at the other sites, arrangements were made by CIAT Arusha (coordinating the CPP Bean IPM Project activities) in collaboration with the Southern Africa Bean

Research Network (SABRN) based at CIAT Malawi and Uyoile Agricultural Research Institute (ARI) at Mbeya in southern highlands of Tanzania to facilitate farmer representatives from Malawi project participating groups to conduct a learning tour with farmer groups in Mbeya region.

Five farmers (3 women, 2 men) from Dedza (Central Malawi) were accompanied by one research staff (Dedza substation) and an NGO (Concern Universal) extensionist for the visit to the southern highlands of Tanzania on 30th August to 6th September 2003.

Objective

To enable Malawi bean IPM farmer group representatives to learn, share knowledge and exchange experiences with counterpart farmer groups in the southern highlands of Tanzania (Mbeya region).

Activities

1. Visit to ARI Uyole and Uyole Valley irrigation site on 1st Sept. 2003

Farmers started their tour by visiting the Southern Highlands Zonal Research Centre - Uyole Agricultural Research Institute (ARI Uyole) and nearby Uyole valley



irrigation site under leadership of Dr CS Madata. At ARI, farmers were able to view different types of temperate fruits and vegetables, bean seed sorting and preserved samples of botanical plants and their crude extracts (e.g. *Vernonia* spp. and *Neuratania* sp.).

At Uyole valley they met with the office bearers of the Uyole Valley Farmers' Irrigation Society, an officially registered irrigation farmers' group that was started in 1967 to unite farmers using Uyole stream water for irrigating different crops (beans, tomatoes, carrots, cabbage, onions, fruits, maize, etc.). The society was re-registered in 2002 with the following objectives:

- To maintain farmers' group approach and unity
- To improve farmers' livelihoods and reduce unemployment for youths at Uyole area
- To improve and acquire new agricultural information and technologies particularly those generated at ARI Uyole
- To reduce poverty and generate farm family income.

Uyole valley farmers predominantly grow winter beans under irrigation as a source of the highly valued bean leaf spinach. The most preferred bean type is the new ARI variety - Uyole 94, a branching and leafy type.



Tender leaves can be plucked up to 6 times depending on availability of water for irrigation. According to farmers, leaf

harvesting does not affect the final grain yield.



Farmers have also maintained their local bean cultivars because they are tolerant to frost in June to August and can be planted earlier than the new varieties. All crops are established on individual farmer plots and each farmer has to adhere to land tenure and water use by-laws established by their society and endorsed by the local government.

Crop management practices:

- **Frost on beans:** Farmers use a mixture of soap and water to spray bean foliage. About 40-60gm of powder soap is mixed with 18-20 litres of water and sprayed on to the crop in the field or a quarter piece of bar soap is stirred into 2 l water and the concentrate mixed with 18-20 litres of water. The slippery effect of soap on the leaf surface reduces frost damage particularly in June and July. Alternatively, farmers grow their local **cultivars** in June/July because they are

tolerant and then plant the new and susceptible types in August.

- **Insect pests on beans and vegetables:**

Farmers spray cow urine, and crude leaf extracts from *Tephrosia vogelii* and *Vernonia* spp. to control insect pests especially aphids, bean stem maggots and pod borers on beans and on other crop pests. These technologies were acquired through collaboration with ARI Uyoile and the Bean IPM Project. Other farmers also use black jack (*Bidens pilosa*) crude leaf extract or the mature seed for the same purpose (50 gm of leaves or seeds are pounded and soaked in 1 litre of water for 8 - 10 hours, the mixture filtered and filtrate sprayed on to the crop). Some few well off farmers use conventional insecticides after technical consultations with Uyoile staff (some of the staff are members of the irrigation society).

- **Soil nutrients:** Most farmers use animal manure in their fields. However, tomato and other high value crop farmers also combine the use of animal manure with commercial fertilizers and are convinced of the profits derived from the practice.

2. Visit to Nane Nane Agricultural show grounds and Uyole market on 2nd Sept. 2003

Nane Nane is 8th August that has been declared and annually celebrated as national farmers' day at zonal level. The celebrations normally start on 1st August and closes on 8th August. In the course of that week there are displays of different farmer activities and agricultural products. Each of the seven agric zones organises the event and one of them is selected to house the event at national level. Southern Highlands zone hosted the annual event at Mbeya for 2003. The visiting Malawi farmers toured some of the pavilions at

the show grounds where a number of the demonstrations were still maintained. These included various crops, pasture, forestry, soil conservation and livestock sheds.

At the Uyole market, the visitors were mostly interested in the different bean cultivar grains/seed,



vegetables, root crops and various industrial items (farm implements, textiles and

cloth wear, kitchen utensils, etc.). According to the visitors, prices for different commodities were relatively lower than those at their home markets.

3. Visit to Umalila highlands on 3rd Sept. 2003

Visitors were guided by Mr D. Kabungo (Entomologist) to travel to Mbawi village (about 40 km from Mbeya town) where they were met by the Illembo Division Executive Officer, Ward Executive Secretary, Ward Agricultural Extension Officer, Mbawi village authorities, a representative from a local NGO (Isangati ADP Trust Fund) and their farmer hosts (Mbawi village IPM farmer group - Mbenya).

Umalila highlands are between 1800-2000 metres above sea level and are famous for potato, maize, beans, pyrethrum, temperate fruits, some coffee and vegetable production. Potatoes are planted almost all year round while maize is planted in July/August and beans in March. There were no beans in the field at the time of the visit. Livestock keeping (especially zero grazing for dairy cows and goats), pigery and fish farming are newly adopted

practices. Poultry keeping (local chicken) at small scale household level has been an old practice but farmers have plans to scale it up.

Visitors toured an avocado root stock nursery and a group demonstration plot of grafted avocado seedlings at one of the group farmers' field, several fish ponds at one of the valley bottoms, an improved



firewood stove (uses less firewood and cooks faster than ordinary firewood stove), livestock keeping (dairy cow and pasture production for zero grazing technology)

imported from northern Tanzania through project supported farmer visits and further training at ARI Uyole).

Additional activities viewed by the visitors included displays of different bean seed and potato tubers, botanicals (*Tephrosia vogelii*, *Vernonia* spp. [locally called Lipasapasa], Oyster nut twigs - Kweme in Kiswahili, etc.) and other products (wood ash, cow urine, etc.) that are used in bean IPM experimentation. Mbenya farmer group is also composed of a women group (14 members) whose well-organised choir entertained the visitors and served a very delicious lunch to the gathering. The farmer group was very happy to show the innovativeness of their village council in offering them a piece of land for the construction of their group office which will also house the village information centre (VIC). Group members organised themselves and prepared burnt bricks. The building is under construction with the goal that it will be functional during the first half of 2004.

4. Visit to Mbozi district on 4th Sept. 2003

Mr D. Kabungo led the visitors to make a courtesy call to the District Agriculture and Livestock Development Officer (DALDO) at Mbozi, some 70 km from Mbeya towards the border to Zambia. The district agriculture extension officer (DAEO) accompanied the visitors to Shilanga village. The bean IPM farmer group at Shilanga (Kazi ni Mali) were joined by Satunduma group from Zelezeta village (about 30 km away). The secretary for the Mbenya farmer group in Umalila highlands also participated at Shilanga village discussions, sharing knowledge and exchanging experience with the Zelezeta, Shilanga and Malawi farmer groups. Mbozi is warmer than Umalila and the rest of Mbeya district. The common crops in Mbozi include maize, beans, bananas, Arabica coffee, cassava and sweet potatoes. Most crops (except cassava and some sweet potato) had already been harvested.

Malawi farmers were able to discuss various issues with both groups and also toured several nearby homes of the Shilanga group members to view and discuss issues related to livestock management (dairy cows, pasture production for zero grazing, collection of animal manure,



collection and sale of milk), construction and use of improved firewood



stoves, banana cultivation, brick making, bee farming, underground

water harvesting wells for each household, construction of brick houses with iron roof sheets for each group member, savings and

credit accounts. The savings account has helped the group to fund the education of one group member to university level. The trained member (bachelor degree in economics) is responsible for market search in Dar es Salaam for Shilanga farmers' products. He has purchased a mobile phone to facilitate communication in the village.

While Shilanga groups (several including women



groups) gave the group history and activities as well as allowing visitors to view some of their achievements, the Satunduma group presented a poem on IPM in Kiswahili (Appendices).

Shilanga groups displayed samples of bean variety seeds, botanical extracts and twigs/leaves/tubers (*Tephrosia* sp., *Vernonia* spp. - locally called Isogoyo, *Neuratania* sp. tubers;), neem seed powder, ashes, etc. Both groups had prepared valued presents for the Malawian delegation as well as the project entomologist from CIAT Arusha. Shilanga women groups prepared and served a very delicious lunch made from green bananas and decorated with freshly harvested honey comb and pawpaw fruit slices.

5. Discussion with Southern Highlands Zonal/ARI - Uyole Director on 5th Sept. 2003

The Southern Highlands Zonal Director Dr M Msabaha, who is also the director for ARI Uyole spared time to exchange ideas with the visiting farmers. He reiterated the importance of the visit as a tool to exchange experience and share information among farmers, researchers and

service providers. He also informed the visiting farmers that it is a government policy to empower farmers to enable them to alleviate poverty by appropriately managing their own resources including their environment. He further urged the visitors to continue to strengthen the collaborative strategy as it is one of the most fundamental approaches for farmers to work across the borders in the region.

The visiting farmers thanked the director, researchers, Mbeya farmer groups and their leaders as well as CIAT for hosting and smoothly facilitating their tour of the bean IPM farmer groups in Mbeya and Mbozi districts. Malawi farmers confirmed that they learnt a lot on group dynamics, participatory approaches, IPM technologies, dairy farming, better and improved farmer housing projects, homestead water harvesting, improved clay stoves, dairy farming, appropriate use of botanical pesticides, the close interaction between

men and women (gender equity) in the bean groups, as well as the varied and well organised farmer group activities.

The representative from Concern Universal appreciated the approach in which services reach farmers in a very systematic manner, the provision of breeder seed to farmer groups and the high level of collaboration between various institutions and departments that address farmers' needs in southern highlands zone. The representative from research further pointed out the important role that the farmer participatory research (FPR) approach has empowered the groups that hosted them during their learning tour.

The visitors however, observed with concern the lack of soil and water conservation structures in most of the areas that were visited during that week. Some farmers also noted that monocropped **bean** populations were high compared to their **experience in Malawi.**

List of participants

1. Malawi visitors	
Name	Title
Ms Elizabeth Kawile	Farmer
Ms S Kamwendo	Farmer
Ms S Sitolo	Farmer
Mr B Mpally	Farmer
Mr R Jimu	Farmer
Mr B Chibambo	Extensionist - Concern Universal, Dedza
Mr H Mlenga	Technical Officer, Research
Mr A Kauwa	Driver (CIAT Malawi)
2. Mbeya district	
Mbawi village meeting	
Mr EK Mwaka	Divisional Secretary, Isangati
Mr GA Finga	Ward Agric. Extension Officer
Mr PJ Sanga	ADP Isangati Trust Fund
Mr AS Mwalesa	Ward Executive Officer, Ilembo
Mr Nicodemu Bernard	Mbawi Village extension Officer
Mr Yohana M Kayala	Chairman, Mbawi village
Mr Yisambi Sayile	Mbawi village office attendant
Mr Charles Jimiston	Secretary, Mbenya bean IPM group
Ms Theresia Yohana	Vice Chairperson, Mbenya IPM group
Ms Janeth Elias	Member, Mbenya bean IPM group
Ms Terezia Raphael	- do -
Ms Elizabeth Chachile	- do -
Ms Juliana Charles	- do -
Ms Lenifa Musa	- do -
Ms Shali Daudi	- do -
Ms Edina Yisikaka	- do -

Ms Monica Luche	- do -
Ms Lois Ntuta	- do -
Mr Mwile Mofati	- do -
Mr Mbwiga Sheyo	- do -
Mr Evaristo Kameme	- do -
Ms Taines Kolnery	- do -
Ms Jenitha Sephania	- do -
Ms Kello Anania	Treasurer, Mbenya IPM group
Mr Yohana Kapitao	Member
Mr Yilima Sayile	Vegetable farmer, Mbawi village
Mr Gidion Ndawila	Member
Mr Solomon Likwaja	Primary School Teacher, Mbawi

3. Mbozi district

Shilanga village meeting

Shilanga groups

Mr Bello Mwakapeta	Chairman, Kazi ni Mali group
Ms Rehema Mwakaseghe	Member
Ms Ezelina	- do -
Mr Anganile Kasiba	- do -
Mr Manson Makama	- do -
Ms Sentala Katule	- do -
Ms Mestina Simbeye	- do -
Ms Eietisa Kibona	- do -
Ms Koloso Amisoni	- do -
Ms Roda Dicki	- do -
Mr Andongwisye Mwakyusa	- do -
Mr Andisoni Shilonda	- do -
Mr Williadi Shombe	- do -
Ms Rebecca Masinjala	- do -
Ms Donicca Sichone	- do -
Ms Defina Mbwile	- do -
Ms Rusia Jackson	- do -

Ms Sista Nzunda	- do -
Ms Christina Nzunda	- do -
Ms Angolile Mbughi	- do -
Mr Halimoja Shilanga	- do -
Mr Japhet Kayuni	- do -
Mr N M Mgya	Village Extension Officer
Mr Peter M Lanjau	Mbozi District Agric. Extension Officer
Mr Charles Jimiston	Farmer, Mbenya groups rep., Mbeya
Zelezeta group reps	
Mr Gidion Rungwe	Member, Satunduma IPM group
Mr Asajile Mwakatenya	- do -
Mr Lwitiko Rungwe	- do -
Mr Asajile Rungwe	- do -
Ms Lusia Nkota	- do -
Ms Sara Mbughi	- do -
Mr Luka Mbughi	- do -
Ms Jestina Mbughi	- do -
Ms Donia Msukwa	- do -
Mr Edwin M Mbughi	Chairman, Satunduma IPM group
Ms Rehema Rungwe	Member
Mr Abraham Bukuku	- do -
Mr Rajuni Kisavuli	Village extension Officer
Uyole Agric. Res. Institute	
Dr CS Madata	Southern Highlands Zonal (SHZ) Bean Research Coordinator/Bean Breeder
Mr DA Kabungo	SHZ Bean Entomologist
Mr Hezron Kasege	Driver
CIAT Arusha	
Dr EM Minja	Bean IPM Project Entomologist/Leader

Appendices (Group reports and poem)

1. Mbenya group report

Taarifa ya kikundi

Historia fupi

Kikundi cha wakulima cha Mbenya kipo katika kijiji cha Mbawi, kata ya Ilembo, tarafa ya Isangati, wilaya ya Mbeya, mkoa wa Mbeya. Kikundi kilianza Desemba 1999, kikiwa na jumla ya wanakikundi 25, wanaume 13 na wanawake 12. Kilianzishwa kwa madhumuni ya kufanya utafiti wa kilimo bora cha maharage kwa kushirikiana na ARI - Uyole.

Kutokana na sababu mbalimbali wanakikundi wengine waliacha na kufikia mwishoni mwa 2001 kikundi kilikuwa na jumla ya wanakikundi kumi na sita (wananume 10 na wanawake 6). Mwanzoni mwa 2002 walijiunga wakulima 10 (wanawake 9 na mwanaume 1). Kwa hiyo mpaka sasa kikundi kina **jumla ya wanakikundi 26.**

Shughuli za kikundi

Kikundi chetu kinajishughulisha na kilimo na ufugaji

Kilimo bora cha maharage

Kwa kuwa kikundi kilianzishwa kwa madhumuni ya kufanya utafiti wa zao la maharage, kilianza na shughuli za utafiti wa kilimo bora cha maharage kikishirikiana na ARI Uyole. Kwani ilionekana kuwa maharage ni zao la chakula vile vile ni zao la biashara kwa kijiji chetu na kata nzima kwa ujumla.

Tafiti zilizofanywa na matokeo yake

1. Nyakati za kupanda

Tulipanda tarehe tofauti ili kujua wakati mzuri wa kupanda maharage katika sehemu yetu. Tarehe tulizopanda ni: 15/03/2000, 30/03/2000 na 16/04/2000.

• **Matokeo**

- ❖ **Maharage yaliyopandwa tarehe 15/03** yalishambuliwa zaidi na magonjwa ya maharage
- ❖ **Maharage yaliyopandwa tarehe 30/03** yaliza vizuri
- ❖ **Maharage yaliyopandwa tarehe 15/04** yalishambuliwa na wadudu na hayakukomaa vizuri.

2. Aina mbali mbali za mbegu za maharage

Aina mbali mbali za maharage zilipandwa ili kuona:

- ❖ Aina inayovumilia magonjwa ya maharage
- ❖ Aina inayozaa vizuri

Aina zilizopandwa ni: Masusu, Kablanketi, Kabanima, Uyole 96 na Uyole 98.

• **Matokeo**

Aina ya maharage yaliyoonyesha sifa zote yaani kuvumilia magonjwa na kuzaa vizuri ni Uyole 96 na ndiyo tunayoendelea kulima mpaka sasa.

3. **Jinsi ya kuthibiti wadudu waharibifu shambani**

Wataalamu kutoka ARI Uyole walitufundisha umuhimu wa kutumia dawa za asili ili kupunguza gharama kwa mkulima wa kipato kidogo. Tulifanya jaribio la kulinganisha dawa za kiwandani na za asili. Dawa za asili zilizotumika ni utupa, lipasapasa na kweme.

• **Matokeo**

- Dawa ya kiwandani ilionyesha kufanya kazi vizuri zaidi ukilinganisha na dawa za asili. Dawa za asili zinaonyesha matokeo mazuri ikiwa zitatumika mara kwa mara.

Matatizo ya zao hili la maharage w

Matatizo yangyotusumbua wakulima wa maharage ni pamoja na:

- Wadudu
- Magonjwa

Wadudu

Katika kijiji chetu na kata ya Isangati, wadudu wa maharage wengi ni wa shambani. Baadhi ya wadudu hao ni:

- Funza wa vitumba (Pod borers) - wadudu wanatoboa vitumba (mifuko) vya maharage na kutafuna mbegu
- Selina - wadudu mafuta (Aphids) - wanafyonza majimaji sehemu laini za mmea
- Inzi wa maharage (Bean stem maggots) - funza wanaishi na kuharibu shina la mmea na kusababisha shina kuvimba na kupasuka sehemu ya karibu na usawa wa udongo.

**Uthibiti wa madawa ni ilitokana na
Tatizo la swaduku wa habibu wa maharage
linathibitiwa na dawa za asili na dawa za kiwandani**

Namna ya kutengeneza dawa za asili:

- Chuma majani yaliyokomaa kiasi cha kilo moja na nusu
- Twanga ili kuyalainisha
- Tayarisha maji lita ishirini katika chombo chenye mfuniko
- Changanya majani yaliyotwangwa na maji na sabuni
- Acha kwa siku tatu, kisha chuja mchanganyiko huo na kunyunyizia mimea shambani

Dawa hizi zinatakiwa kunyunyiziwa shambani mara kwa mara na hasa saa za jioni.

Magonjwa

Magonjwa yanayotusumbua wakulima wa zao hili

ni mengi. Baadhi yake ni:

- Shisonta - *Ascochyta* blight
- Zikushile - *Anthracnose*
- Musimwa - Kutu (Rust)
- Madoa pembe ya majani - Angular leaf spot

Ugonjwa mbaya zaidi wa maharage ni zikushile (*Anthracnose*) ambao hushambulia mimea wakati wa mvua nyingi na husababisha hasara kubwa sana kwa wakulima wa zao hili.

Udhibiti wa magonjwa

Hapo awali hapakuwa na njia yo yote ya kudhibiti tatizo hili la maharage. Lakini baadaye watafiti walitufundisha baadhi ya njia zinazoweza kusaidia kudhibiti magonjwa hayo ikiwa ni pamoja na:

- Kupanda kwa wakati unaofaa
- Kupanda mbegu zinazovumilia magonjwa kwa mfano, Uyole 96, 98, nakadhalika.

• Kupanda kwa nafasi inayofaa na hasa kutumia mistari.

Mafanikio katika kilimo cha maharage

- Kujua muda unaofaa kupanda maharage
- Kuongezeka kwa lische bora na pato la kaya kutokana na maharage
- Kutambua baadhi ya magonjwa ya maharage na kufahamu baadhi ya njia za kupambana na magonjwa hayo
- Kujua umuhimu wa matumizi ya dawa za asili
- Kuenea kwa mbegu bora za maharage
- Kuanzishwa kwa miradi ya ufugaji kutokana na kipato cha maharage.

Shughuli nyingine

Baada ya kuwa na uelewa kuhusu kikundi, wanakikundi tumeanzisha shughuli nyingine badala ya kuendelea na shughuli za utafiti wa maharage tu. Shughuli hizo ni:

- Kutengeneza makinga maji
- Kujenga ofisi ya kikundi itakayokuwa na sehemu ya maktaba ya wakulima ili

- Kutunza kumbukumbu
- Mahali pa kujifunzia - semina mbalimbali
- Mahali pa kusomea vitabu, majarida na vipeperushi
- Kuepuka mgongano katika ofisi ya serikali katika utendaji wa kazi.

Miradi

- Ufugaji wa nguruwe
- Ufugaji wa mbuzi dume wa maziwa - bahati mbaya alikufa
- Ufugaji wa kuku (wa kienyeji)
- Utengenezaji wa majiko sanifu (banifu)
- Ufugaji wa ng'ombe wa maziwa
- Ukulima wa samaki

Majaribio yanayoendelea

Udhibiti wa wadudu waharibifu shambani yaani **selina** na funza wa vitumba (Aphids and pod borers) kwa kutumia dawa za asili na za kiwandani

kama ifuatavyo:

- Utupa
- Lipasapasa
- Kweme
- Dawa ya kiwandani
- Bila dawa

Kilimo cha matunda ikiwa ni pamoja na parachichi (Avocado) ambayo yanastawi kwa muda mfupi kwa kutumia njia ya kupachika kijitawi (Grafting). Miche ya aina nne tayari iko shambani:

- Hass
- Mwaikokesya
- Weibal
- Fuarte

Taarifa ya ziara mbalimbali walizoalikwa wanakikundi cha Mbenya na jinsi zinavyowasaidia

a. Tarehe 28/10 - 1/11/2001: Mradi wa TARP II Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) kupitia Taasisi ya Kilimo Uyole ulikialika kikundi chetu

kuwa miongoni mwa vikundi kutoka Mafinga, Ludewa, Iringa vijijini na Chunya kutembelea wakulima na wafugaji wa wilaya ya Mbozi. Kikundi kiliwachagua Bwana Charles Jimiston (Katibu) na Bi Theresia Yohana (Makamu Mwenyekiti) kuwakilisha katika ziara hiyo.

Tulichojifunza katika ziara hiyo ni:

- Ufugaji wa ng'ombe na mbuzi wa maziwa pamoja na nguruwe
- Elimu ya mazingira kama utumiaji wa majiko sanifu na biogas

b. Tarehe 29/4 - 3/5/2002. Kikundi kilialikwa na Isangati ADP Trust Fund kushiriki kwenye semina ya kuweka na kukopa na kilimo biashara iliyofanyika Ileje Rural Development Trust Fund. Kikundi kilimchagua Bwana Kolnery Ntasamaye kukiwakilisha. Tulichojifunza katika semina hiyo ni:

Ufugaji wa kuku na umuhimu wa chanjo

- Ufugaji wa nguruwe
- Kilimo biashara.

c. Tarehe 15/5/2002. Kikundi kilialikwa na ARI Uyole na Mradi wa Bean IPM Promotion (Udhibiti husishi wa wadudu waharibifu wa maharage) kujionea na kujifunza shughuli mbalimbali za ARI - Uyole.

Walioshiriki kwenye ziara hiyo ni: Kolnery Ntasamaye, Theresia Yohana, Charles Jimiston, Kello Anania, Damson Sheyo, Lenifa Musa, Langisoni Mwakawala, Lois Ntuta, Telezia Raphael, Yohana Magungu.

Tulichojifunza katika ziara hiyo ni:

- Majaribio ya kudhibiti inzi wa maharage (Bean stem maggots), Selina (Aphids) and Funza wa vitumba (Pod borers)
- Kilimo cha Soya na matumizi yake
- Ufugaji wa nguruwe na uchanganyaji wa chakula cha kulisha nguruwe
- Kilimo cha maharage kwa ujumla

- Uzalishaji wa miche ya matunda na miti mingine

- Baada ya kuangalia majaribio, vikundi vilivyoshiriki vilipata nafasi ya kubadilishana mawazo juu ya yale tuliyoyaona na shughuli zetu za vikundi.

d. Tarehe 9-12/7/2002. Tulialikwa na mradi wa Bean IPM Promotion kushiriki siku kuu ya wakulima wa maharage huko wilayani Lushoto, mkoa wa Tanga. Kikundi kilimchagua Bwana Kolery Ntasamaye kushiriki ziara hiyo.

Tulichoijifunza katika ziara hiyo:

- Utunzaji wa ardhi kwa kupanda miti na kutengeneza makinga maji
- Ufugaji bora wa ng'ombe na mbuzi wa maziwa hasa kufugia ndani na kustawisha malisho

Matumizi ya mbolea za asili kutokana na mimea inayojulikana kama Tughutu

(Kisambaa) ambayo huitwa Iporoto hapa kwetu

- Matumizi ya dawa za asili mbalimbali ikiwa ni pamoja na mkojo wa ng'ombe, majivu na mimea aina mbalimbali.

e. Terehe 10/9/2002. Kikundi kilialikwa na Isangati ADP Trust Fund kushiriki ziara iliyofanyika Mbozi. Kikundi kilimchagua Bi Elizabeth Chachile kuwakilisha kwenye ziara hiyo.

Tulichojifunza kutokana na ziara hiyo ni:

- Utunzaji wa mazingira
- Utengenezaji na utumiaji wa majiko sanifu (banifu)

f. Tarehe 21-28/9/2002. Tulialikwa na Ofisa Kilimo na Mifugo wilaya ya Mbeya kupitia kwa ofisa Kilimo Kata ya Ilembo kwenda kutembelea wakulima na wafugaji wa Arusha. Kikundi kilimchagua Bi Taines Kolnery kushiriki ziara hiyo.

Tulichojifunza katika ziara hiyo ni:

- Utunzaji wa vyanzo vya maji kwa kupanda miti
- Uvunaji wa maji (ujenzi wa visima na matanki)
- Ufugaji wa kuku, mbuzi na nguruwe
- Upandaji wa miti ya matunda, chakula cha mifugo, mbolea, kuni na mbao
- Ufugaji wa samaki.

g. Tarehe 9-12/11/2002. Kikundi kilialikwa na Mradi wa Bean IPM Promotion kushiriki kwenye Mkutano wa tathimini ya maendeleo ya mradi huko Arusha pamoja na ziara kwa wakulima wa maharage wilaya ya Hai, Mkoa Kilimanjaro. Kikundi kilimchagua Bwana Charles Jimiston kwenda kushiriki kongamano hilo.

Tulichojifunza katika kongamano na ziara hiyo ni:

- Umuhimu wa kuwa na maktaba za wakulima vijijini
- Mapishi tofauti yatokanayo na maharage (mifano nyanyi - mchanganyiko wa maharage,

ndizi na mboga za majani kama majani ya maharage, majani ya maboga, spinachi, mnafu, n.k.).

h. Tarehe 9-13/6/2003. Kikundi kilialikwa na Taasisi ya ARI Uyole kupitia Isangati ADP Trust Fund kwenda kushiriki kongamano la wakulima wilayani Njombe.

- Umuhimu wa kulima mazao ya jamii ya mikunde yaani maharage, kunde, Soya, njegere, *Mucuna*, n.k.

i. Terehe 24-29/8/2003. Kikundi kilialikwa na Isangati ADP Trust Fund kushiriki semina ya kilimo biashara iliyofanyika Ilembo. Kikundi kilimchagua Bwana Mwile Mofali kwenda kushiriki katika semina hiyo.

Tulichojifunza:

- Umuhimu wa uzalishaji bora wa mazao na mifugo kufuatana na mahitaji kwenye masoko tofauti.

Matatizo:

- Ukosefu wa elimu ya kuendeshea kikundi
- Mtaji mdogo
- Kijiji kutokuwa na mpango bora wa ardhi
- Uelewa mdogo wa wananchi kuhusu umuhimu wa kikundi.

Faida:

- Tumepata elimu kuhusu kilimo bora cha maharage
- Kutembelewa na wageni mbalimbali toka ndani na nje ya nchi
- Kupata semina/warsha kutoka taasisi za serikali na NGOs
- Kuhudhuria ziara mbalimbali tulizoalikwa na taasisi za serikali na zisizo za serikali (NGOs, n.k.)
- Wanakikundi kuanzisha miradi mbalimbali waada ya kuongeza kipato kutokana na zao la maharage.

- Urahisi wa kupata elimu kupitia kwenye kikundi
- Kuanza kujengwa kwa ofisi na maktaba ya wakulima kwenye eneo la kijiji
- Kujenga ushirikiano miongoni mwa wanakikundi
- Kuhudhuria maonyesho ya Nane Nane 2001 huko Iwiji na kuonyesha mbegu bora za maharage
- Kujifunza na kupanda miti ya matunda
- Kujiunga na SACCOS (Mifuko ya kuweka na kukopa).

Matarajio:

- Kumalizia ujenzi wa ofisi/maktaba Disemba 2003
- Kupata elimu ya kuendesha kikundi mara nafasi itakapopatikana
- Kila mwanakikundi kuanzishwe miradi ya ufugaji wa ng'ombe wa maziwa

- Kufundisha wengine elimu tuiapatayo
- Kila mwanakikundi kujiunga na mfuko wa kuweka na kukopa (SACCOS)
- Kila mwanakikundi kujenga mtambo wa biogas ili kulinda mazingira
- Kila mwanakikundi kujenga nyumba bora.

Maombi:

Tunaomba kuwa nafasi za ziara/semina zitokeapo, msisite kutualika ili tupate kujifunza zaidi na kuongeza uhakika wa chakula na kipato katika kaya zetu. Vile vile muendeleo kutuletea majaribio mengine na kututembelea.

Mwisho:

Tunashukuru sana ARI Uyole na Mradi wa Bean IPM promotion kwa kutuwezesha kufika hapa tulipo kama wakulima maana tusingejua yote hayo yaliyokwisha kuelezwa hapo juu. Tunawatakiwa maraniko mema katika kazi za utafiti.

Ahsante

Imetayarishwa na Wanakikundi Mbenya na

Kuandikwa na

*Bwana Charles Jimiston, Katibu wa Kikundi cha
Mbenya*

2. Shilanga group report (Kazi ni Mali Group)

Taarifa ya kikundi cha Kazi ni Mali

Historia ya kikundi

Kikundi chetu kimeanza mwaka 1990 kikiwa na wanachama 15 (wanawake 8, wanaume 7).

Kikundi chetu kina uongozi kama ifuatavyo:

- Mwenyekiti wa kikundi
- Katibu wa kikundi
- Mtunza hazina
- Wajumbe 3 wa Halmashauri Kuu
- Kamati ndogo ya mikopo

- **Tuna Katiba** na vitabu vya kumbukumbu mbalimbali za fedha na shughuli zetu

Shughuli za kikundi

- Kilimo cha maharage (Uyole 96, Sinon)
- Kilimo cha mahindi
- Kilimo cha alizeti
- Kilimo cha soya
- Kilimo cha mboga mboga
- Ufugaji

Pia tunashughulika na utafiti mbalimbali kuhusu shughuli zetu za kilimo tukishirikiana na Taasisi ya Utafiti Uyole, Mbeya pamoja na Mabwana shamba wa wilaya ya Mbozi na wa kijiji chetu hapa Shilanga.

Malengo ya kikundi

- Kuinua hali yetu duni na kuongeza kipato kwa familia za wanakikundi
- Kupata elimu ya utafiti wa dawa na mbolea

za asili pamoja na mbegu bora ili kupunguza gharama za uzalishaji na kuongeza kipato chetu. Pia kusambaza elimu hii kwa jamii yote

- Kuhakikisha kila mwanakikundi anapeleka watoto shule ya msingi na kusomesha angalau watoto wawili secondari
- Kila mwanakikundi kuwa na nyumba ya kuishi ya matofali na bati
- Kila mwanakikundi kuwa na ng'ombe wa maziwa
- Kikundi kuwa na maksai na zana zake
- Kila mwanakikundi kuwa na kisima cha maji nyumbani
- Kuwa na mashine ya kusukuma maji kwa ajili ya kilimo cha umwagiliaji
- Kuwa na mashine ya kukamua mafuta
- Kuwa na chama cha Akiba na Mikopo
- Kupata gari la mizigo ili kusafirisha mazao yetu kwenda soko liliko.

Mafanikio

- Kila mwanakikundi tayari amejengewa nyumba ya matofali na bati
- Kila mwanakikundi tayari ana kisima cha maji nyumbani
- Wanakikundi 13 kati ya 15 tayari wamepata ng'ombe wa maziwa
- Kikundi tayari tuna jozi mbili za maksai na vifaa, jembe 2 na mikokoteni 2
- Tayari tumeanzisha chama cha Akiba na Mikopo - Upendo SACCOS
- Tuna majiko sanifu na tumejifunza jinsi ya kuyatengeneza
- Tumepata elimu mbalimbali kwa njia ya ziara na kutembelewa na wataalamu na wanavikundi mbalimbali
- Tunagawa miche ya miti katika shule/makanisa na watu binafsi ili kuhifadhi

- Kikundi kimebahatika kupata elimu na namna ya kuandaa na kutengeneza mbolea asili kama samadi, mboji, n.k.
- Kikundi kimepata elimu ya kilimo cha uyoga (mushroom farming)
- Kikundi kinaendelea na utafiti wa ufugaji wenye tija
- Kikundi kimefanikiwa kumsomesha mwanakikundi mmoja hadi elimu ya chuo kikuu (Shahada ya Uchumi - Bachelor degree in Economics)
- Utafiti wa zao la maharage ambalo ni zao muhimu kwa biashara na chakula lenye soko ndani na nje. Pia linaharibiwa na maadui wawili wakuu ambao ni:
 - Wadudu
 - Magonjwa

Tunapenda kuchukua nafasi hii kutoa shukrani zetu za dhati kwa Taasisi ya Utafiti ya Uyole kwa kukichagua kikundi chetu kuwa kimoja kati ya

vikundi vya kutafiti namna ya kupambana na maadui hawa wa zao la maharage. Baada ya utafiti wa miaka 3 tumegundua kwamba tulivyokuwa tunaelewa juu ya maadui hawa ni tofauti kabisa na hatukujua kwamba kwa kutumia rasilimali tulizo nazo, zinazotuzunguka pande zote tunaweza kuwaangamiza na kuongeza pato letu pasipo kutumia gharama kubwa. Tunawashukuru watafiti wetu kwa kutufungua macho kuona njia rahisi za kuwadhhibiti wadudu waharibifu wa maharage.

Matokeo ya utafiti

Dawa za asili zifuatazo zimeonyesha matokeo mazuri sana kwenye kuwadhhibiti wadudu waharibifu wa maharage ambao ni:

- Lwenya (Bean foliage beetle)
- Funza wa maharage (Bean stem maggots)
- Vitobozi (Pod borers)
- Wadudu mafuta (Aphids)

Utafiti umeonyesha kuwadhibiti vilivyo wadudu hawa kwa:

- Utupa (Sado 1 kwa lita 20 za maji)
- Nyongwe
- Isogoyo
- Mwarubaini

Pia utafiti umetuonyesha kwamba magonjwa ya zao la maharage yanaweza kupunguzwa kwa:

- Kutumia mbegu bora kama Uyole 96 na Sinon
- Kilimo mzunguko
- Kupanda kwa nafasi na kwa wakati
- Kupumzisha shamba

Pia tunapenda kuchukua nafasi hii kutoa shukrani zetu za dhati kwa shirika la CIAT kwa kutuwezesha kwenda ziara mbili (Lushoto - Tanga, Arusha na Hai - Kilimanjaro). Ziara hizi zilileta changamoto kubwa katika kikundi chetu kuona kwa vitendo wenzetu wanavyofanya na kubadilisha uzoefu na tunashukuru sana.

Matarajio yetu

- a. Kuboresha utafiti wa dawa za asili na namna ya kuyaweka yatumike kwa muda mrefu (yaani kuyasindika)
- b. Kwa kuwa elimu hii ni nzuri na muhimu kwa zao letu hili, kikundi kitaendelea kuelimisha jamii yote inayotuzunguka ili wapunguze gharama kubwa wanayotumia kwa kununua dawa na mbolea za kiwandani kwa kutumia dawa na mbolea za asili ili waongeze kipato
- c. Kuendelea kushirikiana na wataalamu wetu kwa tafiti mbali mbali ambazo hatujui na ambazo wanazona ni muhimu kwetu ili tuendeleo kuelimika na kuuvua umaskini hatua kwa hatua hadi ushindi.

Ombi letu

Kikundi kinaomba wataalamu wetu wawezeshwe **kifedha watusaidie kukamilisha matarajio yetu ya kuboresha dawa za asili kwani kila tukiwaona**

wanalia mifuko ni kidogo. Na njia hii ndiyo mwafaka tu kututoa katika dimbwi la umaskini.

Mwisho wa taarifa

Ahsanteni

Katibu

3. Bean IPM Poem from Satunduma Group

Ukumbini twaingia, kwa furaha na amani
Hoja zetu twachangia, unganisha na wageni
Sasa mmeshaingia, Mbeya Mbozi ni nyumbani

Kikundi ni Satunduma, wadudu chawathibiti
Kiko mbele kwa huduma, zingatia mahsariti
Hatutarudi nyuma, wamejiunga kwa dhati
Karibu dakitari Minja, na wenzetu wa Malawi

Dawa zetu za asili, wadudu twakomesha
Tena hazizuru miili, twapenda kuyajulisha

Wala hili sio sili, ukweli twahakikisha

Kwa majina dawa hizi, utupa na isogoyo

Hakika zafanya kazi, tumefanya jaribiyo

Sasa limekuwa wazi, ni haya tuwaambiayo

Elimu imeshapita, uzalishaji wakua

Maharage twayapata, hili wengi wamejua

Mradi tumeupata, aapiem yakua

Elimu aapiem, imesambaa hakika

Mpaka vijiji nane, aapiem yafika

Haichagui wanene, watu wote yawaalika

Twashukuru watafiti, Kabungo Ndege Ulaya

Sasa huu ni umati, kuzungukia wilaya

Wafanya kazi kwa dhati, pasipo manung'uniko

Mama yetu Kapiteni, pamoja na Kisavuli

Katiba ya amani, shirikiano mzuli

Wanakwenda mashambani, bila kujali tumbali

Ombi tushirikiane, watafiti wakulima

Hakika tushikamane, hakuna kurudi nyuma

Ili tuongeze pato, na kazi za kila siku

Tamati tumefikia, twaaga kwa herini

Ni mengi tumechangia, kwa wageni asanteni

Moyo mmeshatutia, kwa kufika kwenu jama

Kwa heri dakta Minja, na wenzetu wa Malawi

AHSANTENI

Ni Bwana Abrahamu

Wanachama wa Mwanachama wa Mwanachama
Wanachama wa Mwanachama wa Mwanachama

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The Report on Visit by Malawi Farmers to Southern Highlands of Tanzania is produced by the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)

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Design and Layout by:
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