

**EFFECTS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN PROMOTING FOOD  
SECURITY IN TANZANIA: A CASE OF MANYONI DISTRICT**

**By**

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**Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the  
Degree of Master of Public Administration of the University of Dodoma**

**The University of Dodoma**

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## **CERTIFICATION**

The undersigned certifies that has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the University of Dodoma a dissertation titled “*The Effects Local Government of Tanzania in Promoting Food Security at the Household Level*”:A Case of *Manyoni District*” in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Public Administration of University of Dodoma.

**Signature**.....

**Dr Philemon Sengati**

**(Supervisor)**

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Much more thanks should go to my inspirational fiancée Gloria Peter Lucumay for her moral supports, spiritual and finance during my studies.

“For the will of god”

## **DECLARATION**

I **Massawe, Bright .J** declares that to the University of Dodoma that the dissertation entitled “The effects of local government of Tanzania in promoting food security at the household level” A case of Manyoni district is my own original work carried out by me under the guidance of Dr, Philemon Sengati. It has not been previously submitted for the award of any academic qualification.

**Signature:**.....

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## **ABSTRACT**

This study was set to examine the effect of local Government of Tanzania in promoting food security at the household level a case study of Manyoni district. Specific objectives were to examine the strategy used by local government in promoting food security at the household's level, to determine the challenges facing local government in promoting food security to the household's level and to analyze the achievement of local government reached in promoting food security at household level. The sample size of the study was 100 comprising 50 participants from each village. Purposive and random sampling techniques were used to draw the sample. Data were collected using questionnaires, observation, interviews and focus group discussion. Data were analyzed through (SPSS).The results revealed that 61% of the respondents increased production. In addition, there was evidence that despite the challenges such as poverty are associated with low household incomes, low education levels, poor working condition, unreliable rainfall and unreliable market. The study found that there was evidence of a significant relationship between poverty and size of landholdings. The study recommends that the persistence of food insecurity in Kilimatinde and Solya villages requires an implementation of the development program that will encourage the alleviation of food insecurity to the households. There is also a need for more education in order to encourage the households to engage in other non-farm employment than depending more on agriculture activities. Furthermore the study recommends that improvement of food security among the households level is the result of improved livelihood and increase in income of the people.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

ADP	Area Development Program
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
NGO	Non-government Organization
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SSR	Self Sufficient Ratio
UN	United Nations
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VEO	Village Executive Officer
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
WFP	World Food Program
WV	World Vision

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

This chapter present back ground to the study, statement of the problem, objective of research and significance of the study. These components laid foundation for the study of which the researcher undertook. The different parts are logically connected to create a comprehensive information thrust to the entirety of the study.

#### **1.2 Background Information**

The term food security originated in international development literature in the 1960s and 1970s. Public interest in global and domestic food security grew rapidly following the world oil crisis and related food crisis of 1972-74. With the African famine of 1984-85, the increase in numbers of people looking for food assistance in developed nations, as reported by churches, community centers and soup kitchens, and the growing numbers of food banks in the United States (U.S.) and Canada, the literature on food security grew rapidly. Over time a large number of different definitions have been proposed. There are approximately 200 definitions and 450 indicators of food security (Hoddinott, 1999). Maxwell and Frankenbergers (1992) report lists 194 different studies on the concept and definition of food security and 172 studies on indicators. Household food security is defined as availability and accessibility of adequate food in terms of quality and quantity that is safe, nutritional

and acceptable to all household members throughout the year. Food nutrients should meet the individual body requirement. This may also refer to economic and physical accessibility (WFP, 2008). Also Food security is determined by what that particular household is able to purchase, produce, store, process, prepare and consume. In turn these are determined by purchasing power, agricultural productive resources available to that particular household such as amount and quality of land, amount and division of labor, availability of production assets, level and type of technology as well as climate and ecology (FAO, 2008).

Food security for households exists when all people at all times have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to maintain a healthily and active life (UN, 2009). Commonly the concept of food security is including both physical and economic access to food that meets people dietary needs as well as their food preferences. In many countries, Health problems related to dietary access are an ever increasing threat; In fact, Malnutrition and food borne diarrhea have a double burden.

The majority of population in Tanzania both rural and urban areas is currently food secure, However 140,544 people in localized areas of six district in Singida regions are moderate food insecure due to the effect of 2011 drought, this lead to crop failure, increased food price, increase transport cost as well as living cost to the house hold members of Kilimatinde village (Profile, 2011).

Poverty is one of the major causes of food insecurity in Tanzania. The prevalence of income poverty is still high in Tanzania. According to the poverty and Human

Development Report (URT, 2009) basic needs poverty decreased from 38.6% in 1991/1992 to 35.6% in 2000/2001 and the project have been used indicate that there has been a further decline to 29.5% in year 2005 (URT, 2009).

Food poverty has decline from 21.6% in 1991/1992 to 18.7% in 2000/2001. Food poverty was targeted to further decline to 15% in year 2003 and target to continue decline to 10% by year 2010. There is also a big disparity between urban and rural poverty for both food and basic needs poverty. Poverty remains overwhelmingly in rural areas where 87% of the population lives in the highest among households who depend on agriculture (URT, 2008).

Furthermore improving women's education is probably the single important policy instrument to increase agricultural productivity and reduce poverty (Saito *et al.*,2004). Evidence show that increase the involvement in women's education accounted for 43% of the total reduction in child malnutrition by far the largest contribution improvement in food availability came in a distant second to local government workshops, seminars and training contributing to 30% to the rate of reduction (Smith *et al.*,2003).

Agriculture Organization of the United Nation shows that World Vision as Christians relief organization work in developing countries improve to food security in the communities and women account for more than half of the labour required to produce the food consumed in the developing world (FAO, 1995). Aggregate data suggest that Africa women perform about 90% of the work of process food crops and providing household water and fuel wood, 80% of the work of process food



storage and transport from farm to village, 90% of the work of hoeing and weeding and 60% of harvesting and marketing (World Bank, 2009). It is for this reason that this study intends to evaluate the effects of local government to promote food security across the Manyoni district in Singida region also the benefit of coordinating actions across different local government sectors has been highlighted also in the literature (Yeatman, 2008).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

In regards to access to food, developing knowledge and skills relating to food purchasing and preparation is only one factor in supporting food security. Many food security interventions to date however, solely address this one factor. Education efforts to develop knowledge and skills is limited in scope as a population group having knowledge but lacking the resources to Mobilise this knowledge do little in promoting food security.

The role of local government ranges from providing support to initiatives from civil society, to partnerships, to leadership in coordination. Local government should support food insecurity which adopt food charters and food strategies (Barker, 2011).

Local governments will also show to be in a privilege position to promote and develop local food policies. Overall, regardless of whether an initiative is promoted by local government or civil society, the benefits of a democratic and consultative process will be highlighted (Barker, 2011).

Inspite these initiatives by government, civil societies and other stakeholder food insecurity at local level specifically Kilimatinde has remained a serious problem. As different report have indicated food shortage in the respective district including (Care International Report 2010) that confirmed that Kilimatinde and Solya village is having acute food shortage. This study therefore set to investigate the effects of local government in promoting food security in Tanzania.

#### **1.4 General Objective**

The general objective of the study is to examine role of Local Government of Tanzania in promoting food security at the household level, based on evidence of Kilimatinde village and Solya village.

##### **1.4.1 Specific Objectives**

- i. To examine the strategy used by local government in promoting food security in the members households level.
- ii. To determine the challenges facing local government in promoting food security in the household level.
- iii. To analyses the achievement of local government reached in promoting food security at household level.

## 1.5 Research Questions

The study established the following research questions

1. What is the strategy used by local government in promoting food security into the households level?

➤ **Variables**

- Provision of farm implements
- Provision improved seed
- Provision of extension services
- Training workshops
- Provision of goats and chicken

2. What are the challenges facing local government in promoting food security to vulnerable household?

➤ **Variables**

- Small capital
- Difficult working conditions
- Market reliability
- Unreliable rainfall
- Insufficient agro inputs

3. What is the achievement that local government reached in promoting food security to the house hold level?

➤ **Variables**

- Improving productivity.
- Improved life of the people.

## **1.6 Significance of the Study**

This study is important to government ministry, decision maker and other nongovernment organization and research findings will serve as conceptual framework for policy makers on issues related to improve food security in the house hold levels and more significantly this study is for partial of fulfill my Master Degree in Public Administration from the University of Dodoma curriculum.

This study is very vital to assess the effects of local government in promoting of food security in a country like Tanzania that has drastic change in large population census 2002, and national population census of 2012. More significantly the research findings that will serve as conceptual framework for policy makers, policy formulation of issues related to national food in united republic of Tanzania and community.

The finding will help to generate the important lesson to the local Government and other stakeholder dealing with the issue of food security, especially UN international agencies like WFP, WHO and other non-Governmental organizations. Moreover, it will help policy makers in designing suitable policies relating to improvement food security in the united republic of Tanzania.

Development actors who deals with Health and Nutrition issues will also use findings from this proposal research to improve their approaches, strategies and the techniques in solving problems in their development projects. This research will finally lead to a clearer understanding of the relationship between local Government and the ministry agriculture and food, provided the government and other interested stakeholders basis for charting out remedial programmers.

### **1.7 Scope of the Study**

The study intended to look on the effects of local government in promoting food security of Manyoni district at household level. The scope of the study in terms of content of the research focus on the assessment on the effects local government in prompting food security in the household's level and identifying all activities that contributes to household's level food security. In case of spatial and location boundaries, the study was conducted in Manyoni District at Kilimatinde and Solya villages were randomly selected.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter provides a critical look of the meaning of some terms used in this study; broaden the understanding of this study through extensively reviews of the theories and empirical literatures related to this study. Furthermore the existing researches gap and the conceptual framework of this study are generated so as to build up a logical structure of proposed research study.

#### **2.2 Definition of Key Terms**

##### **2.2.1 Food Security**

Is an ability of a household to get a sufficient food in a day (three meals or more) FAO, 2006).

##### **2.2.2 Food Insecurity**

Is an ability of a household to get insufficient food in a day (less than three meals) (FAO, op.cit.).

### **2.2.3 Poverty**

Defined is a state of deprivation and prohibitive of decent life that results from many mutually reinforcing factors including lack of productive resources to generate material wealth (World Bank, 2006).

### **2.3 `Food Security Theories**

Based on the theory of sufficiency; what is enough by Sahary, (1989) describes the concept of food supply to family members live active healthily and productive lives. Also World Bank (1980), explain enough food for active, health life. Access & entitlement theory of Amartya Sen's (1976) Argue that food entitlement "however, the interest in whether and how people acquires food has longer pedigree and is rooted in nutrition planning.

Sen's entitlement framework provides systematic approach to the definition and assessment of vulnerable an individual's entitlement framework is rooted in his/her endowment the initial resource bundle is transformed via productivity and trade into food or commodities which can be exchanged for food. If the entitlement set doesn't include a commodity bundle with an adequate amount of food the person must go.

### **2.4 Empirical Review**

Tanzania has 39.5 million hectares of arable land under rained conditions of which 10 million hectares are potentially good land for agricultural production. But currently more than 4.5 million hectares are cultivated intensively in which 58% of

the area is devoted to cereals (FAO, 1996). Most of Tanzanians depend on agriculture for their Livelihood, and almost all rural households grow food crops with few cash crops.

In some parts of the country, productive land is becoming scarce due to increasing population pressure especially in areas where they practice permanent agriculture based on perennial crops like banana and coffee (URT, 1996). Basic needs poverty decrease from 38.6% in 1991/1992 to 35.6% in 2000/2001 and the project have been used indicate that there has been a further decline to 29.5% in year 2005 (URT, 2009).

Food poverty has decline from 21.6% in 1991/1992 to 18.7% in 2000/2001. Food poverty was targeted to further decline to 15% in year 2003 and target to continue decline to 10% by year 2010. There is also a big disparity between urban and rural poverty for both food and basic needs poverty. Poverty remains overwhelmingly in rural areas where 87% of the population lives in the highest among households who depend on agriculture (URT, 2006).

Denning *et al.* (2009) assess the relative importance of socio-economic and maternal/prenatal determinants of the nutrition situational of children below 6 years old in the capital city of Congo after several years of economic crisis using cross-sectional cluster sample survey. The researchers observed that the physical and maternal and prenatal characteristics are strongly related to children's nutrition indices, especially stunting. Among the socioeconomic determinant of the malnutrition, some such as economic level of the household or schooling of the



mother seem to act mainly through prenatal factors whereas others mainly dwelling or district characteristic, seem to influence more directly the children's nutritional status(Denning *et al.*, 2009).

The World Bank (2007), examines the socio-economic determinants of food expenditure patterns among racially different low-income households in the United States of America. A double logarithmic functions was used to explain response in household food expenditure to socio economic factors.

House hold income family size and food stamp participation were found to exert a strong positive impact on food expenditure. The general educational level of the homemaker registered no significant impact on the household food expenditure. However the nutrition al knowledge of the homemaker increased the efficiency of food purchasing activities World Bank (2007).

Also, poverty lead to malnourishment as the study by Doocy and Burnham (2006) measures of socioeconomic status were compared with measures of physical well-being, Mid-upper Arm circumference (MUAC) in the food insecure regions of Ethiopia. Evidence shows that income, housing conditions and educations had the greatest correlation to MUAC and significant difference in these measures was observed between malnourished and adequately nourished individuals.

## **2.2 Food Security Status at Household Level**

In theory, food source influences the number of meals, longevity of harvest and subsequently food security. Even though the capacity to produce and store food is not a sufficient indicator of food security. Abila (2003) argues that it is still a critical proxy of food securities, since majority of rural households depend on own farm produce for food. It was hypothesized that the more food a household produces the more number of meals it consumes, the longer the harvest lasts and better chances of remaining food secure.

More food production at household level could be interpreted as proxy for ‘food availability’, increased number of meals as ‘food utilization’ and longevity of harvest as ‘food stability’ (World Bank, 2008). In this study the number of meals taken by household members per day was used as a proxy of food utilization. Respondents whose families took two meals or less were regarded as food insecure while those who took three meals or more were regarded as food secure. Because of different dietary requirements between fewer than five children and adults, respondents were asked to indicate the number of meals usually taken by the each of these groups.

(World Bank, 2008).

### **2.3 Food Availability**

In Tanzania the major source of food supply is from local production. On average Tanzania produces about 95 percent of its food requirements. In some years the country's food self-sufficiency measured by the Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) is over 100. Although there are pockets of food shortage in some regions and districts even when SSR is over 100. In such years, the problem is mainly distribution within the country (Abila, 2003).

The SSR in Tanzania case, however, may not capture the extent of food availability in the country because it does not take into account other food commodities that are produced such as livestock and livestock products, wild animals, fish and other marine or aquatic products. In addition, non-timber forestry products, fruits and vegetables are also not captured. These foods are important in the Tanzania's food basket and contribute significantly to food availability in the country. Efforts are underway to capture these foods in the determination of the country's food self-sufficiency ratio. With exceptional of wheat, food imports do not play a significant role in the total food supply in Tanzania as most of food supply is from domestic production (URT, 2006).

### **2.4 Factors Affecting Food Availability**

The factors affecting food availability are low production due to low productivity of land, labour and other production inputs, high incidences of crop and livestock pests and diseases, inadequate processing, storage and marketing infrastructure. This is

caused mainly by inadequate finance to obtain productivity enhancing inputs or capital, limited availability of support services and appropriate technologies. In addition, many rural households are faced with labour shortage, due to the migration of young people to the urban areas in search of employment (World Bank, 2008.)

The HIV/AIDS pandemic has also contributed to loss of labour for household agricultural production. Other factors affecting food availability include high pre and post-harvest losses due to pest, disease and climatic conditions. Pre harvest losses account for over 30% of all crop losses in the country. It is estimated that post-harvest losses range from 30%-40% for cereal grains and legumes, up to 45% for roots and tubers and 40%-80% for fresh vegetables and fruits (URT, 2006).

## **2.5 Accessibility to Food**

In Tanzania, physical access to food is affected by inadequate infrastructure, mainly transportation network. The spatial distribution of surplus food production areas is such that food production is mainly concentrated in the southern highland regions and peripheral areas of the country, while the traditional food deficit areas are located mostly in the central corridor and parts of northern areas(Christine, 2009).

Given the fact that the country is vast and there are long distances between food producing and deficit areas with inadequate transportation network there are high costs of transportation involved. High cost of transportation lead to high distribution costs which in turn are reflected in high prices of food in deficit areas and therefore affecting access to food by low income rural as well as urban populations. Poverty is

still a common phenomenon among rural communities and the urban poor, where inadequate employment and lack of income generating activities lead to low purchasing power and hence affect access to food (URT, 2006).

## **2.6 Food Utilization**

According to the Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey, 1999 Poverty and Human Development Report, 2005 about 38% of the children in Tanzania suffer from chronic protein energy malnutrition (stunting), indicative of chronic food insecurity. Underweight and wasting in children is 30% and 3% respectively, indicative of transitory. In adults, the prevalence of underweight Body Mass Index (BMI) less than 18 is about 12% in women. About 10% of the adult population in urban areas is obese. The prevalence of vitamin A deficiency is about 30% and that of anemia is about 32% for the adult population, 66% for children and 80% for pregnant women. Iodine deficiency affects 25% of the population (URT, 2006).

WFP is working to connect farmers in Tanzania to markets through the purchase for progress initiative. During 2009, WFP assisted 518,000 people through its development and relief programmes. The main interventions center around development with school meals representing the largest activity covering more than 213,000 student at 350 schools in food insecure areas in the region of Singida, Dodoma, Manyara and Arusha as well as assistance provided to refugee camps in Northern-Western Tanzania In drought prone areas where prevalence of food insecurity is high, WFP and World Vision International -Tanzania have been in the forefront to support the Government Education Sector Program through school

feeding program in primary schools to enable equitable provision of education opportunities to children especially in rural communities, with special emphasis on girls' access (URT, 2006).

The Government in collaboration with other stakeholders including the private sector working towards sensitization and provision of health education, environmental sanitation and the use of safe and clean water. Nutrition services including the provision of Vitamin A drops to children under five years and pregnant women and education on care and use of foods with vitamin A, continues. In addition, education on improving tradition methods to preserve vegetables and fruits without losing Vitamin A is being provided. Large and small-scale salt producers were facilitated by being trained and supplied with equipment and iodine. Machines to examine iron Minerals in the Body Were Also Supplied to Some Hospitals (URT, 2006).

## **2.8 Coping Strategies During Food Shortage at Household Level**

Coping strategies has been defined by many scholars such as (Care International in Tanzania, 2010) as the mechanism communities adopt when faced with food shortage before receiving/seeking external assistance. Copying strategies tend to vary from area to area and the variation depends on severity and duration of the problem and condition. Households when faced with food shortage adopts a variety of copying mechanism and strategies. Some of these mechanism which are commonly applicable in less developing countries buy food for consumption, barrow food or cash from relatives, friends, aids from private organization like

World Vision Tanzania, aids from central government selling labour forces or casual labour, pre- harvest of food crops and also sending children to act as beggar in the study area of Kilimatinde area of development programmes the society of the Gogo, Nyiramba and Nyaturu in Manyoni district characterized with such behavior of begging another they attend to migrate to the area with less severity of the problem, reducing number of meals per day also some almost the whole villages of Kilimatinde and Solya while others rely on wild food and wild animals the application of these depend much on the severe problem the study by (care international 2010) revealed that out of 500 household in Msemembo village in Manyoni district during past five years to other areas as a result of pasture shortage, food security caused by drought unreliable rainfall, unfertile soil or landless (Care international, 2010).

Therefore there is a need to find out the extent to which the community of Kilimatinde and Solya villages contribute to food security since this will help in promoting peoples efforts to address food insecurity in their households level Kilimatinde Area Development Program also should make sure their strategic plan is realistic to the area of operation their programmed in order to improve social safety and food security, wellbeing of the people(World vision, 2011).

Tanzania has 39.5 million hectares of arable land under rained conditions of which 10 million hectares are potentially good land for agricultural production. But currently more than 4.5 million hectares are cultivated intensively in which 58% of the area is devoted to cereals (FAO, 1996). Most of Tanzania's depend on

agriculture for their Livelihood, and almost all rural households grow food crops with few cash crops. In some parts of the country, productive land is becoming scarce due to increasing population pressure especially in areas where they practices permanent agriculture based on perennial crops like banana and coffee URT, ministry of agriculture(1996). Also most of household in Tanzania engage in subsistence farming that use simple production inputs duetoPoverty is one of the major causes of food insecurity in Tanzania. The prevalence of income poverty is still high in Tanzania. According to the poverty and Human Development Report (PHDR) 2005, basic needs poverty decrease from 38.6% in 1991/1992 to 35.6% in 2000/2001 and the project and the project have been used indicate that there has been a further decline to 29.5%in year 2005 (PHDR, 2005).

Food poverty has decline from 21.6% in 1991/1992 to 18.7% in 2000/2001. Food poverty was targeted to further decline to 15% in year 2003 and target to continue decline to 10% by year 2010. There is also a big disparity between urban and rural poverty for both food and basic needs poverty. Poverty remains overwhelmingly in rural areas where 87% of the population lives in the highest among households who depend on agriculture (URT, 2006).

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indices, especially stunting. Among the socioeconomic determinant of the malnutrition, some such as economic level of the household or schooling of the mother seem to act mainly through prenatal factors whereas others mainly dwelling or district characteristic, seem to influence more directly the children's nutritional status.

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Food security at the national level is generally satisfactory. However , since August, depleting stocks from the below average “masika” harvest in binomial areas, food security conditions have deteriorated in northern and northern east parts of the bimodal areas, and in the lake Victoria zone Mara, Mwanza, and Shinyanga districts. Food insecurity has mainly affected pastoralists and agro pastoralist and households in the marginal crop agricultural zone in the low lands of these areas. Food security conditions have also deteriorated in some parts of the unimodal areas that received below normal “msimu” rains, including the central zone, particular

Singida and Dodoma regions, some parts of the lowlands (Iringa and Mbeya regions), and the southern regions of Mtara and Lindi (Care international, 2010).

In Tanzania the major source of food supply is from local production. On average Tanzania produces about 95 percent of its food requirements. In some years the country's food self-sufficiency measured by the Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) is over 100. Although there are pockets of food shortage in some regions and districts even when SSR is over 100. In such years, the problem is mainly distribution within the country. The SSR in Tanzania case, however, may not capture the extent of food availability in the country because it does not take into account other food commodities that are produced such as livestock and livestock products; wild animals; fish and other marine or aquatic products. In addition, non-timber forestry products, fruits and vegetables are also not captured.

The factors affecting food availability are low production due to low productivity of land, labour and other production inputs, high incidences of crop and livestock pests and disease, inadequate processing, storage and marketing infrastructure. This is caused mainly by inadequate finance to obtain productivity enhancing inputs or capital, limited availability of support services and appropriate technologies. In addition, many rural households are faced with labour shortage, due to the migration of young people to the urban areas in search of employment. The HIV/AIDS pandemic has also contributed to loss of labour for household agricultural production. Other factors affecting food availability include high pre and post-harvest losses due to pest, disease and climatic conditions. Pre harvest losses

account for over 30% of all crop losses in the country. It is estimated that post-harvest losses range from 30%-40% for cereal grains and legumes, up to 45% for roots and tubers and 40%-80% for fresh vegetables and fruits (URT, 2006).

According to the Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey, 1999 and Poverty and Human Development Report, 2005 about 38% of the children in Tanzania suffer from chronic protein energy malnutrition (stunting), indicative of chronic food insecurity. Underweight and wasting in children is 30% and 3% respectively, indicative of transitory. In adults, the prevalence of underweight Body Mass Index (BMI) less than 18 is about 12% in women. About 10% of the adult population in urban areas is obese. The prevalence of vitamin A deficiency is about 30% and that of anemia is about 32% for the adult population, 66% for children and 80% for pregnant women. Iodine deficiency affects 25% of the population (URT, 2006).

WFP is working to connect farmers in Tanzania to markets through the purchase for progress initiative. During 2009, WFP assisted 518,000 people through its development and relief programmes. The main interventions center around development with school meals representing the largest activity covering more than 213,000 students at 350 schools in food insecure areas in the region of Singida, Dodoma, Manyara and Arusha as well as assistance provided to refugee camps in Northern-Western Tanzania. In drought prone areas where prevalence of food insecurity is high, WFP and World Vision International (Tanzania) have been in the forefront to support the Government Education Sector Program through school feeding program in primary schools to enable equitable provision of education

opportunities to children especially in rural communities, with special emphasis on girls' access (URT, 2006).

“Integrated of local government in land use and community food security report 2009” reviewed that local government has been slower to incorporate food security into plans and policies. There are various reasons for this study to take consideration on the impact of local government of Tanzania in promoting food security in reviewing study argued there is nothing wrong with the food system it is rural problem the food security is run by private market in 1995 and 2007 Vic health funded survey off all local government by health Yeatman University of Wollongong to determine the level of involvement in food and nutrition activities and any changes that have occurred overtime the result found that local government involvement remained particularly in food safety and environment had generally decreased (Yeatman, 2008).

## **2.4 Research Gap**

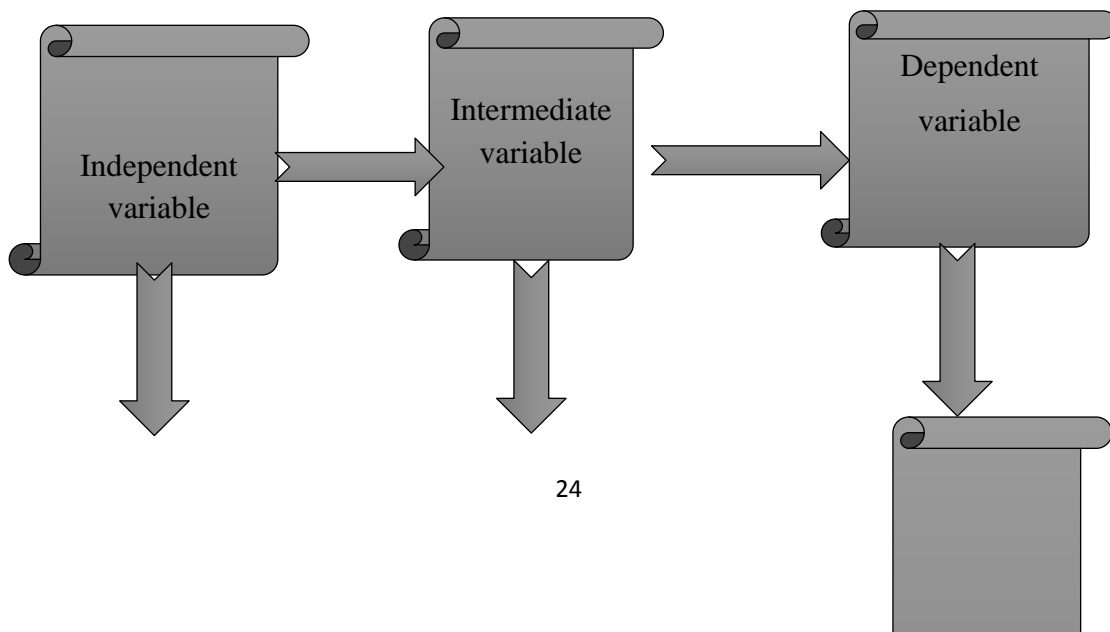
A number of studies have been undertaken by different scholars on the issue of food security against food insecurity in Tanzania and around the world. Care International Report (2010) on food security at the national level generally views satisfactory. However, since August depleting stocks from the below average “masika” harvest in binomial areas, food security condition have deteriorated in northern and northern east parts of the binomial areas and in the lake Victoria zone Mara, Mwanza and Shinyanga districts. World Bank (2007) examine the socio-economic determinants of food expenditure patterns among racially different low-

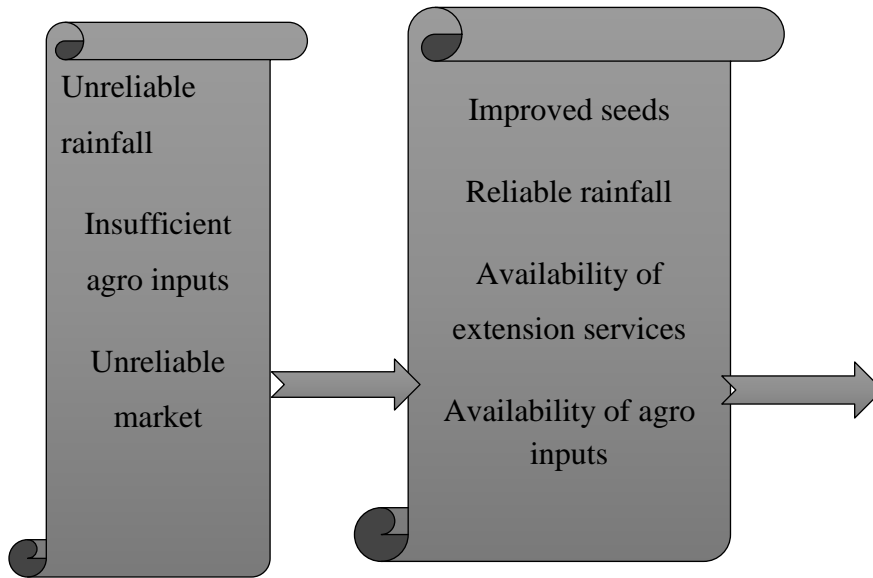
income house hold in the United states of America. It was found that the general education level of homemaker registered no significant impact on the household food expenditure. And lastly the Tanzania Demographic and health Survey (1999) and Poverty Development Report (2005) perceived that about 38% of the children in Tanzania suffer from chronic protein energy malnutrition (stunting), indicative of chronic food insecurity. It is here were we understand study that, despite all these study reviewed in the literatures none of them have through discussed the effect of local government in promoting food security in Tanzania of which this study has actually covered.

## 1.7 Conceptual Framework

In order for households to be food secured it needs, sufficient agro inputs, improved seeds, availability of extension services and reliable market but all these depends upon the availability reliable rainfall. The conceptual framework in figure 1 entails the relationship existing between independent intermediate and dependent variables.

**Figure 2.1: Conceptual Frame Work**





## 1;8 Summary

The study focused on the effects of Local Government in promoting food security in specifically in Manyoni District in Tanzania. The study covered only a small portion of Tanzania. Hence, results did not generalize beyond Singida. The chapter dealt with the description of the background to the problem, statement of the research problem, developed research objectives, research questions, and significance of the study. It ended up with the scope of the study and conclusion of the chapter. The subsequently chapter (Chapter Two) focuses on the pertinent Literature Reviews on this matter done by previous scholars.

## CHAPTER THREE

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Introduction

Earlier chapter has discussed literature review, while these chapter discusses about the methods used in the study. It begins by presenting the descriptions of the study area, pursued by presenting the research design and case study. Further, the research sample and the sampling criteria used to identify the participants of the study are discussed. Thereafter, the chapter presents the data collection procedures, data collection methods and data analysis.

#### 3.2 The Study Area

The study area covered in Manyoni District-Singida Region where the Area is semi-desert along the rift valley. Among fifteen villages saved by TASAF, two villages of Solya and Kilimatinde were purposively selected due to the fact that, these villages were reported to be severely affected by famine (Bonnard *et al*, 2009).

##### 3.2.1 Location of the Study

Kilimatinde and Solya village is located in Manyoni District of Singida Region under the management of Central Zone. It lies between longitude  $34^{\circ} 50'E$  to  $35^{\circ} 15'E$  and latitude  $5^{\circ} 32' S$  to  $6^{\circ} 15'S$ . The area covered by the 1705 sq km. There are four wards within the Kilimatinde division with a total number of 15 villages. That

is Kilimatinde, Solya, Chibumagwa, Majili, Mahaka, Msemembo, Sasajila, Londoni, Hika, Saranda, Ilaloo, Sukamahela, Mbwasa and Chikuyu.

### **3.3 Type of Data and Sources**

Both primary and secondary data were collected. Primary data included selected household respondents, both members of local government and none members. Others included: selected Ward Executive Officer (1), Village Executive Officers (2), and Agricultural Extension Agents.

In this study, these respondents were referred to as key informants. Secondary data sources included books, journals, documents, reports, theses and electronic sources, both published and unpublished materials.

#### **3.3.1 Primary Data**

Primary data was collected in the field by using structured questionnaire contained both open questions and closed questions which can fused on interviewing, observations and focus on group discussion especially to the head of the sampled household which will be chosen from the study area, such as WEOs VEOs as well as staff members of local government.

#### **3.3.2 Secondary Data**

This were collected from various sources such as WEOs, VEOs, libraries World food program publications, Pamphlets, Journals from World Health organization,



document and other published Books from library and Reports from respective offices such as local government profile and through visited different websites are source of secondary data. The relevant data and information were abstracted and conceptualized to complement primary data.

### **3.4 Sample Design**

This section describes, sampling frame, sample unit, sample size and sample procedure as described in detail.

#### **3.4.1 Sampling Frame**

The sample frame of this study comprised of all farmers, all small scale business entrepreneurs, officials, leaders from the government and stakeholders from non-government organization such as World Vision Tanzania at Kilimatinde.

#### **3.4.2 Sample Unit**

Sample unit is individual person from the household who is the head of the household, leader, and head of the offices or certain groups.

#### **3.4.3 Sample Size**

The sample size was obtained from the total number of 4,083 households in the study area. To minimize errors and sample biasness from each households from each street is equally select using standard formula  $n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$  (Yamane, 1967).

$$\text{Sample size (n)} = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Whereby: N= Total number of households

e= Confidence interval 10%

n = Number of respondents

N=4083

$$1 + 4083(0.1)^2 = 100 \text{ Respondents}$$

So the above formula used to provide the selected sample of the respondent in my study that is total of 100 respondent that divided 50 respondent from Kilimatinde and 50 respondents from Solya villages.

#### **3.4.4 Sampling Procedure**

Both the probability and non-probability sampling were applied to select the appropriate respondents. With probability sampling, simple random sampling was applied to pick household for interview. This is technique selected for the purpose of avoided any bias in selected the respondent from Solya village and Kilimatinde village. Non probability sampling, purposive sampling was preferred to get response from key informant such as Village Executive Officer, Ward executive Officer and local government staffs. The purposive sampling is the technique for selecting the

people with special importance and influence in the study area, which in one way or another have capacity to influence changes and help in managing the intended goals.

### **3.5 Data Collection Methods**

The study was employed various technique of data collection. The required data was collected through interview, observation and focus group discussion. The importance of using various method lies, on the fact that the study was obtained valid and reliable data.

#### **3.5.1 Interview**

In the interview, respondents were given well-structured questionnaire as an instrument for data collection. The questionnaire contain open questions and closed questions. This was chosen as an important instrument for data collection due its strength of capturing empirical data, which was characterized for asking the respondents different questions that are typed in the form.

#### **3.5.2 Observation**

The researcher intended to see what the respondents had rather than taken what the respondents said they have. The silent observation was also used to cross-check the information which was given by the respondents.

### **3.5.3 Focus Group Discussions**

This was done on the last day of the data collection. The objective of this is to approve the validity of the collected information by the respondents. Basically, this was conducted through discussed issues related to Food security with a group of six persons that was key formants. Focus group discussion used to cover qualitative data from the study area.

## **3.6 Data Processing, Analysis and Presentation**

### **3.6.1 Data Processing**

Processing of quantitative data which collected from household of respondents involved editing, coding, classifying and tabulating. Qualitative data collected from key informants and from focus group discussion were processed by putting data having the same traits together in a number of classes to facilitate analysis.

### **3.6.2 Data Analysis**

Data analysis were based on both qualitative and quantitative analysis .Qualitative analysis were taken to analyze qualitative data basing on content theme while quantitative analysis was taken to analyze quantitative data basing on descriptive analysis was used measures of central tendency. The qualitative data analysis supported by quantitative findings while at the same time quantitative data were taken to check the validity of the qualitative findings. The analysis was done through a Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS).

### **3.6.3 Data Presentation**

Qualitative data were presented in descriptive narrations while quantitative data were presented in form of figures, tables, and text.

### **3.7 Summary**

This chapter has discussed the research methodology and has presented the research design based on the ethno methodological and mixed methods approaches. While due to its embedment in the ethno methodological approach the study makes use of the case study, it collects quantitative and qualitative data, on the one hand, and analyses the data with the use of statistics and content analysis, on the other hand. It has winded up with the issues related to validity and reliability as well as research ethics. The subsequently chapter (Chapter Four) deals with the presentation, analysis and discussion of the findings from this study.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### RESULTS, DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents and discusses results and major findings of the study, as per the analyzed data from the collected data and documentary review. Discussion of findings is based “*Effects Local Government of Tanzania in Promoting Food Security at the Household Level”: A Case of Manyoni District*”, in Manyoni District. The discussions of findings are in line with designed research objectives, which comprises of examination prevailing status of women access to land, scrutinizing the effects of “effects local government of Tanzania in promoting food security at the household level”: a case of Manyoni district” in the study area. This chapter also discusses other important variables for this study in relation to the subject especially the characteristics of the respondents from the studied area.

#### 4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

This section describes the characteristics of respondents based on age, sex, marital status, household size, education level and occupation in relation to effects of local government in promoting food security in Tanzania. The age of respondents ranges between less than 18 years old to 60 years old.

The study revealed that, the majority of the respondents were in the age group of 25-49 years old, and its distribution was that, in Kilimatinde there was 27 respondents

which is equal to 27% and Solya 32 respondents which is equal to 32% making a total of all respondents to be 59%, followed by age group of 18-25 years old, 12 respondents which is equal to 12% from Kilimatinde and 8 respondents which is equal to 8% from Solya making a total of 20%, and the age group of 50-60 was 10 respondents from Kilimatinde which is equal to 10% whereby 5 respondents from Solya which is equal to 5% were below the age group of 18 years whereby 1 respondent from Kilimatinde which is equal to 1% and 4 respondents from Solya which is equal to 4% making a total of 5% out of 100 respondents who were taken as a sample size.

This implies that, the age group of 25-49 is more responsible for finding food at their households. The results are comparable with other similar findings (UN, 2005). Also, it can be noted that the economically active population is made up by the age group of 25-49 years. Therefore it can be concluded that farming activities in the study area is largely carried out by energetic age group that range from 25-49 years old.

The study revealed that, out of 100 respondents interviewed female and male, from Kilimatinde Village there were 8 respondents which is equal to 8% female, and from Solya village there were 8 respondents which is equal to 8% female, making a total of 16%, while male respondents were 42 which is equal to 42% from Kilimatinde village and 42 respondents which was equal to 21% from Solya village, this made a total of 84%. This is because, most of households were male headed and even those households which were female headed they were reluctant to provide relevant

information. Therefore, this implies that gender participation is still a challenge in decision making issues. Similar observation was noted at Kilosa. Mung'ong'o and Mwamfupe in 2006.

The distribution of respondents by education level and occupation was as follows, most of the respondents 56 which is equal to 56% had completed primary education as the study revealed that, in Kilimatinde there were 27 respondents which is equal to 27% and from Solya village were 29 respondents which is equal to 29% making a total of 56% followed by those who completed secondary education which were 11 respondents which is equal to 11% from Kilimatinde and 10 respondents which is equal to 10% from Solya, making a total of 21%, while those who had acquired vocational education were 3 respondents which is equal to 3% from Kilimatinde and 4 respondents which is equal to 4% from Solya making a total of 7% out of 100 respondents.

Also, the study further reveals that there were some individuals who had informal education and they were 9 respondents which is equal to 9% from Kilimatinde and 7 respondents which is equal to 7% from Solya making a total of 16%. This means that, the majority of respondents have a better understanding of the modern agricultural activities which in turn lead to food security from household level to the National level. Also, this means that apart from being trained by extension officers they can also read different materials on how to increase production in both agricultural activities such as cultivation and animal husbandry.



It is generally acknowledged that education is considered to be among the factors that influence an individual's perception of an innovation before making decision. Education is normally taken as the key to better opportunities for development, accessibility to information and services. The results of this study are similar to those of Nweke, (1998) on Production Prospects for Cassava in Tanzania, who indicated that education is tools that can make people manage resources properly, including land.

Marital status distribution of the respondents that were interviewed indicated that, most of respondents 68% were married and their distribution was as follows; in Kilimatinde there were 35 respondents which is equal to 34% and Solya 33 respondents which is equal to 33% making a total of 68%, while the widow/widower group was the least of all the interviewed respondents as only 4 respondents which is 4% were from Kilimatinde and 3 respondents which is 3% from Solya making a total of 7%. This implies that Local government of Tanzania provide their services mostly to married individuals than other groups since it is acknowledged that married respondents needs to ensure that their families meet the required basic needs. This also indicates that the majority of respondents are working hard to make sure that their families are food secured.

The distribution of respondents by occupation was that, the majority were farmers as in Kilimatinde were 26 respondents which is equal to 26% and Solya 34 respondents which is equal to 34% making a total of 60% of all respondents, followed by livestock keepers whose distribution were 10 respondents from Kilimatinde which is

equal to 10% and 7 from Solya which is equal to 7% making a total of 17% while only (5%) were engaged in small business. The dominant sector in most of rural areas in Tanzania is agriculture. This implies that the practical opportunity for promoting food security for the majority of the rural population is to improve the performance of the agriculture sector so as to raise farm incomes. (URT 2009) further indicates that over 80% of the poor are in the rural area and depend on agriculture for their livelihood.

The house hold composition in the study area was revealed that, most of respondents had more than 6 household members and their distribution was; in Kilimatinde 23 Respondents which is equal to 23% and Solya 22 respondents which is equal to 22% making a total of 45%. This might have been influenced by the African culture of having extended families. Despite the fact that, URT (2007) claims that, the average household size has declined appreciably in all areas since 1991/92, from 5.7 to 4.8 members in 2007 but, in the study area the most of the household size range from 6-10 (2007).The implication is that, family members can be used to provide labor to agricultural production hence managing their crops cultivation using their own families. This might also be an indication of food insecurity if there is low production

**Table 4.1: Characteristics of Respondents**

		% of Respondents		Total
		Kilimatinde	Solya	
Age group of respondent	0-18	1	4	5
	18-25	12	8	20
	25-49	27	32	59
	50-60	10	6	16
Sex of respondents	Female	8	8	16
	Male	42	42	84
Education level of the respondents	Primary education	27	29	56
	Secondary	11	10	21
	Vocational	3	4	7
	Informal	9	7	16
Marital status of the response		5		16
		35		68
	Single	4	11	
	Married	6	33	7
			3	
	Widow/widower	26	3	9
Occupation of respondent	Divorced	10		
		8	34	60
		6	7	17
	farming	7	5	13
	livestock keeper	20	4	10
		23	12	19
Household size	Employed		16	36
	Small business		22	45
	0-3			
	4-6			
	6-10			
Total		50	50	100

## **4.2 Strategies Used by Local Government to Promote Food Security at the Household Level**

The study found that, the strategies used by local government is promoting foodsecurity at household level. First is the provision of improved seeds which is distributed as follows; Kilimatinde 14 respondents which is equal to 14% and 13 respondents which is equal to 13% making a total of 27%. Second is the provision of improved seeds and farm implements 11 respondents which is equal to 11% from Kilimatinde and 13 respondents from Solya which is equal to 13% making a total of 24% of all respondents.

Third is the provision of food to vulnerable group which was 6 respondents from Kilimatinde which is equal to 6% and 7 from Solya which is equal to 7% making a total of 13%, and lastly was provision of livestock (goats and chickens) 7 respondents in Kilimatinde which is equal to 7% and 6 respondents which is equal to 6% in Solya making a total of 13%.

Promotion of food security is a participatory one that is farmers group in making decisions to improve their economic wellbeing and to act on them. Village Councils and organized farmers' groups have the primary responsibility for using participatory approaches in implementing small-scale investment activities supported by the Local government, including irrigation undertaking environmental

assessment, modern agricultural methods, and implementation of technical recommendations, local procurement of farm inputs, and monitoring and evaluation.

**Table 4.2: The Strategies Used by Local Government to Improve Food Security Strategies**

	% of respondents		
	Kilimatinde	Solya	Total
Provision of seeds	14	13	27
Provision of seeds and farm implements	11	13	23
Provision of extension services	12	11	23
Provision of food to vulnerable groups	6	7	13
Livestock provided	7	6	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

### **4.3 Achievement Reached by Local Government in Promoting Food Security At Household Level**

The local government has succeeded in some of its activities. One of the greatest achievements reached by local government was increased harvests suggested by 61% of all respondents in the study area. The distribution of achievement is as follows; 34 respondents were from Kilimatinde which is equal to 34% and 27 from Solya which is equal to 27%. This is due to the use of modern seeds and other farm equipments

like power tillers and water pumps for irrigation which are being supplied by Local government. Results from table 3 indicate that, 14% of all respondents said to have improved their living standard, 10% said they produce surplus, 14% said they have economic diversification and only 1% said nothing has happened. This implies that, Local government intervention has improved people’s wellbeing.

**Table 4.3: Achievement Reached by Local Government in Promoting Food Security Achievement**

	% of respondents		Total
	Kilimatinde	Solya	
Harvests have increased	34	27	61
Living standards has improved	4	10	14
Produce to surplus level	4	6	10
Have economic diversification	8	6	14
Nothing has happened	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Again, the study revealed that before intervention of local government many households of Kilimatinde and Solya villages had low production. It was found that, in Kilimatinde village there were 22 respondents who said there were low productivity which is equal to 22% and Solya 23 respondents which is equal to 23% making a total of 45%. also, results show that 18 respondents who suggested that were poor land uses from Kilimatinde making a total of 18% and 23 respondents

from Solya making a total of 23% which is equal to 45% of all respondents and also there 10 respondents from Kilimatinde and from Solya making a total of 14% said nothing has changed. This implies that there were low production situation before Local government hence food insecurity to most of the household members.

**Table 4.4: Food Security before the Intervention of Local Government Food Security Before**

	% of respondents		Total
	Kilimatinde	Solya	
No any differences	10	4	14
There were low production	22	23	45
There were poor land uses	18	23	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Also, the study found that, after the intervention of many house Local government many holds of Kilimatinde village 20 respondents and 14 from Solya villages had improved through good land use planmaking a total of 34%, while 20 respondents from Kilimatinde and 25 respondents from Solya which is equal to 45% of all respondent said had increased number of meals from two to three meals so the study reveal that entering of Local government increased number of meals at the household members so it revealed that now situation of food insecurity it is differ from the past before the local government of Tanzania.



**Table 4.5: Food Security after the Intervention of Local Government**

	% of respondents		
	Kilimatinde	Solya	Total
No any differences	2	4	6
Increased number of meals	20	25	45
Good land use plan	20	14	34
Increased yields	8	7	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

#### **4.4 Challenges Facing Local Government in Improving Food Security at Household Level**

One of the activities being undertaken by local government in study area is to improve food security at household level, yet in implementing this activity local government faces some challenges such as unreliable rainfall for generating more improved seeds which in turn would be supplied to many more farmers, 20 respondents from Kilimatinde village which is equal to 20% and 16 from Solya village which is equal to 16% making a total of all respondents to be 36% reported to have this problem. Also, quantitative data from key informants revealed that, low capital to run the programmes, poor working tools like vehicles and motor cycles to reach the targeted group in time and unreliable market is also another challenges; especially those agricultural extensions officers of local government is much dependent in rainfall for carrying out agricultural activities.



**Table 4.6: Challenges Facing Local Government in Promoting Food Security at Household Level Challenges**

	% of respondents		Total
	Kilim	Solya	
	atinde		
Unreliable rainfall	20	16	36
Soil infertility	6	10	16
Insufficient agro inputs	8	11	19
Unreliable market	9	3	12
Low capital	7	10	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

The results revealed that 61% of the respondents depicted that there was increased production. In addition, there was evidence that despite the challenges such as poverty is related to low household incomes, low education levels, poor working condition, unreliable rainfall and unreliable market. The study found that there was evidence of a significant relationship between poverty and size of landholdings. The persistence of food insecurity in Kilimatinde village and Solya village requires an implementation of the development programmes that will encourage the alleviation of food insecurity to the households. There is also a need for more education in order to encourage the households to engage in other non-farm employment than

depending more on agriculture activities. That is not much depends on rainfall would put more emphasis on irrigation.

#### **4.5 Summary**

This chapter has paid attention on the analysis of data and presentation of the research findings. It starts with Social-Demographic Profile of the Study Population following to the analysis of objectives of the study. The following chapter (Chapter V) describes the summary, conclusion and recommendations for this study.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Summary**

In a nutshell we may argue that the effect of local government in promoting food security has been positive in Kilimatinde and Solya area. It has been concluded that 45% of respondent said that, there is increase number of meal and good use of land respectively. More also, there is increase 34% after intervention by local government, on the strategies used to increase production include provision of seeds and extension services at local level these are supported by 14% and 12% respectively.

#### **5.1 Conclusions**

It can be concluded that, the contribution of local government has shown a positive impact in promoting food security in the study area through provision of improved seeds, Extension services, Agricultural farm equipment, Provision of maize flour to vulnerable, and also from private sponsors like World vision Tanzania with their project known as Kilimatinde Area of Development Program has greatly changes rural livelihood for example provision of livestock like poultry and goats. Also Provision of loans in kind such as being provided with cows and chicken has helped many households to improve their living standard greatly.

The most challenges faces the local government are likely the same to the challenge that face private sponsor like Kilimatinde Area Development is unreliable rainfall which lead to failure those strategies provided not only unreliable rainfall also unavailability of market, small capital, difficult working condition, ignorance of the majority, poor facilities like motor vehicles and motor cycles that enhance those agricultural stake holder to reach the rural areas of Manyoni districts where there is great need of agricultural education.

Local government has resulted to a positive impact to the people livelihood since there is a great achievement in agriculture harvest the farmers also result has revealed that increase production and increase number of meals to the people for those who practices livestock also at least now they has equipped with the clear knowledge on how to utilize their cattle's effectively in order to have food security and how to manage with benefit rather than owning many cattle's while their family has starvation of malnutrition.

Generally local government and other private organization like World vision Tanzania has resulted to a positive impact to people's livelihood Kilimatinde village and Solya village since there is a great achievement in agricultural harvest and lastly the most challenges faces the implementations of Area Development Program of Kilimatinde and local government is lack of adequate fund to introduce larger irrigation schemes another is unreliable rainfall which lead to crop failure with those strategies offered.

## **5.2 Recommendations**

Since local government has shown a positive impact in food security, there is a great need to bring such program into different rural areas where a larger number of people (80%) are found living in rural areas where there is highly affected with food shortage (National population Census, 2012). As the study revealed that, most of the respondents (56 %) had primary education, so the government, Through agricultural extension officers should continue to educate farmers on climatic changes and ways on how they can adopt farmers on selection types of crops that are drought to tolerance which enhance the availability of food security to the household level.

Extension officers should continue to educate farmers on improved farming system in order to go on producing more food crops to the maximum and enhance improvement the welfare of their respective household the study revealed that local government play a great role even through challenges are inevitable.

The Government jointly with other donors and development partners should keep on funding the research and training institutions and employ more extension agents to improve farmer's education.

Also, the Government and other private financial institutions are important to farmers to enter into rural commercial sector thus increasing area from subsistence farming therefore improving farmers' standard of living as well as improving food security at household level.

#### **5.4 Areas for Further Studies**

The study on the effect of local government in promoting security necessitates other similar and inevitable documenting them for researcher to consider;

- The efficiency of the methodologies used by local government to treat infectious deceases on agricultural outputs,
- The effect of cropping agricultural products in improving or hindering agricultural production,
- The contribution of extension agricultural officers in promoting increased agricultural production.



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## APPENDICES

### **Appendix I: House Hold Questionnaire Effect of Local Government in Food Security in Manyoni District**

Dear Respondents,

I, am **Massawe Bright Jerome**, Pursuing Degree of Master of Arts in Public Administration at the University of Dodoma, Region. I am doing Research on *“effect of Local Government in promoting food security in Tanzania: I kindly ask you to respond by answering the questions in this questionnaire. You are requested to indicate your opinion that belong to your choice and where your opinion does not exactly match one of the choices given, please mention the number with a choice that is closest to your opinion. If no match, respondents should tick under the other and explain. You are kindly requested to answer the set of questions below giving relevant details for below set of questions. They are purely meant for academic purpose for the award of Masters of Public Administration of University of Dodoma. Any inconveniences that may arise are highly regretted. While your participation is highly appreciated, you may decline at any time where you feel uncomfortable continuing with the research process.*

#### **Part A. Background Information of Respondent**

1. District.....

2. Village.....
3. Name of the respondent.....
4. Age of the respondent.....
5. Sex of the respondent 1.female 2.male.....
6. Education level (1) Primary (2) Secondary education (3) Informal education  
(4) Vocational education (5) Tertiary education
7. Marital status (1) Single..... (2) Married..... (3)Widow/Widower...  
(4) Divorced/Separated.....
8. Occupation (1) farming (2) livestock keeper (3) Employed (4) Small  
business

**Strategies used by Local government in promoting food security**

1. Have you ever heard about Local government? (1) Yes (2) No
2. If yes, for how long?.....
3. Is your household a member of Local government? (1)yes (2) no
4. If yes, for how long?..... (1)3yrs (2)5yrs (3)8yrs (4)9yrs (5)2yrs  
(6)not
5. How many members are in your household .....
6. Do you own land? (1) Yes (2) No
7. If yes, how many acres.....
8. How many acres do you cultivating .....

9. If no, where do you get land for cultivation (1) Renting (2) family land (3) Village land

10. What kind of crops does your household grow? (1) Maize (2) Millet (3) Sorghum (4) Groundnuts (5) Sunflower (6) others (specify).....

11. How much do you harvest per year? (1)0-5 bags (2) 5-10 bags (3)10-20 bags (4) 20 bags and above

12. How do you use your harvested food crops/what are the uses of your food crops?

- (1)For domestic use
- (2)For domestic and economic uses
- (3)For economic use

13. Have you ever experienced soil fertility in your land during the past 3yrs?.....

- (1) Yes (2) no

11. Are you keeping animal?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

12. If yes, what kind of animals are you kipping?

- (1) Cattle.....1

(2) Goats.....2

(3) Pigs.....4

(4) Chicken.....3

(5) Others

13. How meals are your household take per day?

(1) One meal

(2) Two meals

(3) Three meals

14. Have you ever experienced food shortage in past five seasons that is from 2008-2012?

(1) Yes (2) No

15. If yeas in which season?

(1)2007-2008

(2)2008-2009

(3)2009-2010

(4)2010-2011

(5)2011-2012

16. How did you cope with that situation?

(1) Support from private organization 2

(2) Support from the local government 3

(3) Support from religious organization 6

(4) Support from relatives<sup>4</sup>

(5) Selling my assets<sup>5</sup>

(6) Reducing number of meals<sup>1</sup>

17. What strategies are being used by Local government in promoting food security to the household members?

(1) Provision of seeds

(2) Provision of seeds and farm implements like power tillers

(3) Provision of extension services

(4) Provision of food to vulnerable groups

(5) Provision of livestock

(6) I don't know

18. In your opinion, does that strategy used by Local government helps in improving food security? 1. Yes 2.No

19. If yes, what did you learn from Local government?

1. Food preservation (2) modern agriculture (3) skills on animal keeping (4) good land use skill (5) nothing

**Challenges facing local government in promoting food security in household level**

1. In your remembrances For how long has local government had been operating in this area?.....(1)5 yrs. (2) 8yrs (3)10yrs
2. Does local government holds village meeting in this area?  
(1) Yes (2) No
3. If yes, when was the last meeting held?.....  
(3) three month ago (4)last month ago (5)I don't know
4. Do people respond to the call of meeting prepared by local government?  
(1) Yes (2) No
5. If no, what do you think might be a reason?  
(1) Low awareness about local government  
(2) The meeting takes much longer



- (3) Negative attitude toward local government
  - (4) Segregation
6. What challenges are being faced local government in promoting food security?
- (1) Unreliable rainfall
  - (2) soil fertility
  - (3) Insufficient agricultural inputs
  - (4) unreliable market
  - (5) Low capital
  - (6) Unreliable market
7. Why people are food insecure despite the assistance being offered by local government?
- (1) reluctant in adopting modern agriculture
  - (2) Laziness of the people
  - (3) soil erosion
  - (4) Unreliable rainfall
  - (5) Lack of alternatives economic activities
8. In your opinion, does the support being offered by local government like modern seeds and farm equipment reach in time?
- (1) Yes (2) No
9. Are the equipment offered by local government such as power tillers suitable to your environment? (1) Yes (2) No
10. Does local government build capacity to the community in relation to food security?

(1) Yes (2) No

11. If yes, how?

(4) Modern animal keeping

(1) To use drought tolerant food crops

(2) Food preservation (3) the use of irrigation system

### **Achievement of local government in promoting food security**

1. For how long has your household been supported by local government?

(1)10yrs (2)8yrs

(3)5yrs (4)3yrs

(5)2yrs

2. Did local government promote food security at your household? (1)YES

(2)NO

3. IF YES how?

My harvests have increased due to use of improved seeds (2) My living standard has improved (3) I produce to the surplus level (4) I have economic diversification

(6) Nothing happened

4. In your opinion, does local government achieved to promote food security through its strategies?

(1) Yes (2) No

5. What is food security situation before the intervention of local government at your household?

(1) No any differences

(2) Low production

(3) There were poor land uses

6. What is food security situation after the intervention of local government?

(1) No any differences

(2) Increased number of meals

(3) Good land use plan

(4) Increased yield

## **Appendix II: Questionnaire for key Informants**

Dear Respondents,

I, am **Massawe Bright Jerome**, Pursuing Degree of Master of Arts in Public Administration at the University of Dodoma, Region. I am doing Research on *“effect of Local Government in promoting food security in Tanzania:* I kindly ask you to respond by answering the questions in this questionnaire. You are requested to indicate your opinion that belong to your choice and where your opinion does not exactly match one of the choices given, please mention the number with a choice that is closest to your opinion. If no match, respondents should tick under the other

and explain. You are kindly requested to answer the set of questions below giving relevant details for below set of questions. They are purely meant for academic purpose for the award of Masters of Public Administration of University of Dodoma. Any inconveniences that may arise are highly regretted. While your participation is highly appreciated, you may decline at any time where you feel uncomfortable continuing with the research process.

Date.....

A Social demographic data

1. Name of organization.....

Location..... Region.....

2. Businesses of organization.....

3. Area of operations.....

4. Can you mention the challenges facing local government to meet their desired objectives on agricultural sector?

(i) Poor infrastructure

(ii) Low wages and incentives from local government

(iii) Ignorance of the communities

(iv) Unreliable rainfall and weather climate

5. What are the successful stories for the local government in promoting food security to the household level?

(a) No household that face food shortage

(b) Agricultural extension officer are available all the time for peoples need

(c) To ensure every important information of rainfall reach in time for their members

(d) To invite all researcher/ agriculture expertise to work in Manyoni for the sake of having many alternatives in solving the issue of food insecurity

6. Household members are they committed to the training, seminars conducted by the local government concerning food storage, food processing and food production?

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

7. What does the local government contribution to support in improving food security to the house hold level?

(a) Through provision agricultural equipment's

(b) Through provision of agricultural advices

(c) Through conducting shamba darasa/ exhibitions

(d) Through provision of subsidies

8. What is the perception of household's members towards local government in promoting agriculture sector?

(a) They agree the contribution from local government.

(b) They did not agree the contribution from local government.

(c) Household's members know nothing about local government.

(d) They believe is on local government for special group.

9. What is the local government strategic plan to household of manyoni district towards elimination food shortage?

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

10. When did local government start to engage fully in agricultural activities in your area?

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