



## KATC PHASE II PROJECT— SPREADING TECHNOLOGY THROUGH FARMER TO FARMER EXTENSION APPROACH

By R. J. Shayo\*

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This being the first issue of our new Newsletter I am taking this opportunity to welcome back our esteemed KATC Newsletter readers who have been inquiring a lot about the famous "Rice and People in Tanzania". After the long silence we are back with two newsletters; KATC News and KATC Taarifa which are in English and Kiswahili respectively. These will enable KATC to reach more people with information and news related to its activities.

In this issue, we will start by introducing our readers to the KATC Phase II Project Model Site Approach through which irrigation schemes in Tanzania and neighboring countries are already learning how to increase land and labor productivity in irrigated rice production and other crops grown under irrigated conditions. The assertion is that irrigation schemes have to be highly productive for them to be justifiable.

This approach is based on promotion of farmer to farmer extension using two categories of farmers in each scheme namely; "Key Farmers" (20 per scheme) and "Intermediate Farmers" (100 per scheme), carefully selected using set criteria. The numbers can be adjusted according to circumstances. However, it is believed that the 120 strong contingents of well trained and practicing farmers will be able to spread improved farming techniques to the rest of scheme beneficiaries through demonstrations in their small groups. There are several steps which KATC followed in order to arrive at this goal;

1. Baseline survey of the whole scheme using various participatory approaches. This is aimed at providing KATC with



In a group picture with KATC personnel is former JICA President Mr. Takao Kawakami (fourth from left) during his official visit to the Centre on 7th Sept.2002. He is flanked with Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security Mr. Wilfred Ngirwa, Moshi District Commissioner Mr. James Ole Melia, JICA Country Representative Mr. Sumio Aoki and MAFS Director of Training Mr. Ramadhani Kapande. Also in the picture are former KATC II Chief Advisor Mr. Hirotooshi Koda, KATC Principal Mr. Richard Shayo and Irrigation Advisor to MAFS Dr. Nozaka.

baseline information about the scheme and helping scheme beneficiaries to identify training needs that will address some of the most pressing production problems.

2. Using criteria agreed upon by stakeholders, 20 Key Farmers are selected from among scheme beneficiaries, and facilitated to attend an on-station key farmers' course of two to three weeks' duration, trying as much as possible to address the identified training needs of the farmers.

3. Conducting an in-field training programme in which the trained key farmers become facilitators and project staff provide backstopping and technical guidance. Each key farmer should train up to five intermediate farmers to start with. Method and result demonstrations are the main activities during in-field training.

4. Follow-up by project staff to assess the impact of training

activities coupled with further technical guidance, adaptability trials etc., to Extension Officers, Irrigation Technicians and Key Farmers.

As agreed during Stake holders' meetings technologies adopted by model-site irrigation schemes will be spread to all other schemes through initiatives from District Councils and Zonal Irrigation Offices.



It is a farmer to farmer extension whereby Key farmers are responsible for the dissemination of information to intermediate and other farmers.

\*KATC Principal

## KATC II PROJECT CONCEPT MODEL & APPROACH

### MAJOR STEPS INVOLVED IN THE KATC II APPROACH

**Step 1:** Field survey using participatory approaches to identify training needs.

**Step 2:** Short courses for leaders and key farmers at KATC to motivate key players in the scheme.

**Step 3:** Field training programme in the model sites for intermediate farmers.

**Step 4:** Follow up activities to ensure that action plans for trials, demonstration, organisational activities, etc. are implemented.

**Step 5:** Farmer-to-farmer extension is carried out involving all other farmers by the model sites themselves with support from local governments (District Councils).

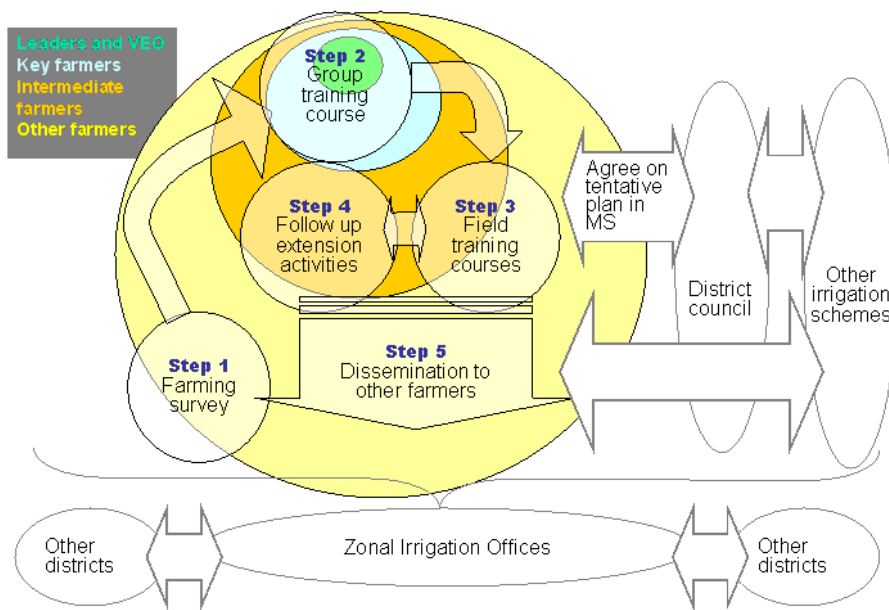


KATC staff and farmers during Field survey



Key farmers attending a course at KATC

### KATC II PROJECT CONCEPT MODEL



Key farmers and Intermediate farmers during in field training

## Farmer to Farmer Extension Approach speeds up dissemination of agricultural information.

By Kissinga A.E

The Ministry of Agriculture in Tanzania has been suffering from the limited number of extension staff due to limited government budget to employ and retrenchment exercise.

Farmer to farmer extension is an approach which involves the identification of a farmer whose farming methods and personal attitudes are better than his or her operation can serve as a model for others to emulate.

Under this approach Key farmers demonstrate good farming practice by emphasizing an outstanding local example, to persuade the clientele to adopt better farming practices and to create conducive learning environment.

Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre Phase II Project emphasizes farmer to farmer extension to achieve its objective of disseminating basic field techniques to rice farmers in

irrigated rice areas.

In this approach, selection of key farmers is a critical point because if they are not respected by others then the approach will not be effective. Key farmers as a facilitators for extension services in the scheme plays an important role as extension worker. In this respect he or she receives intensive training through government support aimed at fostering a pioneer spirit dedicated to benefit the community.



A key farmer at Nakahuga irrigation scheme giving explanations to intermediate and other farmers during a field day.





## THE REGIONAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROMOTION PROGRAMME UNDER KATC II

By Hanif Nzully

As a comprehensive approach to promote technology transfer, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in collaboration with the Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre (KATC) which is the national center for irrigated rice farming improvements based in Moshi-TANZANIA is now implementing project type technical cooperation program. This program provides integrated assistance from planning, implementation to evaluation.

The idea of Regional Technical Cooperation Promotion Programme (RTCPP) originated during the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD I & II) where the Government of Japan expressed a new assistance programme for Africa.

Due to long history of improved rice farming in Japan and experiences on technical cooperation with Asian countries, improved rice farming is one of the strongest fields in Japan technical cooperation. Therefore the promotion of rice cultivation is among the economic development programme.

It was realized that, there would be more efficient utilization of the limited amount of technical cooperation resources if some countries in a region collaborated with each other on the common interest of specific needs. In most cases where similarity of natural and social environments among the neighboring countries exists, similar contents of technical cooperation would be valid for the region.

The Regional Technical Cooperation Promotion Programme covers utilization of a JICA's collaboration project within the region through;

- a) dispatch of JICA experts and KATC counterparts
- b) training of concerned participants and
- c) provision of equipments

After noting the effectiveness of KATC activities, it was then expected that the practical training of the KATC could contribute to the development of the irrigated rice cultivation in neighboring countries of Eastern and Southern Africa. And therefore

KATC should play a vital role for cooperation activities that could be called Regional Technical Cooperation Promotion Programme (RTCPP).

Based on the experiences and outputs of the KATC project, the outline of the RTCPP in the Eastern and Southern African countries was proposed and is now implemented with a major purpose of improving the management of irrigated rice farming schemes in the concerned countries. That is with respect to irrigated rice cultivation in the Eastern and Southern African Countries, technical capabilities of concerned government personnel and key farmers and intermediate farmers are upgraded through sharing experiences and acquiring improved technologies.

The following activities are to be accomplished by the mission:

- a) conduct surveys to recognize problems and issues
- b) conduct training for government personnel and key farmers
- c) Conduct follow-up guidance for

ex-participants of training courses.

In implementing the RTCPP, the 1<sup>st</sup> course for the Malawians and Zambians was conducted on 9<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> June 2003 while the 2<sup>nd</sup> RTCPP course for Kenyans and Ugandans took place on 8<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> September 2003. The total number of participants for both courses was 60 (8 extension officers, 52 Key farmers). The course duration was 2 weeks which includes 33% classroom lectures 67% field practices. Participants had also an opportunity to pay study visits to some of the progressive irrigation schemes where they had to learn from their fellow farmers and share experiences and ideas in irrigated rice farming.

With respect to RTCPP activities, KATC had the 1<sup>st</sup> follow up and technical assistance in Kenya and Uganda on 27<sup>th</sup> October 2003 to 08<sup>th</sup> of November, 2003 while for Malawi and Zambia the same activities will take place on 19<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> of January 2004.

## KATC COLLABORATION WITH AICAD

By Hirotoshi Koda\*

In implementing its activities, KATC II project is collaborating with government and non government institutions with similar programmes and approaches to that of KATC.

Some of the government programs/ organizations which have some links with KATC include FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization), RBM & SIIP (River Basin Management and Smallholder Irrigation Improvement Project), just to mention a few.

Recently, Mr. Hanai, Chief advisor for African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD), Prof. Mwatelah, Deputy Executive Secretary of AICAD, and Ms. Muto, JICA Expert for Training & Extension Division, visited KATC for two days, 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> August 2003. The purpose of their visit was to

arrange some activities between KATC and AICAD, especially on Regional Training and In Country Training on Irrigated Agriculture.

AICADs' methodology of socio-economic development and human capacity development for poverty reduction in the East African region resembles that of the KATC II Project. One of the AICAD research themes is on irrigation and water resources management which has been selected since 2001 and some good results are now being obtained.

AICAD through its Training and Extension Division has conducted Regional Training Courses in which four of KATC staff attended.

Although the KATC II project is in full swing now, it might not be easy to collaborate with AICAD's training at full

capacity. However, the need for KATC II to have collaboration with AICAD is still valid.

In order to avoid possibility of duplication of activities especially in areas where the KATC II is involved for RTCPP in irrigated rice cultivation, the following suggestions were put forward:

1. Target sites should not be duplicated. Therefore, Doho in Uganda and South-West Kano in Kenya will not be target sites for AICAD.

2. After 2003, KATC and AICAD have to exchange information about targeted sites.

3. It is better for AICAD Training and Extension Division to network its activities with SUA, MATIs and LITIs in Tanzania.

It was later agreed that Ms. Muto and Dr. Jane Kembo, coordinator of T&E division will visit SUA, KATC and MAFS again to discuss this issue further.

## LEVELING – A PRE-REQUISITE FOR EFFICIENT WATER MANAGEMENT IN A PADDY FIELD

By Marawiti, G.S



Farmers practicing leveling and making bunds.

History tells us that civilization followed the development of irrigated lands in valleys or basins.

Basin irrigation is said to have started on the Nile Valley as long as 3300 BC and still plays an important role in the Egyptian agriculture.

The word valley or basin as mentioned here emphasizes the level condition necessary for a paddy field. This level condition is important for proper control of water depth in a field.

Without leveling, water depth cannot be uniform in the whole field resulting in the lower parts of the field

having excessive water while the higher areas having less or remaining dry. This condition will seriously affect rice yields.

Technically a field, which is not leveled and banded, has low irrigation efficiency. Low irrigation efficiency means a lot of water is wasted during the irrigation period either by runoff or deep percolation beyond the root zone.

In Tanzania, most of the irrigation schemes have low irrigation efficiency partly due to poor leveling of the irrigated fields. A baseline survey carried out in 2002 in the schemes to be selected as model

sites for KATC phase II project also revealed that most of the paddy fields were poorly leveled and banded.

As one of the objectives is that by the year 2005 properly irrigated area in the model sites is increased compared to that in 2002, KATC includes in its training programs a practical aspect of leveling and bund making in order to improve the irrigation efficiency.

It is anticipated that proper leveling of fields will contribute to a decreased wastage of irrigation water in the schemes thus improving irrigation efficiency.

## STRENGTHENING FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS

By Shadrack Msemo

Recently a team of experts from KATC and Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security visited Mombo and Mbuyuni Irrigation Schemes to assist the scheme members to prepare their own implementation plans for strengthening their organizations and improving Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of their irrigation systems.

Mombo Scheme was visited from 18<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> of August 2003 where the scheme Central committee members worked for 3 days to make a proposal which was then presented to general assembly on the fourth day. The scheme came up with the following:

- Amend constitution for easier implementation of by-laws and other operational aspects,
- have a schedule for holding meetings starting with irrigators group, scheme committees and general assembly;
- Increase collection of water fees to 100% and introduction of special account to cater for depreciation of the irrigation system of which each member shall have to contribute (Tshs) 1,000/= per acre per season. The money will be used only for major repairs and the signatories will be scheme chairperson, District Executive Director and Zonal Irrigation Engineer.
- The plan for O & M was prepared.

Mbuyuni Scheme was visited from

23<sup>rd</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> of August 2003; the same procedure used in Mombo Irrigation Scheme was followed to obtain an implementation plan for strengthening organization and improving operation and maintenance and water distribution plan during the dry season when there is water crisis.

However, there are more problems in Mbuyuni Irrigation scheme as the construction of the scheme was not accomplished as planned. Farmers are now continuing to extend the irrigated area by themselves without following the original plan thus resulting into more water distribution problems.

The purpose of facilitating the planning of activities in Mombo and Mbuyuni was due to the fact that many



irrigation schemes have Operation and Maintenance problems as well as Management of Irrigators' Organizations. The problems are a result of many factors such as lack of skills and knowledge on financial management and leadership, inadequate knowledge and skills in O & M activities, and inadequate planning skills.

KATC hope that the technical assistance provided to irrigation schemes will increase water use efficiency and attain sustainability of the organization.



(Upward) The intake at Mbuyuni irrigation scheme.

(Left) KATC trainers observing a section of the main canal at Mombo irrigation scheme.



## RICE YELLOW MOTTLE VIRUS (RYMV) - A THREAT TO RICE FARMERS IN TANZANIA

By W. Mwinyi

Rice yellow mottle virus (RYMV) is an indigenous disease in Africa. Previous surveys show that in Tanzania the disease was found to spread in all regions except Kilimanjaro region.

According to the recent survey conducted between March and April 2003 by KATC, the situation now is different following the discovery of the disease in Ndungu Irrigation scheme in Same District in Kilimanjaro.

**Host range.** *Oryza spp.*, especially *oryza sativa*, *O. longistaminata* and *O. barthii* are major hosts of RYMV.

In addition *Eleusine indica*, *Echinochloa crusgalii*, *Eragrostis sp.* and *Dactyloctenium aegyptium* are important alternative hosts.

**Symptoms:** Stunting, Reduced tillering, Mottling and yellowish streaking of leaves, Malformation and partial panicle emergence.

**Transmission:** There is a relationship between time of planting and disease occurrence. Ratoon crop and related wild species are the major sources of inoculum. The disease is transmitted mechanically by vectors and some farm operations. The chrysomelid beetles *Chaetocnema sp.* *Chaetocnema pulla* and Tetrigid grasshoppers are the main vectors of RYMV.

**Field identification of the disease:** The rice plants infected with RYMV can easily be distinguished from those symptoms expressed by nutritional disorders. The simplest way is by observing the young leaves especially the first two or three leaves including the flag leaf which will always show mottling and yellowing characteristics, which is not the case for nutritional disorder.

**Control:** Planting resistant varieties, control of vectors and cultural practices such as burning of infected straws and stables, bund cleaning, rouging of diseased plants, manipulations of planting time to avoid peak build up of vectors, keeping field dry at least one month before planting and planting immediately after rotavation



IR 54 being infected with RYMV in Mombo and Ndungu paddy fields

## KATC II Project aims high to improve rice production

By Kissinga A.E



Paddy fields with mature rice in one of the Model Irrigation Scheme.

Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre (KATC) which was established in 1994 offers specialized short courses in agriculture with special emphasis on Irrigated Rice Cultivation for rice farmers and extension officers. Since it started more than 5000 participants sponsored by various programmes have been trained through residential and outreach training programmes.

KATC is now implementing the Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre Phase II Project, which is the project type technical cooperation supported by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). This project commenced in October 2001 with the aim of

increasing rice yield and improving production efficiency of irrigated rice cultivation in six model sites in Tanzania through training at the centre and in the schemes.

For the successful implementation of this project cost sharing matters were set down to establish the concept of and approach to the Model Sites. Under this concept active participation of stakeholders is highly emphasized. The stakeholders in this respect includes: farmers in the model schemes, scheme leadership, District councils where these model sites are located, Zonal Irrigation Offices, and other concerned organizations just to mention a few.

By using farmer to

farmer extension, KATC is expecting to fill the existing gap of government extension officers in delivering extension services to the public as well as fostering collaboration with local governments under the decentralization policy.



Farmer managed paddy nursery in one of the irrigation scheme.

## KATC HOSTS THE 2003 NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK TRAINING CONFERENCE

At long last, the Ministries of Agriculture and Food Security and that of Water and Livestock Development decided to revive what until late 1980s used to be known as Annual Agricultural Training Conference. This was indeed a very welcome idea considering the numerous changes that have taken place since the last conference was held over fifteen years ago. Among such changes is the fact that several training institutes no longer exist. Looking into the positive side however, there is a new training centre which came into being during that period. This is not other than Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre (KATC) – Moshi. As a gesture of welcoming it into the family of agricultural and livestock training institutes, KATC was given the honor of hosting the 2003 Annual Agricultural and Livestock Training Conference, held from 22<sup>nd</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2003.

The conference which was officially opened by the Acting Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security Mr. Simon Muro, was attended by delegates from all Ministry of Agriculture Training Institutes (MATIs), Livestock Training Institutes (LITIs), Private agricultural and livestock training centres such as Igabiro (Muleba), Mogabiri (Tarime), and Irete (Lushoto). Kizimbani Agricultural Training Institute – Zanzibar was



Opening address by Acting Permanent Secretary (MAFS) Mr. Simion Muro, flanked by Director of Training Mr. Ramadhan Kapande (left) and Agricultural Advisor – Kilimanjaro Mrs. Ida Mkamba (right)

also represented. Also in attendance were representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs – Prisons Department and the National Accreditation Centre for Technical Education (NACTE).

Several papers were presented and deliberated on during the two days meeting. They included; i) History of Agricultural and Livestock Training in Tanzania by Mr. A.S. Kabatange.

ii) Introducing Young Commercial Farmers Education in Tanzania by Flemming Olsen.

iii) Formation of Institute Governing Councils or Boards by Dr. S.B. Meena.

iv) How to Improve Student Field Practicals by Mr. E.D.M. Mlay.

v) Agricultural and Livestock Curricula that aims at enhancing students to become self employed by Mr. T.M. Sijabaje.

vi) Strategies to make training institutes more attractive to clients by

Mr. Mrinji.

After rigorous group discussions the following recommendations were agreed upon by the plenary session;

-Establishment of Advisory Boards in Agricultural and Livestock training institutions. The boards will be established by the present administrative decree.

-In order to make training institutes more attractive to clients, the two ministries should make sure that, renovation of buildings and other infrastructures is done as well as buying of necessary materials and equipments. Departments responsible for training should go as far as to the point of advertising their institutions through the press.

-The training staff should be motivated as well as improving their technical capabilities. They further recommended on tutors to engage themselves in writing project proposals and also get involved in collaborative research with researchers.

-Students should participate in production activities during their field practices in areas proposed/ prepared to suit the purpose. However, the issue of field practical expenses should solely be met by the government.

-In the case of commercial farmer education programme, it was agreed that the two ministries should conduct the course at two pilot institutes viz. MATI Mlingano and LITI Buhuri for crops and

livestock courses respectively.

-The trainings to be provided should aim at making the trainees to have self employment creation ability.

-Not only that but also improvements of the curriculum should go together with the proposed changes.

The conference was officially closed by Moshi District Commissioner Mr. James Ole-Melia who stressed seriousness in implementing the recommendations agreed upon at the conference.



Participants during plenary session



Some of the conference participants

### NUMBER OF FARMERS AND VAEOS TRAINED AT KATC FROM JULY 2002 TO JUNE 2003

S.n	Name of Course	Sponsor	Date / Duration	M	F	Total	KF/VEO
1.	Rice cultivation course for key farmer and VEOs from Kilombero district	DED Kilombero	24 <sup>th</sup> Sept. to 4 <sup>th</sup> Oct. 2002	12 4	7 0	19 4	Farmers VEOs
2.	Rice cultivation course for key farmers and VEO from Songea district.	DED Songea	7 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup> Oct. 2002	5 1	5 0	10 1	Farmers VEO
3.	Rice cultivation course for key farmers and VEOs from Kilombero district	DED Kilombero	18 <sup>th</sup> to 30 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2002	10 5	5 1	15 6	Farmers VEOs
4.	Farming survey training course for VEOs from six model sites	JICA & MAFS	17 <sup>th</sup> to 21 <sup>st</sup> Feb. 2003	0 16	0 0	0 16	Farmers VEOs
5.	Rice cultivation course for key farmers from <b>Mombo and Nakahuga</b> Model Stes	JICA & MAFS	10 <sup>th</sup> to 28 <sup>th</sup> March 2003	20 2	20 0	40 2	Farmers VEOs
6.	Irrigated crop production course for farmers from Kilosa district	SUA Morogoro	1 <sup>st</sup> to 11 <sup>th</sup> April 2003	8 0	7 0	15 0	Farmers VEOs
7.	Irrigated rice cultivation course for key farmers and Extension Officers from Sefula – <b>Zambia</b> and Bwanje Valley - <b>Malawi</b>	KATC II Project RTCPP component	9 <sup>th</sup> June to 20 <sup>th</sup> June 2003	15 4	11 0	26 4	Farmers Extension Officers
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>70</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>Farmers</b>
				<b>32</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>VEOs</b>



## Outreach and Farmer Training Activities at KATC between July and December 2003

S.n	Training Activities	Sponsor	Dates	M	F	Total	KF/VEO
1	In-field training for intermediate farmers in Nakahuga Irr. Scheme – Songea District	KATC Phase II Project	14 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup> /7/2003	59 1 1	58 0 0	117 1 1	Farmers VAEO Irr. Tech.
2	Key Farmers course for Mijongweni Irrg. Scheme.	KATC	14 <sup>th</sup> to 25 <sup>th</sup> /7/2003	10 0	10 1	20 1	Farmers VAEO
3	Key Farmers Course for irrigators from Kigoma region	RBM & SIIP	4 <sup>th</sup> to 15 <sup>th</sup> /8/ 2003	10 1	10 0	20 1	Farmers VAEO
4	First In-field training for intermediate farmers in Mombo Irr. Scheme – Korogwe District	KATC Phase II Project	1 <sup>st</sup> to 5 <sup>th</sup> /9/ 2003	67 1 2	62 0 0	129 1 2	Farmers VAEO Irr. Tech.
5	Second In-field training for intermediate farmers in Nakahuga Irrg. Scheme – Songea District	KATC Phase II Project	29 <sup>th</sup> to 04 <sup>th</sup> /10/ 2003	55 1 1	56 0 0	111 1 1	Farmers VAEO Irr. Tech.
6	Irrigated rice cultivation course for key farmers and Extension Officers from S.W. Kano – Kenya and Doho – Uganda	KATC II Project RTCPP component	8 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> /9/ 2003	13 4	13 0	26 4	Farmers Extension Officers
7	RTCPP technical assistance for Kenya and Uganda	KATC II Project RTCPP component	6/10/2003 to 17/10/2003	78 4	78 0	156 4	Key farmers Extension Officers
8	Key farmers course for Nduguti and Mwamapuli Irrigation Schemes	KATC Phase II Project	13/10/2003 to 31/10/2003	20 2	20 0	40 2	Farmers VEOs
9	First in-field training for Mbuyuni Irrigation scheme.	KATC Phase II Project	17/11/2003 to 21/11/2003	64 2 1	60 0 0	124 2 1	Farmers VAEO Irr. Tech.
11	First in-field training for Mwega Irrigation Scheme	KATC Phase II Project	8/12/2003 to 12/12/2003	57 1 1	38 0 0	95 1 1	Farmers VAEO Irr. Tech.
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>433</b> <b>17</b> <b>6</b>	<b>405</b> <b>1</b> <b>0</b>	<b>838</b> <b>18</b> <b>6</b>	<b>Farmers</b> <b>VAEOs/Ext.Officers</b> <b>Irrg. Technicians</b>

## Trends towards the empowerment of women in KATC II By Symphorose Mahendeka

In order to facilitate fully participation of women with young children in training/course, KATC phase 11 project has been providing baby caring services during the key farmers' courses as a gender mainstreaming aspect. The service was rendered to female participants from model

irrigation schemes that came with their young babies.

This was done so as to give opportunity for women to attend the course as they were eager to learn. One experienced woman was assigned to the care of the four babies while their mothers were in the class. Children were given good food as well

as toys to play with.

This message is brought forward to other irrigation schemes so as not to leave women with babies who qualify to be key farmers to attend courses at KATC.

*The picture (right) Some women Key farmers with their babies and a maid at KATC*



## BRAVO TO KATC STAFF (A LETTER FROM DOHO RICE SCHEME – UGANDA)

Hullo KATC staff members,  
With much jubilation I take up this opportunity to thank you for all your services you delivered to us. I enjoyed my stay there in Tanzania and the general hospitality you accorded us during the course. We learnt a lot and we are trying to put it into practice.

We had a safe journey back to Uganda and Doho Rice Scheme in particular.

The officials from

Tanzania (KATC) accompanied with one Japanese expert are concluding the training today. Special thanks goes to all members of the KATC community for the good work done during our stay. (I mean looking after us).

May the almighty God bless you all Amen!!

I remain FLORENCE DADYE.

Mrs. Dadye Florence,  
C/O Mr. Dadye Yosia,  
Bukedi College -  
Kacho,  
P.O. Box 539  
MBALE,  
UGANDA.  
31.10.2003



Key farmers and Extension Officers from South-West Kano ( Kenya) and Doho (Uganda) in a group picture with KATC personnel and a guest of honor Hon. Hilda Ngoye (MP) who is also a Kilimanjaro Regional Commissioner during the closing of the RTCPP course at KATC.



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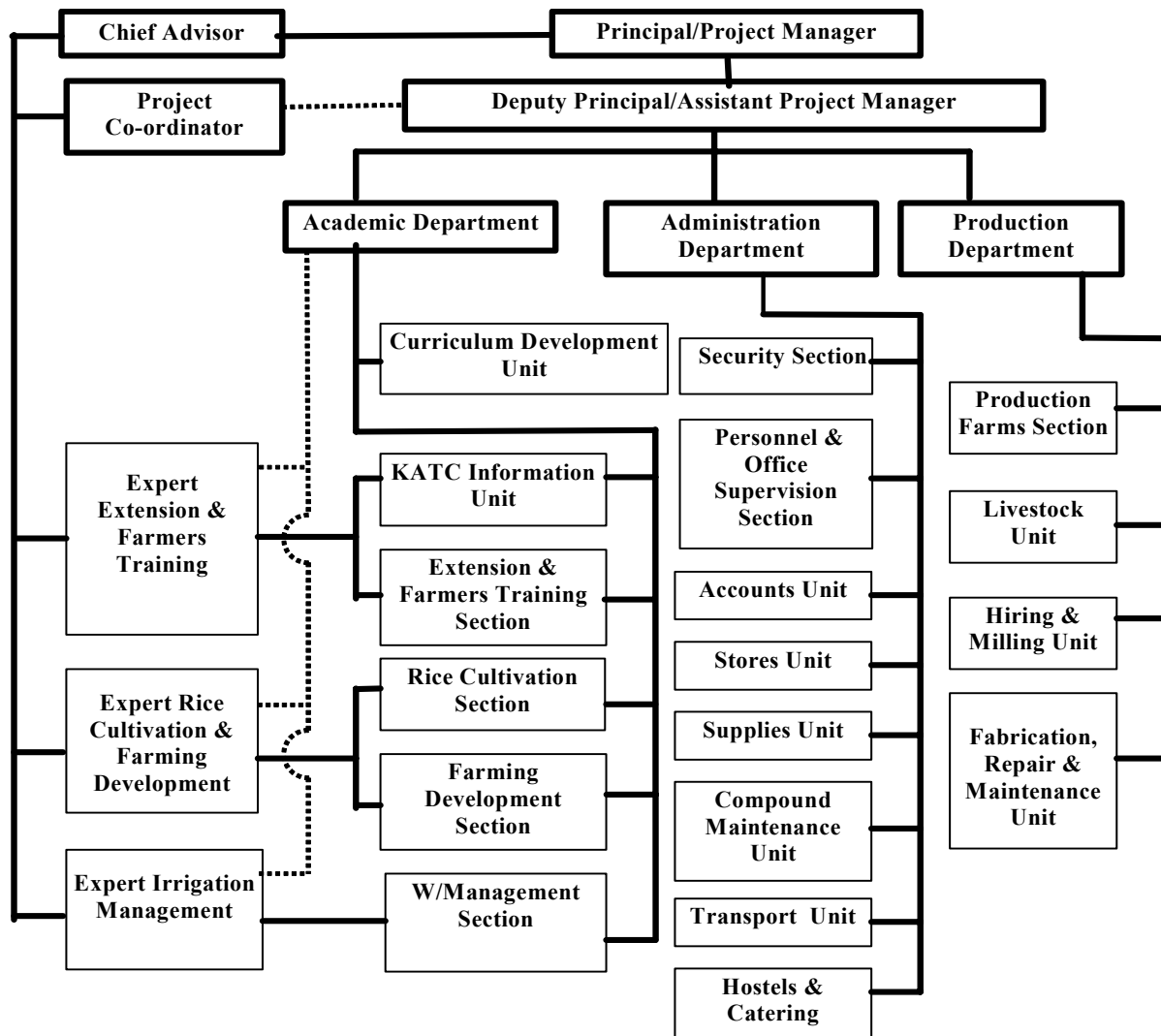
**THE NATIONAL TRAINING  
INSTITUTE FOR IRRIGATED  
RICE IMPROVEMENT**

**KATC MOTTO  
FOOD SECURITY FOR THE  
NATION**



*KATC Administration block*

## **KATC ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE**



**Classrooms. Fields for practices. Workshop. Lower Moshi learning grounds. Hostel facilities & Catering services.  
'THESE MAKES KATC TO HAVE CONDUCIVE & ATTRACTIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT'**