

SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

Country: Tanzania

Project/Initiative Title: Co-operative Education Centre - Pemba Island

Nos. farmers: 150

Hectares: 100

Agro-Ecological Zone: III

Improvement types

1x	2	3	4	5	6x	7	8	9
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Success and Limits to spread

Success	Limits
1b, 3c, 3e	3b

A. Key Impacts

A2 – Impacts on natural capital

Very few of the societies with whom we work ever applied pesticide/fertilizer. Now that government subsidies have been removed on these external inputs (e.g. a packet of fertilizer at 700 shillings 2 years ago now costs 7,000) the likelihood of using such techniques is very remote indeed.

A3 – Impacts on local community (social capital)

I feel this training did strengthen the commitment of the co-operative members to their collective plots because this knowledge represents an inexpensive and relatively easy means to potentially offset what have been declining yields over time, on both co-operative and private plots. I include private because this technology is divisible and easily transferable to both sectors.

A4 – Impacts on households and individuals (human capital)

Our program incorporated 11 co-operative societies (over half being women's societies) that in total would approximate 150-200 people (3 reps from each society attended the seminar making a total of 33 participants). In our follow-up approximately 8 co-operatives were trying to mix organic composting

A5 – Key changes in farm / regional system

We recently completed a 2 week seminar on sustainable agriculture as well as a one week follow-up period to see which agricultural co-operatives were putting theory into practice. The emphasis was on organic composting and tree planting. At this point in time the cultivators are still mixing the compost heaps so I cannot comment on food security issues.

B. Types of Sustainable Agriculture Improvements

Type 1: Better use of available renewable natural capital

- Type 2: Intensification of single sub -component of farm system
- Type 3: Diversify by adding new productive natural capital and regenerative components
- Type 4: Better use of non-renewable inputs and technologies
- Type 5: Social and participatory processes leading to group action for making better use of natural capital
- Type 6: Human capital building through training-learning programmes
- Type 7: Access to Finance
- Type 8: Add value by processing to reduce losses and increase returns
- Type 9: Add value by direct or organised marketing of produce to consumers

	Yes/No	Narrative
Type 1	x	Organic composting and tree planting
Type 2		
Type 3		
Type 4		
Type 5		
Type 6	x	The immediate methodological approach wasn't particularly innovative although it did include joint planning by all parties during the seminar. However, we have worked closely with these societies over the years and in this sense our relationship is relatively participatory and has encompassed various programs and projects.
Type 7		
Type 8		
Type 9		

C. Key Lessons: Success, Spread and Constraints

C2 – Aspects of local/national context contributing to success

- ?? I would say that flexibility of scope of organizational mandate was the greater internal factor impacting positively on this program.
- ?? External linkages were also important. The Ministry of Agriculture seconded a W.I.D. training officer for the technical side of this program. And "AFRICA 2000" (United Nations Agency) financed the program.

C3 – Limitations preventing spread

Speaking from our experience I would prioritize limited local resources as the prime constraint. The CEC swings on Zanzibar are in danger of being closed down due to the financial crisis of the Co-operative College of Moshi (headquarters) which of course you can trace to the SAPs of the World Bank/IMP. However, we have endeavored to register an NGO to service the training needs (widely Defined) of the movement on the Isles to carry the work forward in a more democratically -controlled organization. If a sustainable financial base could be established from both internal and external sources, the undoubtedly the program described could achieve greater success. At present financial support is ad hoc thus pre-empting longer range programming related to sustainable agriculture.

D. Contact Point for Project/Initiative

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