

THE CATHOLIC ARCHDIOCESE OF TABORA

# ULYANKULU NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT



April, 2016





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NEEDS ASSESSMENT  
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*Printed by Colourprint Ltd, P.O. Box 44466 – 00100 GPO Nairobi*

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

NNTs	Newly Naturalized Tanzanians
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PALM	Participatory Adult Learning Method
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
UORS	Ulyankulu Old Refugee Settlement
HQ	Headquarters
Kms	Kilometres
TCRS	Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service
Km <sup>2</sup>	Square Kilometre
Ret	Retired
Hon	Honourable
Ms	A neutral alternative to Mrs or Miss
TOTs	Trainers of the Trainees
URTz	United Republic of Tanzania

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# AKNOWLEDGEMENT

**Caritas Tabora** is honourably distinguishing the permission from His Grace Most Rev. Archbishop Paul Ruzoka and the delegates of Catholic Archdiocese of Tabora; their will, made this work possible.

Particularly, we appreciate the support from Dr. Cora Laes-Fettback, Project Officer (Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi Desk) at Misereor Germany, for her valuable advise and encouragement to initiate the discussion with the residents of Ulyankulu Old Refugee Settlement (UORS) for priority needs/problem identification.

We thank the Administrator of Ulyankulu Settlement, Mr. Makungu, for allowing us into the settlement to conduct the research. We owe immense gratitude to the UNHCR Ulyankulu office under the leadership of Ms. Agnes Kanyonyi, for her assistance and mobilisation of the participants for the process, and for providing us with transportation for the entire period of the assessment.



**Plate 1:** Facilitators during a discussion with the head of Ulyankulu Settlement at HQ-Road I  
(Source: Caritas Tabora – 2016)

We wish to thank Fr. Anthony Katoba, Ulyankulu Parish, for his kind support during our stay at Ulyankulu.

Finally, we recognize the support from the local government leaders, Teachers and Health Officers of the particular villages in which the Assessment was carried out. There is list of people who in one way or another collaborated with us to make the Needs Assessment activity possible, we pleasantly thank their contributions!

## PREFACE

“There will always be poor people in the land. Therefore I command you to be openhanded toward your fellow ... who are poor and needy in your land” (Deuteronomy 15:11).

I am delighted to write the preface of this report.

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) needs assessment is a work that has had a long gestation. It is the fruit of a carefully conducted research in Ulyankulu area and a result of a training program on civic education conducted in August 2015. While evaluating the civic education program, community members pointed out a number of community needs beside that of civic education. Some of these problems include: critical shortage of water, lack of agricultural and entrepreneurial skills, gender violence, human trafficking and single mother families.

In order to alleviate the situation, it is necessary to delve into formal as well as entrepreneurial educational skills to the Youth in Ulyankulu.

PRA needs assessment report poses a challenge to all who are committed to building a better world and to improving livelihoods for everyone.

I, therefore, wish to thank Misereor for their support in this regard as well as the Director of Caritas Tabora and the entire staff for enhancing implementation of the program. This report clearly shows the needs of the people of Ulyankulu and calls for all genuine development stakeholders to come in and support this noble cause. I encourage you to read it and join hands with Caritas Tabora in building a better world for new Tanzanian Citizen in Old Ulyankulu Settlement.



+ Paul Ruzoka  
Archbishop of Tabora







## INTRODUCTION

From 28-29 April, 2016, Caritas Tabora conducted the Needs Assessment in Ulyankulu Old Refugee Settlement which is located in Ulyankulu Division, Kaliua District, in Tabora Region. The Needs Assessment aimed at facilitating the Newly Naturalized Tanzanians (NNTs) in Ulyankulu to realize their strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats (SWOT) and priorities along with identifying their crucial needs/problems and prioritize them; developing generative theme; and come up with action plan.

The Needs Assessment Activity was conducted in three villages – one from each ward namely Imara, Ikonongo and Kanindo to represent the whole population of Ulyankulu. Caritas staff divided themselves in three teams according to the number of villages chosen. Fr. Alex Nduwayo, Jackline Mukono, and Francis Kaila went to Ikonongo; Timothy Chombo, Josephine Boniphace and Mhana Boniface went to Imara and; Karimu Mnyongo, Magreth Kusipa and Rodgers Obedi went to Kanindo village. The teams were capacitated and oriented by the Caritas Office before going to the field.

The assessment deployed the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tool, whereby Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was mainly used for data collection.

During the FGD exercise, the participants were encouraged to discuss sensitive issues affecting them positively. This was to help them understand that a problem can once be turned into an opportunity. Generally the discussants were able to identify their crucial needs/problems and prioritize them. Simply, lack of safe and clean water; and lack of agricultural extension services were identified as the most crucial needs. In this regard, interventions from development partners and the government are highly needed to rescue the community of Ulyankulu Settlement.



## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This section presents a summary of the needs assessment findings in a tabulation format. The information presented in this summary includes the identified needs as per their priority, meaning that the first mentioned carries the first priority.

**Table 1:** Summary of Findings of Needs Assessment Interview Conducted by Caritas Tabora – April 2016

RESULTS OF PAIR-WISE RANKING MATRIX						
Rank	Ikonongo		Imara		Kanindo	
	Needs/Problems	Scored (%)	Needs/Problems	Scored (%)	Needs/Problems	Scored (%)
1	Insufficient safe and clean water	20	Lack of farming and livestock education (extension services)	16.1	Insufficient safe and clean water	25
2	Land conflict between farmers and pastoralist	16	Insufficient safe and clean water	14.5	Inadequate health services provision	21.5
3	Need for more Civic education and human rights	13	Inadequate health services provision	14.5	Need for more Civic education and human rights	16
4	Inadequate education on reproductive health	12.4	Inadequate Access to secondary school education and adult learning	11.5	Inadequate provision of girl education at secondary school level	14.3
5	Human trafficking	11.2	Insufficient agriculture inputs (seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides, (high purchasing cost)	10.7	Inadequate entrepreneurship education and Saving and Credit Schemes	10.7

Rank	Ikonongo		Imara		Kanindo	
	Needs/Problems	Scored (%)	Needs/Problems	Scored (%)	Needs/Problems	Scored (%)
6	Single mothers	8.7	No access to saving and credit services	9.1	Lack of farming and livestock education and extension services	8.9
7	Patriarchal system	7.5	Gender violence	6.8	Land conflict between pastoralists and farmers	3.6
8	Inadequate Access to secondary school education and adult learning	6.2	Gender segregation	6.1	Gender violence and patriarchal system	0
9	Lack of farming and livestock education and extension services	5	Inadequate participation of women in politics and leadership	6.1		
10			Lack of knowledge on Malaria, HIV and syphilis (prevention)	2.3		
11			Problem of single mothers	1.5		
12			Lack of balance diet education	0.8		
<b>Total (%)</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>

## CHAPTER ONE

# THE OVERVIEW

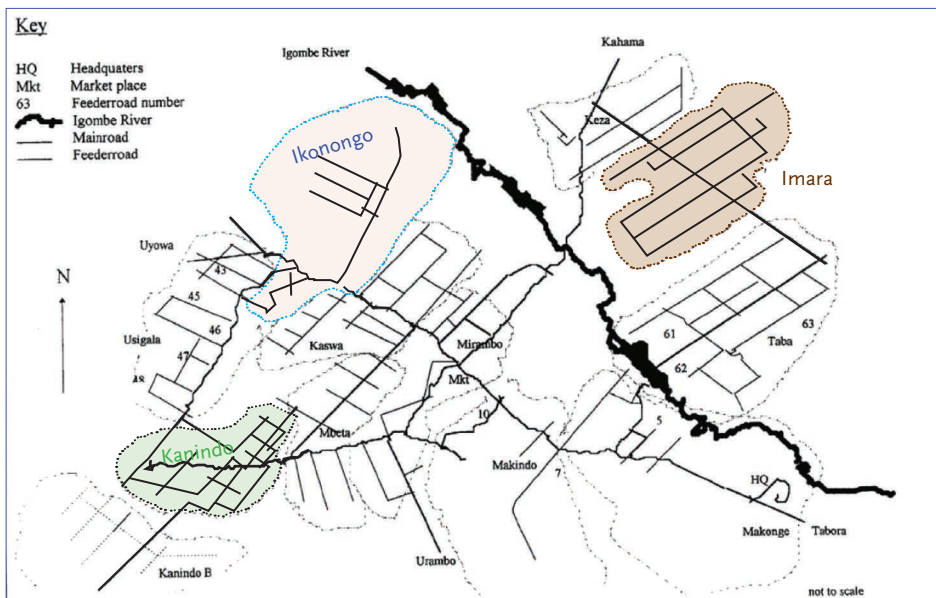


**Plate 2:** One of the housing types of Ulyankulu, at least this has solar power panel. (Source: Caritas Tabora – 2016)

### 1.1 Social Biographic Information of Ulyankulu

Ulyankulu Old Refugee Settlement is located on both sides of Igombe River in Kaliua District of Tabora region in Tanzania. It is about 90 Kms West of Tabora Municipality and 90 kms from Kaliua Administrative HQ as well. Ulyankulu is located at latitude 4°40' South and longitude 32°10' East. It lies between 990 metres and 1,230 metres above sea level.

Map 3.3 Ulyankulu Refugee Settlement, Source: TCRS, unpublished



Ulyankulu Old Refugee Settlement including three sited villages in the Needs Assessment (Source: TCRS, unpublished)

## 1.2 Settlement and Population

The settlement was established in 1972 to host Hutu refugees from Burundi. The size of the settlement is approximately 1,200 km<sup>2</sup>, comprising of 11 villages which are subdivided into 64 streets/ roads. The settlement commenced with a total population of 24,000 refugees.

According to 2012 census, the total population of Kaliua District was 393,358. Out of that total sum, Ulyankulu Settlement had a population of 68,960 (34,138 male and 34,822 Female). Among the population, about 55,000 were Newly Naturalized Tanzanians (NNTs), including some refugees from Burundi who opted to repatriate but, later claimed that their intention was wrongly recorded by the clerks during 2007 registration exercise. Population growth rate in Kaliua District Council is 4.8% while in the settlement is 5.4%. Currently, the total population at Ulyankulu settlement is about 70,000, out of which 12,000 residents are considered to be locals.

**Table 2:** Population distribution per Ward in Ulyankulu Old Refugee Settlement (*Source: UNHCR Office, Ulyankulu – 2016*)

Ward/ Villages	Total Population
<b>Kanindo ward</b> (Mbeta, Kanindo, Usigala and Mapigano villages)	23,561
<b>Milambo ward</b> (Kaswa, Mkindo, Makonge and Ikonongo villages)	27, 433
<b>Igombe Mkulu ward</b> (Taba, Imara and Keza Villages)	17,966
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,960</b>

### 1.3 Long-term solution for 1972 Burundian caseload in the settlement

In search of a lasting solution for the 1972 Burundian refugee caseload, the government in collaboration with UNHCR, conducted a verification exercise, the population figure was 55,000. The refugees were presented with a choice to either voluntarily repatriate to their country of origin or apply for citizenship. A total number of 47,020 refugees opted to apply for citizenship while 6,452 volunteered to repatriate.

Naturalization Certificate distribution was symbolically inaugurated by the then President of Tanzania, H.E. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete on October 14, 2015, in Tabora region followed by a general Citizenship Certificates' distribution in the settlement as seen in the picture on the next page.



**Plate 3:** Certificate Distribution Day; above Picture Ms Agnes Kanyonyi. Below Picture: Ret. President Hon. J. Kikwete Providing Certificates to qualified NNTs (Source: UNHCR Ulyankulu Office – 2016)



## 1.4 Basic Services

Kaliua being one of the seven new districts in the Tabora region faces a lot of structural challenges with regards to health services, education and other economic infrastructure. The same situation affects Ulyankulu Settlement. The table below indicates basic services in Ulyankulu Settlement in comparison to Kaliua District as a whole.

**Table 3:** Basic Services in Ulyankulu Settlement compared to the whole of Kaliua District  
(Source: UNHCR Office, Ulyankulu – 2016)

Description	Total in the District	Total in the Settlement	Remarks
Health centres	2	1	One of the Health centre belongs to Roman Catholic Church
Dispensary	39	5	
Primary schools	94	15	Shortage of 792 teachers in the district School dropout rate is approximately 30% in the settlement
Ordinary secondary school	14	2	One is in the process of being reopened.
Advanced secondary school	1	0	

### Note on Education

*Primary school enrolment age: Government standard 06-07 years old; current situation/ actual in Kaliua district: 07-10 years due to distances from the schools. Primary school teacher's ratio: Government standard 01:45; current situation/actual 01:85.*



# THE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

## 2.1 Methodology and processes

This Needs assessment tool is a combination of the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and the Participatory Adult Learning Method (PALM). Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with men and women alone was mainly used in Problem/Need identification. Therefore, the Needs Assessment was limited only to the following tools:

- a) Resource mapping/ Analysis;
- b) SWOT analysis;
- c) Transect walk and;
- d) FGD for Problem identification.

While facilitating the community to identify their crucial needs/problem, the following criteria were set and considered:

- The problem occurs too frequently (*frequency*);
- The problem has lasted for a while (*duration*);
- The problem affects many people (*Scope, or range*);
- The problem is troublesome to personal or community life, and intense (*severity*);
- The problem deny people of legal or moral rights (*equity*);
- The issue is perceived as a problem (*perception*).

Resource mapping, transect walk, SWOT analysis and FGD were conducted on day one. Problem ranking was conducted on day two when the facilitators had already exploited data during the PRA session.

During ranking, feedback session was conducted. At the same time, the project team presented to the participants the results of the PRA session in a systematic way. The team also asked the group for verification or modification.

It was important that the participants identified with the results and more importantly recognised that the results described their actual situation. At the end of the feedback session, the discussants identified 3-4 of the most pressing needs/problems. They also did pinpoint topics which they wished to start dealing with.

The facilitators applied *Pair-wise Ranking Matrix* to rank the identified needs. The method matched well with setting criteria for ranking. The facilitators and the discussants further agreed to consider the following criteria for ranking:

- (a) Affecting big population;
- (b) Affecting women badly;
- (c) Affecting children badly.

Using *Pair-wise Ranking Matrix*, the target groups were guided by Caritas staff to identify their needs and rank them accordingly.

## **2.2 Results Presentation**

This section presents results of all the tools applied during the needs assessment activity. It also includes results on the SWOT analysis, resource mapping, transect walk, and the FGD.

### *2.2.1 Results on the SWOT Analysis*

This section presents overall results of the SWOT analysis of three villages namely: Imara, Ikonongo, and Kanindo. The tool revealed to the community how important it is for them to know the capacity they have in dealing with their needs/problems. The idea is that they should be able to turn a problem into an opportunity. They proved that it is possible.

**Table 4:** SWOT analysis results for three Villages of Ulyankulu

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Experienced and dedicated farmers.</li> <li>▪ Strong Local leadership.</li> <li>▪ Favourable land for agriculture</li> <li>▪ Available primary education facilities.</li> <li>▪ Strong community partnership and collaboration among villagers.</li> <li>▪ Available Traditional water sources including the Igombe River.</li> <li>▪ Available health facilities.</li> <li>▪ Big population of more than 50,000 people.</li> <li>▪ Having Tanzania Citizenship.</li> <li>▪ The villages have strong ethical values and strategies to preserve good morals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of Agriculture extension service.</li> <li>▪ Inadequate utilization of the available resources.</li> <li>▪ Diminished resources and soil fertility due to population increase and land misuse.</li> <li>▪ Land conflict between farmers and pastoralists.</li> <li>▪ Not being able to access land legally (land title deeds).</li> <li>▪ Men’s tendency to squander household incomes.</li> <li>▪ Less participation of women in Leadership and Government</li> <li>▪ Lack of farming inputs</li> <li>▪ Inadequate human resources in education and health facilities</li> <li>▪ Dispensaries are not well equipped.</li> <li>▪ Alcohol addiction affecting a majority of the men.</li> <li>▪ Household expenditure decisions dominated by men.</li> <li>▪ Poor road networks</li> <li>▪ Lack of adult education</li> </ul>
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maize, paddy and tobacco farming.</li> <li>▪ Execute free movement.</li> <li>▪ Collaborate with Tobacco companies.</li> <li>▪ Harvesting of building stones from the mountains.</li> <li>▪ Attain spiritual services provided in the Churches and mosques for peace and reconciliation</li> <li>▪ Make good use of existing market places and the two-times-a-week auctions.</li> <li>▪ Encourage women’s participation in elective posts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Draught</li> <li>▪ The government continuous closure of secondary schools.</li> <li>▪ Lack of access to financial capital from Micro-finance institutions.</li> <li>▪ Lack of agriculture extension services.</li> <li>▪ Unwillingness to adopt modern farming practices.</li> <li>▪ Dishonest tobacco companies which do not pay farmers</li> <li>▪ Political instability</li> <li>▪ Persistent squandering of household income for leisure by men.</li> </ul>

### 2.2.2 Results on the Resource Mapping Activity

In all the three villages, Caritas Teams guided the participants in mapping their resources. Participants were able to identify their resources and map them on the sketch map drawn on the ground. Resources such as roads, water sources, schools, clinics were identified and mapped. The exercise helped many people to rediscover the resources surrounding them. They were able to identify constraints that limit full utilization of the resources.



**Plate 4:** Discussants mapping their village and its resources on the ground at Imara Village  
(Source: Caritas Tabora – 2016)

### 2.2.3 Results on the Transect Walk Activity

Facilitators and community members made a general tour of the area to reflect on the physical environment and infrastructure. It was another way to verify resources or strengths identified during the SWOT analysis. The exercise was very successful because the villages are well planned with straight roads and clear streets.

### 2.2.4 Results on the FGD

The Focus Group Discussion was successfully conducted in all three villages namely: Ikonongo, Imara and Kanindo. It was an important tool used for needs identification.

Men and Women were grouped separately in order to encourage women to discuss sensitive issues in an open and courageous way. We learnt that women in Ulyankunlu traditionally are not allowed to speak in front of men. The FGD guide which presents an issue for discussion, probe for causes, and possible solutions was used. Facilitators used this guide to encourage participants identify the needs, perform an analysis on the causes and find possible solutions. They were able to discuss sensitive issues and ultimately identify and rank their crucial needs/problems.



**Plate 5:** “Men and Women were grouped separately in order to encourage women to discuss sensitive issues in an open and courageous way. We learnt that women in Ulyankunlu traditionally are not allowed to speak in front of men.” (Source: Caritas Tabora – 2016)

More results on the problem identification and ranking are presented in following chapters that give the brief of each village, starting with Ikonongo, Imara and then Kanindo. Results per each village are followed by the description (situation analysis) of three prioritized needs.



## CHAPTER THREE

# IKONONGO VILLAGE



**Plate 6:** Facilitators in discussion with Ikonongo Village Leaders (Source: Caritas Tabora - 2016).

### 3.1 Results on Problem Identification and Ranking at Ikonongo village

Ikonongo village is found in Milambo ward of Ulyankulu Settlement. Milambo ward has four villages namely Kaswa, Mkindo, Makonge, and Ikonongo. Our findings are based on Ikonongo Village which was taken as sample to represent the whole ward.

Participants in Ikonongo village were able to identify nine crucial needs and ranked them as per their priority by using the pair-wise ranking matrix. The results are presented in the Table on the next page.

**Table 5:** Pair-wise Ranking Matrix- Ikonongo

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Lack of farming and livestock education and extension services		2	3	4	1	6	7	8	1
2. Patriarchal system	1		3	4	5	6	2	8	2
3. Inadequate education on reproductive health	3	3		4	3	6	3	8	3
4. Lack of clean and safe water	4	4	4		4	4	4	4	4
5. Inadequate access to secondary school education and adult learning	5	5	3	4		6	7	8	5
6. Need for more civic education and human rights	6	2	6	4	6		7	8	6
7. Single mothers	7	2	3	4	7	6		8	7
8. Land conflicts between farmers and pastoralist	8	8	8	4	8	6	8		8
9. Human trafficking	1	2	3	4	6	5	7	8	

Results of Pair-wise Ranking Matrix- Ikonongo		
Problem	Score (%)	Rank
Insufficient clean and safe water	20	1
Land conflict between farmers and pastoralist	16	2
Need for more Civic Education and Human Rights	13	3
Inadequate education on reproductive health	12.4	4
Human trafficking	11.2	5
Single mothers	8.7	6
Patriarchal system	7.5	7
Inadequate Access to secondary school education and adult learning	6.2	8
Lack of farming and livestock education and extension services	5	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	

### 3.2 Description of the prioritized needs in Ikonongo Village

Participants in Ikonongo village discussed their needs and were facilitated to rank them. The first ranked crucial needs/problems were insufficient clean and safe water, land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists; Need for more Civic education and human rights.

The following is a short description of the crucial needs as it was discussed by participants at Ikonongo village.

### 3.2.1 *Insufficient clean and safe Water*

#### Main sources of water

Ikonongo village faces the challenge of lack of permanent sources of water. The assessment found two main sources of water, precisely, 66 shallow wells and 2 dams. All the sources are seasonal. Out of the 66 wells only 11 persists the dry season.

**Table 6:** The sources of water at Ikonongo Village (*Source: Village Government Office, Ikonongo – 2016*)

S/n	Type	Active	Inactive	Total
1	Ponds	35+	-	35+
2	Shallow wells	11	55	66
3	Dams	1	1	2
4	River	-	-	-

All the sources of water are seasonal. They dry up in early June every year till the rainy season in November. This indicates that water shortage in Ikonongo village and also in Milambo ward persists severely for almost four months, that is July, August, September and October.

#### Distance to sources of water

Residents of Ikonongo village have to walk long distances in search of water. The average distance to the permanent sources of water is 5-6 km and above. This means that people spend more than 6 hours searching for water instead of engaging in other small income generating activities during the dry season. As a result majority remain poor without permanent sources of income.

#### Collection of water

The role of fetching water is the sole responsibility of women and children. Only when the situation is critical can a few men willingly collaborate with their women in water collection. The women mainly carry buckets of 20 litres of water on their heads; some may use bicycles to carry 3-4 buckets of 20 litres on each trip.



**Plate 7:** A girl collects water using a bicycle (Source: Caritas Tabora – 2016)

### Uses of water

The collected water is used mainly for domestic purposes. The team observed the unnecessary destruction of water sources by animals and by random gardening at the banks of the water sources. It would be advisable to find alternative ways of preserving water sources by watering animals away from the water sources. This could be achieved by setting water divergences for animal drinking, farming and other activities.

Even though the dispensary records 100 deliveries per month, it sadly lacks proper water infrastructure. Participants revealed that the biggest problem in the dispensary is the lack of access to clean and safe water necessary for provision of health especially during delivery. Unfortunately, the team noted that expectant women are forced to carry with them buckets of water whenever they go to deliver.

The photo on the next page shows how pregnant mothers suffer from water problems in Ikonongo Village.



**Plate 8:** The buckets of water are a sign of the difficulties faced as a result of water shortage at Ikonongo Dispensary (Source: Caritas Tabora – 2016)

The discussants in Ikonongo village all agreed that cattle are the main cause of the drying up of the water sources. Tilling, soil erosion and destruction of the grass canopy which preserves water from evaporation are also major contributors. Should this tendency continue, it will lead to the drying up of the water sources (as some are already dry) resulting into an acute water shortage.

During the survey, due to grazing on the community dams, one dam was found to be dry. It only had some small ponds which are dug during severe dry periods as shown in the picture on the next page.



**Plate 9:** Ikonongo Village Secretary spotting the water sources during Transect Walk Exercise. (Source: Caritas Tabora – 2016)

### 3.2.2 Land Conflict

Participants in Ikonongo village identified land conflict as one of the sensitive problems affecting them. It was ranked second. Land conflicts in Ikonongo are mainly caused by the tendency of Newly Naturalized Tanzanians (NNTs) illegally selling pieces of land to the natives (mainly the Sukuma people). The natives use the small land for livestock keeping. Due to the small sizes of the land, the pastoralists are forced to graze on other people's land hence causing land disputes.

Another major cause of land conflict is the introduction of rice farming. Plots for rice farming were never set during the land distribution to the refugees. The farmers therefore resort to obtaining land through scrambling and grabbing. This also leads to conflict.

### 3.2.3 Civic Education

FGD participants in Ikonongo revealed that the previous Civic education seminars offered by Caritas was very beneficial. They however pointed out that the coverage – trained people and topics covered – was very limited. During

their discussion they found some gaps with regards to topics of sensitive issues that they would like to be covered as part of the civic education.

#### Gaps Found:

- Tips on national security;
- Judicial procedures;
- Local government and administrative boundaries;
- Different political roles and governmental duties;
- Local integrations between new citizens and indigenous citizens;
- Procedures on presenting complains to local leaders;
- Human rights, democratic roles, principles and responsibilities.





# IMARA VILLAGE



**Plate 10:** The Stone that indicates Imara Primary, Kindergarten and Adult Education school (Source: Caritas Tabora – 2016)

## 4.1 Results on Problem Identification and Ranking at Imara Village

Imara village is found in Igombe ward. The ward is comprised of three villages, namely, Imara, Keza and Taba. The ward is located in the North East of Ulyankulu Centre. It has a population of 22,561 people according to Tanzania National Census of 2012. Cash crops cultivated in Igombe ward, Imara village are: tobacco, rice, nuts and cotton. Food crops include: Maize, rice, cassava, sorghum and beans.

The FGD participants at Imara village were facilitated to identify their crucial needs and ranked them successfully. The results are presented in the table below:

**Table 7:** Pair-wise Ranking Matrix- Imara

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Lack of farming and livestock education and extension services		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Inadequate agriculture inputs (seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides (high purchasing cost)	1		2	2	2	2	2	2	9	2	11	2
3. Gender segregation	1	2		4	5	3	3	3	9	3	11	12
4. No access to saving and credit services	1	4	4		4	4	7	4	9	4	11	12
5. Less participation of women in politics and leadership	1	2	3	4		5	7	5	9	5	11	12
6. Problem of Single mothers (having low income)	1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	6	11	12
7. Gender violence	1	2	7	4	5	7		7	9	7	11	12
8. Lack of education on balance diet	1	2	5	4	5	6	7		9	10	11	12
9. Inadequate health services provision	1	9	9	9	9	9	9	9		9	11	12
10. Lack of knowledge on Malaria, HIV and syphilis (prevention)	1	2	3	4	5	10	7	10	9		11	12
11. Insufficient safe and clean water	1	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	9	11		11
12. Inadequate access to secondary school education and adult learning	1	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	9	12	11	

Results of Pair-wise Ranking Matrix- Imara		
Problem	Score (%)	Rank
Lack of farming and livestock education (extension services)	16.1	1
Insufficient safe and clean water	14.5	2
Inadequate health services provision	14.5	2
Inadequate access to secondary school education and adult learning	11.5	3
Insufficient agriculture inputs (seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides, (cost of purchase)	10.7	4
No access to saving and credit services	9.1	5
Gender violence	6.8	6
Gender segregation	6.1	7
Inadequate participation of women in politics and leadership	6.1	8
Lack of knowledge on Malaria, HIV and syphilis (prevention)	2.3	9
Problem of single mothers	1.5	10
Lack of education on balance diet	0.8	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	

## 4.2 Description of the prioritized needs in Imara Village

Just like in Ikonongo village, problem identification and ranking was also conducted in Imara village. Participants ranked lack of farming and livestock education (extension services), insufficient safe and clean water, inadequate health services provision their first, second and third crucial needs respectively. The following is the description of the crucial needs as discussed by the participants.

### 4.2.1 Agriculture (Need for extension services)

The need for agriculture extension service was given first priority in Imara village among others. To prove this, one of the participants used a Swahili saying: “*Kula lazima kuoga hiyari*” which literally translates to: Eating is a must, bathing is optional. This was meant to underline the importance

of having more food above everything else. The participants expressed their wish for continuous extension services so as to enable them produce and harvest more crops.

### Farming practices

It was observed that a majority of the farmers apply traditional methods of farming which include bush burning during farm preparation; use of hand hoes, lack of use of improved seeds, non-use of pesticides and lack of good storage facilities. The participants concurred that most of them use ashes as a way to protect their crops from being destroyed by pests. This traditional method was found not efficient since the crops were destroyed anyway. For example, it was discussed that while the average plot per family in Igombe ward available for subsistence farming was 2 acres, the average yields of 10 bags was quite low compared to the expected average yield of 20 bags or more. In comparison to cash crops, for example, tobacco, the average produce out of the 2 acres was quite encouraging given an estimated produce of 1,200 kgs. This is mainly due to the extension services provided by tobacco companies. Unfortunately, the tobacco companies provide extension services for tobacco crops only.

While a majority of the farmers do not apply recommended storage practices, interestingly, one of the participants shared his traditional storage method which is very efficient and affordable. The farmer successfully uses local storage facility made from natural bended sticks and plastered with cow dung. This method is quite effective and very cheap. One such facility that costs between Tsh 50,000-80,000 can store up to 100 bags of cereals. Other farmers were willing to adopt it.



**Plate 11:** Facilitators inspecting a sample traditional crop storage basin at Imara Village  
(Source: Caritas Tabora – 2016)

### Need for extension services

Group members when asked why they need extension services, the majority revealed that they believe by having extension services they could produce and harvest more. Besides they know that by applying recommended agriculture practices they would be able to conserve the environment and hence make their land fertile and sustainable. They also wish to learn planting practice, fertilization, application of pesticides, and environmental conservation.

#### *4.2.2 Insufficient Safe and Clean Water*

Lack of safe and clean water was ranked as the second crucial need in Imara village. The table on the next page gives detailed results of the discussion with regards to water problems. The water shortage challenges in Imara encompasses fewer sources of water, distance to the water sources, the role of water collection and water usage.

### Main sources of water

The main sources of water in Imara village are ponds, shallow wells, dams and Igombe river which drains its water into Malagarasi River in Kigoma Region. Just like in Ikonongo village, all the sources are seasonal. They dry up in the early month of June of every year till the beginning of the rainy season in November. It is evident that the shortage of water in Imara village largely in Igombe ward persists severely for almost four months, i.e., July, August, September and October.

**Table 8:** The sources of water at Imara Village (Source: Village Government Office, Imara – 2016)

S/n	Type	Active	Inactive	Total
1	Ponds	30+	–	30+
2	Shallow wells	3	2	5
3	Dams	2	–	2
4	River	1 (seasonal)	–	1

However, due to ongoing activities around the catchment areas such as agricultural activities, cutting down of trees for charcoal and construction, human consumption, etc., the Igombe River dries up even earlier than other sources. However, the facilitators further observed that Igombe river is not intensively utilized. It was their opinion that constructing dams at designated points along its course could help preserve water for use during the dry spells.



**Plate 12:** This picture taken at River Igombe bridge, shows the water level during the rainy season. When the picture was taken, the whole channel seemed to have some drying ponds with no water flowing. (Source: Caritas Tabora – June 2016)

Imara village has one all season shallow well. It has the capacity to serve the whole population of Igombe ward and beyond. The shallow well has no good infrastructure. There is no water pump and the well is not preserved. Farming near and around the well threatens its existence. There is no strategy to enable a bigger population to get served.



**Plate 13:** All season shallow well. (Source: Caritas Tabora – June 2016)

### Distance to sources of water

Just like in Ikonongo village, the water situation in Imara village is worse. Residents have to walk long distances in search for water. The average distance to the permanent sources of water is 5 km. This means that people spend more than 6 hours in search of water instead of engaging in other income generating activities such as small scale businesses, and/or farming during dry season. Water shortage was also found to affect school attendance. For example, the team witnessed pupils had been sent to fetch water during class hours.

### Collection of water

Despite the challenges faced in regards to the distance to the water sources, as stated before, the role of fetching water is left to women and children. Only when the situation is critical can a few men willingly collaborate with women in water collection. Women mainly carry buckets of 20 litres of water on their heads. Some use bicycles.



**Plate 14:** Pupils fetch water during class hours. (Source: Caritas Tabora – 2016)

### Uses of water

The collected water is mainly for domestic use. The team also observed clear separation of sources of water as per purposes. For instance, there are wells set especially for drinking water. Some ponds for washing and house construction activities. There are dams reserved for animals. This habit can only succeed if farmers and the general population in the village resolve to conserve the environment and water sources. The participants confirmed that the water they use for drinking is never treated.

Despite Imara village authorities having separated sources of water per usage as has been described earlier, the facilitators observed – during the transect walk – the unnecessary destruction of water sources by cattle and farming activities on the banks of the reserved water sources. It is their recommendation that the authorities ought to find alternative means to provide water to



the population for domestic use, to water their animals and for other activities such as farming in order to preserve the scarce resource in the village.

Just like in Ikonongo Village, the team observed that cattle are the main cause of the drying up of the water sources through the destruction of the grass canopy which preserves water from evaporation. Other causes such as land tilling and soil erosion are also a major contributor to the destruction of the water points which eventually cause severe water shortage in the region.



**Plate 15:** Cattle drink direct from the dam (water source) (Source: Caritas Tabora – 2016)

#### 4.2.3 *Inadequate health services provision*

Another item given priority by the people of Imara Village is lack of quality health services. The participants pointed out that there are only two dispensaries in Igombe ward. One located in Imara village and another in Keza village. However, it was noted that the facilities are not effectively utilized by the residents due to lack of qualified personnel. For a long time the dispensaries had only one medical attendant. At present they have added one enrolled nurse. Each dispensary today has two health providers while the recommended number is 9 providers per dispensary. Due to this shortage, most of the residents opt for traditional healers using traditional herbs, and traditional untrained midwives for delivery services. For example, an average

of 65 people seek medical services from the facilities per month. Whereas there are only 15 deliveries per month in the facilities, the birth rate remains very high in Igombe Ward.

Besides, the dispensaries in Igombe ward are faced by many challenges which include lack of water, lack of laboratory services and lack of a permanent source of electricity. The dispensaries have no laboratories, as a result, patients have to travel more than 27 km for the service.

Because of cultural beliefs, the team found out that women are not willing to be attended to by male midwives during delivery. They are never comfortable and this can explain why there are few deliveries in the dispensaries. It is believed that they could be more willing to seek medical services from the dispensaries if the attendants were female nurses. This clearly shows the lack of proper health education among the people of Igombe.

#### *4.2.4 Inadequate Access to secondary school education and adult learning*

There is only one secondary school built in Imara village to serve the whole of Igombe ward. Unfortunately, the secondary school was closed down with the aim of being relocated which never happened. Reopening the school has faced a lot of challenges such as lack of laboratory facilities, toilets, administration block, library and teachers' houses.

Igombe ward has three primary schools with a total population of about 2,200 pupils. Every year the primary schools produce more than 90 pupils (about 50% of all who sit for national exams) who qualify to join secondary school. Unfortunately the ward has no secondary school. Standard seven leavers are forced to travel far away from their homes to attend school. Many primary school leavers remain at home due to the distance challenges. Girls particularly are the most affected and drop out of school due lack of dormitories. As a result, the community has come to accept that there is no further education after standard seven. This belief is captured in a local saying: *Ndamaze ishule*, which literally means: *I have finished schooling*.

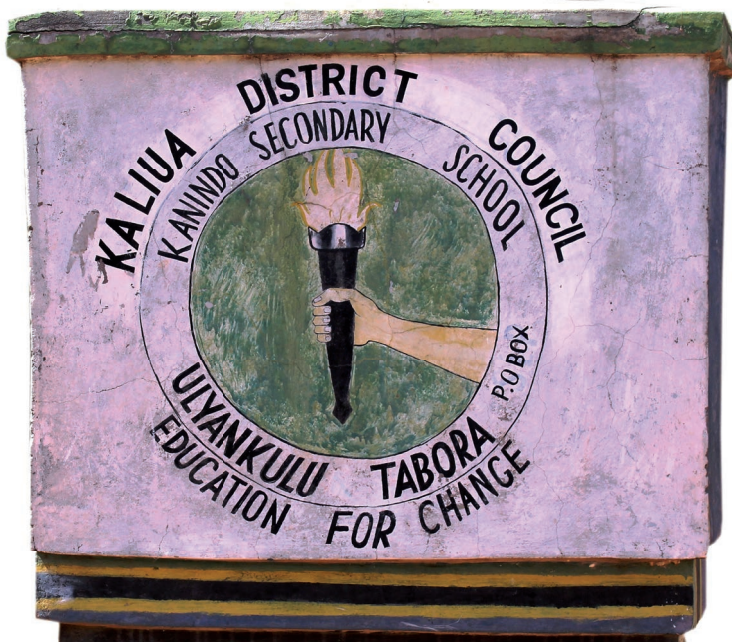
The assessment also revealed that a majority of the residents in Imara village need adult education. During the discussion it was found that in a group of 10 adults aged 40 and above, 8 of them do not know how to read and write. This is equal to 80%.



**Plate 16:** Unaccomplished laboratory and library building at Imara Secondary School (*Source: Caritas Tabora – 2016*)



## KANINDO VILLAGE



**Plate 17:** The Stone that indicates Kanindo Secondary School at Kanindo village (Source: Caritas Tabora – 2016)

### 5.1 Results on Problem Identification and Ranking at Kanindo village

Kanindo village in this needs assessment represented Kanindo ward. The Ward comprises four villages namely, Mbeta, Kanindo, Usigala and Mapigano.

Participants in Kanindo named as priorities three issues of concern in their community: 1) Water shortage; 2) Poor health service provision and; 3) civic education.

**Table 9:** Pair-wise Ranking Matrix for Kanindo village

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Insufficient safe and clean water		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Gender violence and patriarchal system	1		3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Land conflict between pastoralists and farmers	1	3		4	5	6	7	8
4. Need for more Civic education and human rights	1	4	4		4	4	7	8
5. Inadequate entrepreneurship education and Saving and Credit Schemes	1	5	5	4		6	7	8
6. Lack of farming and livestock education and extension services	1	6	6	4	5		7	8
7. Inadequate provision of girl-child education at secondary school level	1	7	7	4	5	7		8
8. Inadequate health services provision	1	8	8	8	8	8	8	

#### Results of Pair-wise Ranking Matrix for Kanindo village

Problem	Score (%)	Rank
Insufficient safe and clean water	25	1
Inadequate health services provision	21.5	2
Need for more civic education and human rights	16	3
Inadequate provision of girl-child education at secondary school level	14.3	4
Inadequate entrepreneurship education and Saving and Credit Schemes	10.7	5
Lack of farming and livestock education and extension services	8.9	6
Land conflict between pastoralists and farmers	3.6	7
Gender violence and patriarchal system	0	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	

## 5.2 Description of the prioritized needs in Kanindo Village

Insufficient safe and clean water, inadequate health services provision, and need for more Civic education and human rights are the main needs/problem according to the residence of Kanindo village in Kanindo ward. Below is what was discussed as crucial needs/problem.

### 5.2.1 *Insufficient clean and safe water*

During the PRA exercise, the need for water was ranked first, having scored 25%. Group members discussed the extent of the scarcity of water in their village. It was noted that as in other villages surveyed, Kanindo faces a severe shortage of water. Despite having many water streams, there is no infrastructure to enable the population access water near their residences. Discussed in the sub-topics below are detailed descriptions of the shortage of water with regards to sources of water, distance to the source of water, periods of severe water shortage, means of water collection, whose role and responsibility is water collection, and water conservation.

#### Main sources of water in Kanindo village

Despite the fact that the village has more than 70 seasonal man-made wells, and 3 all-season dams, the people do not have access to clean and safe water throughout the year. This is because there is no good infrastructure for water supply. Just like in the other two villages, women and children are the ones charged with the role of collecting water. They are forced to walk long distances of up to 2 km to the sources of water.

**Table 10:** The sources of water at Kanindo Village (*Source: Village Government Office, Kanindo – 2016*)

Sn	Type	Active	Inactive	Total
1	Ponds/small wells	20+	50	70+
2	Shallow wells	4	2	6
3	Dams	3	0	3
4	River	0	0	0

During severe dry season, that is, between the months of July to October, women spend more than 7 hours in search of water. At the source of water they have to queue for up to 7 hours.



**Plate 18:** Youth and children waiting for water on a queue at Kanindo village (Source: Caritas Tabora – 2016)

The two major means of transportation of water from the collection points are bicycles and human transport. Women can carry up to 60 litres per trip on a bicycle while they can only carry 20 litres per trip. Carrying water on the head is very exhaustive and subsequently render women and children less active in other household chores.

Through the transect walk exercise which aimed to identify resources, it was observed that community members conduct farming activities near the sources of water. As is evident in the picture on the next page, there are tomato plants, onions and traditional vegetables only one metre from the well. During the discussion, group members agreed that this is one of the major causes of destruction of water sources. They agreed to have strategies by collaborating with village leaders to stop human activities near the water sources.



Group members, asked about the best source of water in their environment, proposed to have improved wells and dams for water conservation.

### 5.2.2 *Inadequate health services provision*

There is only one dispensary in Kanindo village. The dispensary serves 4 villages within the settlement and the nearby residential areas. The dispensary is located about 10-12 km away from the residence of the community members. The existing dispensary is in poor condition, the facilities are old. There are only 2 health providers while the recommended is 6-9 providers. Participants concurred that the health service provision in Kanindo is a very big challenge.



**Plate 19:** Above: Maternity Building of Kanindo Dispensary. Below: Mothers sharing a bed soon after delivery. (Source: Caritas Tabora – 2016)

### 5.2.3 *Need for civic education*

Group members discussed and ranked the need for more civic education as the third challenge by importance. They pointed out that the previous civic education provided by caritas in August 2015 reached very few people. They indicated that the TOTs faced a lot of challenges including not being accepted just because they are also new citizens. A majority questioned whether their fellow new citizens could be competent civic educationists as per Tanzania laws. During the discussion one member notably quoted the bible saying in Swahili: *Nabii hakubaliki nyumbani kwake*, which literally means a prophet is not accepted at home. This implies that the TOTs are not capable of imparting civic education knowledge to many people. The participants proposed the following sub-topics for continuous civic education::

- Community integration between new citizens and native citizens;
- Clear roles and responsibilities of political leaders and local government leaders;
- Rights and responsibility;
- Peace and harmony.

# REFLECTION

### 6.1 Consolidated Reflection on Results

The Needs Assessment results of the three villages are summarized and reflected upon in this section. The reflection is limited to discussing the first three issues ranked first second and third in all three villages. They include: lack of water; lack of farming and livestock education (extension services); inadequate health services provision; need for more civic education and human rights; land conflict between farmers and pastoralists.

Results show that all the three villages have some common needs. For example, the need of water was ranked first in two villages namely Ikonongo and Kanindo, and second in Imara village. Facilitating teams also verified this situation by observation. Except in Imara where there is a seasonal river, Igombe river, the other villages have no permanent sources of water. Women spend more than half of the day looking for water. There are some few efforts to deal with the situation from the government due to limited resources.

Apart from water scarcity, need for more civic education and human rights appeared to be a crucial need in two villages, Ikonongo and Kanindo. In both villages, discussants expressed high need for civic education. They affirmed that the previous training conducted by Caritas Tabora was very beneficial to them, only that few people were trained as TOTs who faced a lot of challenges (including not being accepted due to false belief that a new citizen can't teach fellow new citizen) while trying to disseminate civic education to others. As a result, majority TOTs were discouraged and stopped. Nevertheless, there are still many topics of great concern. For instance, the previous training excluded the native Tanzanians and that is one of the reasons why there is still passive community integration between NNTs and native Tanzanians.

Another sensitive issue which appeared in two villages is inadequate health services provision. The problem is critical in Imara and Kanindo. The major constraint is insufficient health providers as it was found that mainly the dispensaries have 2-3 health providers while the required is 6-9 providers. There is only one Clinical officer at Ulyankulu Health Centre serving a population of about 60,000.

Also the discussants revealed that male nurses are traditionally not accepted by delivering mothers. The case is manifest in Imara village where pregnant women prefer traditional midwives as opposed to qualified male midwives. As a result the pregnant mothers don't go at all to the dispensary.

Contrary to Ikonongo and Kanindo, the discussants in Imara villages consider lack of agriculture extension services their first priority. Through the discussion, it was revealed that they only get extension services on tobacco farming provided by tobacco companies leaving them without knowledge on food crops and other cash crops. They don't apply any recommended practices for modern agriculture, that's why their crop production is very low, even though they are quite hard workers. This situation applies to the whole of Ulyankulu settlement only that Imara gave it first priority.

Despite being mentioned as a critical issue in Ikonongo only, land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists do exist in Ulyankulu settlement, the tendency for the new citizens selling land to indigenous Tanzanians still exists, and is resulting into many land disputes between farmers and pastoralists. Also land problem is propagated by the fact that the land in use is very small since greater part of land in Ulyankulu is still reserved and not de-gazetted for local community use. That's why no one is able to obtain land title deeds.

## **6.2 Other Identified Problems/Needs in Ulyankulu**

In this report, only three problems that face each village have been discussed, yet the discussants mentioned a lot of problems that face their society. Keeping in mind, Needs Assessment conducted concentrated only in top three ranked problems, it should not be concluded that they are the only problems of Ulyankulu. With unlimited resources, Caritas Tabora could go deeper and include other problems mentioned by the discussants.

Other challenges that were mentioned by participants of Imara were:

Insufficient agriculture inputs (seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides, (high purchasing cost)
No access to saving and credit services
Gender violence
Gender segregation
Inadequate participation of women in politics and leadership
Lack of knowledge on Malaria, HIV and syphilis (prevention)
Problem of single mothers
Lack of balance diet education

Other challenges that were mentioned by the discussants of Ikonongo were:

Inadequate education on reproductive health
Human trafficking
Single mothers
Patriarchal system
Inadequate access to secondary school education and adult learning
Lack of farming and livestock education and extension services

Other challenges that were mentioned by the discussants of Kanindo were:

Inadequate provision of girl-child education at secondary school level
Inadequate entrepreneurship education and Saving and Credit Schemes
Lack of farming and livestock education and extension services
Land conflict between pastoralists and farmers
Gender violence and patriarchal system



# CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

A study into the experience of the people of Ulyankulu is very complex and what the *Needs Assessment activity for the problem identification* tried to do was to shed some light on some of the major issues facing the Settlement. In this chapter, we shall explain and summarize the main points discussed in the whole document and to then propose and recommend other areas that, we think, could be of interest to the Government, Non-Governmental Organizations, educationalists, researchers and others Needs Assessors within and outside Tanzania.

## 7.1 Conclusion

Since scarcity of water has been mentioned in all three villages and that the facilitation team has proved through the transect walk activity, it can be concluded that the major challenge in the settlement is access to clean and safe water for human consumption among many others. The situation in a way creates gender violence and exploitation of women and girls who are to search for water by any means. Girl's school performance is also affected due to the fact that they are forced to drop for some days searching for water while boys continue with classes.

The social infrastructure in the settlement especially the access to education, health facilities and safe and clean water have been a constant struggle for refugees. The lack of opportunities for post primary education has limited the opportunity for the people in the Settlement to become marketable in the world today..

The inadequate health facilities have caused many unnecessary deaths especially among children and mothers. Worse still is the absence of HIV/AIDS

education and lack of testing mobilization in the Settlement, a situation that has condemned men and women in Ulyankulu to live in the darkness of ignorance, and therefore being exposed to the risk of contracting the virus.

Finally, the economy in Ulyankulu has gone down because few years ago NNTs were not given the same opportunity as locals to carry out their activities freely. The land given to these NNTs – 34 years ago – is going through a lot of pressure from a population that has increased and has been repetitively exploited and exhausted it over the years. Consequently food security is threatened, to a point that people are no longer sure of getting their daily bread.

## 7.2 Recommendations

The following are some of the recommended angles:

- i. Methodically, in the next sensitization session on the first three topics which were chosen, it is recommended to use PALM to make a deeper analysis of the problem and to identify practical solutions.
- ii. Having observed that water is the main problem in Ulyankulu Settlement, it is recommended that immediate intervention from the government and the private stake holders (organizations) is required to rescue the situation for the well-being and dignity of the people of Ulyankulu. Opportunities such as the Igombe River and many shallow wells could be used for diverging the water and have the storage dams that could exist even during dry season.

During the Transect Walk Exercise, we observed many shallow wells and water sources are not properly maintained and conserved. The water fetched is not clean and safe. Residents do not have the practice of treating water for drinking or cooking hence this tendency sometime causes typhoid fever, bacterial infections, abdominal and other intestinal diseases. We call upon the people of Ulyankulu to adopt the habit of boiling or chemically treating water.

Environmental conservation education is highly needed in the settlement. This education will play multiple functions: such as soil fertilization, catchment areas preservation, forest sustainability, farming practice which are environmental friendly and other of the kind.



Other pumping wells only need to be rehabilitated. They have water but cannot be pumped out because of the mechanical problems of the pumps.

- iii. *Other pressing needs include the need for agriculture extension services.* This is important for increasing agriculture productivity and food assurance for the whole year. Extension servicemen could help support farmers and pastoralists on good agricultural practices and other issues related to soil conservations, pests control and favourable crops storage methods. Bee keeping as well as adding value to cattle products could make people of Ulyakulu generate and increase their income.
- iv. *Inadequate health services provision.* As discussed earlier and being aware of the current situation of health services at Ulyankulu, there is need to increase dispensaries, upgrade the present Health Centre to Hospital level and add more Health Centres. Lack of a hospital in the settlement, and one health centre managed by one Clinician does not meet the requirements of the 60,000 population. In all the three dispensaries visited by the team, there is no water. In Imara, Kanindo and Ikonongo dispensaries we observed the presence of water tanks but the infrastructure does not support collection and storage of rain water. Attendants are not enough. Enrolled nurses, assistant nurses and midwives are overloaded with work. In all the dispensaries, the team discovered that the health facilities and equipment do not meet the need. Therefore, Caritas Office recommends to the URTz Government and other private organizations for a speedy support to overcome the root problem and its effects.
- v. *Need for civic education.* This was the main reason for this Needs Assessment activity. In the past, Caritas Tabora with the support of German Misereor foundation provided Civic Education to some villages of Ulyankulu. The education was helpful and beneficial. It helped NNTs to familiarize themselves with the voting procedures in the 2015 General Election. As discussants explained before, they need Civic Education in order to fill the gaps that were elaborated during Discussion (cf. Needs of Kanindo and Ikonongo)

- vi. Land conflicts was discussed and given priority in the villages assessed. The facilitators proved the severity of the problem through the transect walk activity. This means that the people of Ulyankulu face a lot of development, social and economic challenges. However, they have a lot of opportunities and strengths. In that, it is time for private sectors to back up government efforts in dealing with some of the challenges facing the people of Ulyankulu.
- vii. *Inadequate Access to secondary school education and adult learning.* We recommend to the concerned authorities (especially the URTz government) to reopen Imara Secondary School. The illiteracy rate is still increasing in Imara. The Institute of Adult Education should put more effort at reviving the Adult Education Program which existed in the past. As it was assessed, discussants said that in every 10 citizens of Ulyankulu (Imara) 6-8 can neither write nor read. The team saw the efforts of Ulyankulu Catholic Church for improving Adult Education. The church runs St. Ludovic Secondary for Adults. However, the school does not satisfy the need since it does not have adequate education facilities. The buildings are not enough to enrol the massive numbers of those in need of adult education especially girls who did not proceed with secondary education due to early marriages and early pregnancies. This school does not exist in the areas assessed but has a great impact on the people of Imara, Kanindo and Ikonongo. Adding the number of primary and secondary schools is very essential. The government in collaboration with the private sector should come in to provide this much needed service to the people..
- viii. Lastly, despite having a lot of challenges, it can be recommended that the people of Ulyankulu need capacity building to utilize their resources to turn the downward spiral of poverty. Due to historical factors, the people of Ulyankulu face a lot of challenges. The communities should open their eyes and work together with the government and other stakeholders to find long-term solutions to the challenges that face Ulyankulu Old Refugee Settlement.

We, the Caritas Office, under the Catholic Archdiocese of Tabora, call you again to *open the charitable eyes* for Ulyankulu and every vulnerable community in the world. *Let's open our eyes, the Ulyankulu society is waiting for us!*



**Plate 20:** ‘Open your Eyes’ Ulyankulu Community is waiting for us. (Source: Caritas Tabora – 2016).



## LIST OF APPENDICES

# Appendix I: NEEDS IDENTIFICATION TOPICS GUIDELINES FOR FGD

Problems/Needs	Causes	Potentials/Proposed Solutions
<b>Agriculture</b>		
Average Size of Plots:		
Soil Fertility:		
Land Title/Ownership		
Cash Crops:		
Food Crops:		
Plant Diseases:		
Animal Diseases:		
<b>Division of Labour</b>		
Kind of Work Done:		
Working Hours per Day:		
Collaboration:		
<b>Income</b>		
Sources (IGAs or entrepreneurship for Men/Women):		
Household income Expenditures:		
Savings and Credit (Proportion/Access/Utilisation):		

Problems/Needs	Causes	Potentials/Proposed Solutions
<b>Decision Making/Family</b>		
Family Income:		
Assets:		
Expenditure (who discusses decides):		
Female Leadership:		
Knowledge about political, human, women's and children's rights:		
<b>Marriage/family</b>		
Marriage Age/Birth Frequency:		
Bride Price:		
Human trafficking:		
Separation/Divorce:		
Single Mothers:		
Gender Based Violence/Alcohol Abuse/Prostitution:		
<b>Nutrition</b>		
Staple Food: ( what they cultivate)		
Quantity: (number of meals)		
Quality/Knowledge about good diet: what they eat		
Food Distribution/Discrimination:		
<b>Health:</b>		
Main Sickesses:		
Who are mostly affected:		
HIV/AIDS Awareness:		
Hygiene/Sanitation Facilities:		

<b>Problems/Needs</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Potentials/Proposed Solutions</b>
Safe Water:		
Sources:		
Housing:		
Child Care:		
Health Services:		
<b>Education</b>		
Literacy Level:		
Percentage of Children in School: (girl and boy)		
Girl Child Education:		





# Appendix II: CHECKLIST FOR DISCUSSANTS ON THE PRIORITY NEEDS

## A: INSUFFICIENT SAFE AND CLEAN WATER

1. Main sources of water:
  - a) Type 1 ..... No.....
  - b) Type 2 ..... No.....
  - c) Type 3 ..... No .....
  
2. Distance to source of water: km ..... Hours.....
  
3. Is there laundry washing, showering or agriculture activity near source of water? .....  
.....
  
4. Number of months when the community experiences severe lack of water. List them .....  
.....  
.....
  
5. Means of transport for collecting water .....  
.....  
.....
  
6. How much water can be carried at one trip? .....  
.....
  
7. How difficult is it to obtain water (eg need to get up early, long queue etc .....  
.....  
.....
  
8. Who collects water? .....  
.....

9. What would you do in extra time if you did not have to collect water? ...  
.....  
.....

10. Uses of water .....  
.....  
.....

11. Which source of water is the best in your area? .....  
.....  
.....

12. Do you treat water? .....  
.....

13. Any Private organization engaging in water provision .....  
.....  
.....

14. Water sources survey (walk around and see the water sources; take photos). Write what you have observed  
.....  
.....  
.....

**B: INADEQUATE HEALTH SERVICES PROVISION**

1. Number of health facilities .....

2. Type of health facilities .....  
.....

3. Requirement of health facilities .....

4. Number of health providers working at the mentioned facilities .....  
.....  
.....

- 5. Are the health providers enough? .....
- 6. Requirement of Health providers .....
- 7. Any Private organization engaging in health provision .....

**C: NEED FOR MORE CIVIC EDUCATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

- 1. Was the previous civic education program was beneficial? .....
- 2. Any gap that the previous civic education program didn't cover
  - a) .....
  - b) .....
  - c) .....
  - d) .....
  - e) .....
- 3. Reasons for need of civic education .....

**D: LAND CONFLICT BETWEEN FARMERS AND PASTORALIST**

Reasons propagating land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists:

- a) .....
- b) .....
- c) .....
- d) .....
- e) .....

**E: LACK OF FARMING & LIVESTOCK EDUCATION  
(EXTENSION SERVICES)**

- 1. Farming methods currently used .....  
.....  
.....
- 2. Reasons underlying the need for extension services
  - a) .....
  - b) .....
  - c) .....
- 3. Kind of required extension services they expect to get
  - a) .....
  - b) .....
  - c) .....
- 4. Cash crops
  - a) .....
  - b) .....
  - c) .....
  - d) .....
- 5. Food crops
  - a) .....
  - b) .....
  - c) .....
  - d) .....
- 6. Average plot farmed per family, cash crops ..... acres
- 7. Average plot farmed per family, food crops ..... acres
- 8. Average yields per acre Cash crops ..... bags
- 9. Average yields per acre food crops ..... bags
- 10. Tools used for farming .....  
.....

II. How They:

- a) Prepare farms .....
- b) Apply recommended planting spaces .....
- c) Select seeds for planting .....
- d) Conduct weeding. ....
- e) Apply fertilizers .....
- f) Store foods. See if they have storage facilities at their household

12. Go round to see their farms and try to relate the farm situations and the need for extension services, then write what you have observed.

.....

.....

.....

.....

**F: INADEQUATE ACCESS TO SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION AND ADULT LEARNING**

- 1. Number of secondary schools..... list names .....
- 2. Ratio of student enrolment per year.....  
.....
- 3. What is the ratio between of teachers and students.....  
.....
- 4. Is there advanced level secondary school? .....
- 5. Any strategy from the government or other stakeholders concerning Advanced Secondary School. ....  
.....
- 6. Hindrances for having advanced secondary school .....
- 7. Any opinions on adult aducation .....



# Appendix III: CHECKLIST FOR KEY INFORMANT

## A: SOCIAL BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. Geographical coverage of Ulyankulu Settlement ..... km<sup>2</sup>
2. Total population of Ulyankulu settlement (per ward sex): .....

Ward	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total</b>			

- a) Indigenous .....
- b) New citizens .....
- c) Refugees .....
4. Number of Health facilities in operation .....
- .....
5. Number of School facilities in operation .....
- .....

## B: PRIORITY NEEDS

6. Down here are some issues prioritized by the community as crucial needs. Kindly give us your opinions with regards to:
  - a) Extent of shortage of water in Ulyankulu (Sources – type and number, distance)

.....  
.....

- b) Secondary school education: provision and facilities requirement (quality; why some secondary schools are closed?)

.....  
.....

- c) Health service: provision and facilities requirement (health providers and facilities)

.....  
.....

- d) Extent of land conflicts between farmers an pastoralists (land titles)

.....  
.....  
.....

- e) Extent of need for extension services

.....  
.....

- f) Extent of need for civic education and human rights

.....  
.....

7. Any government strategy with regards to:

- a) Shortage of water

.....  
.....

- b) Secondary school education

.....  
.....



- c) Agriculture education and extension service  
.....  
.....
- d) Health service  
.....  
.....
- e) Land conflicts  
.....  
.....
- f) Civic education and human right  
.....  
.....

8. List of other organizations operating in Ulyankulu (arrange by its importance as perceived by the community)

- a) .....
- b) .....
- c) .....
- d) .....
- e) .....

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) needs assessment is the work that has had a long gestation. It is the fruit of a carefully conducted research in Ulyankulu area and as a result of a training program on civic education conducted in August 2015.

PRA needs assessment report poses a challenge to all who are committed to building a better world and to improving livelihoods for everyone.

This report clearly shows the needs of the people of Ulyankulu and calls for all genuine development stakeholders to come in and support this noble cause.



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