APPENDIX G

Arkaria Discussion of Group PPPM results:

1. Problems mentioned by both genders

High Importance (low SI scores)

- Water for humans and livestock - distance to water sources was cited as the main problem, especially as from Arkaria, it often means taking livestock over hills for 30km. The men mentioned that due to the limited sources of water in the area, everyone was taking their livestock to the same points, so that the water points acted as transmission grounds for livestock diseases. They also said that the dams are affected by soil erosion, making them useless. The women mentioned that in the dry season sometimes they could spend all day searching for water.

- Healthcare – No first aid clinic nearby (for some in Arkaria, the dispensary in Mti Mmoja is too far away to travel to if ill). The men mentioned the need for first aid care especially for children and the elders. Both genders identified the lack of a hospital in the area and the dire state of the transport network in the area as primary driving factors.

- Poverty - the men gave poverty a low importance value (S=1.82) because poverty is not a problem for the majority whereas women ranked poverty as S=1, the highest importance value, because they see poverty as a problem that causes other problems.

- Education –Men focused on financial requirements, saying that they need help in sponsoring children for further education and also discussed the lack of ability for some to pay for school equipment due to the effects of livestock disease (reducing herd size and therefore possible capital). They also mentioned concern over an NGO only supporting girls, not boys in secondary education (however further information has revealed that girls are often not allowed to go into secondary education as they are expected to stay at home and be married). Women highlighted the issue of long distance for some children in Arkaria to travel to get to the primary school, especially with regard to their security on the way to school (attack from wild animals).

Lower importance (high SI scores)

- Weather - drought which leads to famine. It was brought up by both genders but men ranked it as low as possible because they said it was something they couldn't control. Woman gave it a higher ranking, following their logic that like poverty, it was a problem that caused other problems (malnutrition, hence ill health, decreased herd sizes, hence poverty etc)

2. Problems mentioned by only one gender group

Men

High importance

- Land - lack of land for increasing population especially in terms of pasture
- Disease (in humans) - fever, malaria, diarrhoea, constipation, childhood diseases especially such as TB
- Livestock - E. Coast fever, Ephemeral Fever, BCT and Bebesiosis in cows and LSDV in small livestock

- Veterinary services –accessibility both in a financial and distance context

Lower importance

- Wildlife - crop raiding by problem animals; buffalo, zebra, wild pigs, porcupine and eland. The men also mentioned when conversing about the wildlife hazard, that they had noticed their domestic animals such as dogs and donkies were also destroying the crops but that they knew when crop destruction was due to wildlife because the domestic animals were kept inside the boma at night, eliminating them as suspects. They also mentioned that if someone's donkeys destroyed someone else's crops, the owner of the donkeys would inform the owner of the crop and they would sort out adequate compensation.
- Pests- particularly pests that destroy their crops as they start to grow

Women

High importance

- Accessibility to markets –in terms of transport and in terms of access to in a business sense.
- Security – lack of protection against attacks from wild animals and masked rapists on the way to collect firewood and water (this was followed up with the chairman who said that rape had been an issue 4 years ago. The chairman had dealt with it by organising a group of men to secretly accompany the women. Their presence scared off the rapists who realised they'd been found out, and have never been seen since.

Lower importance

- Finance –lack of access to credit is preventing them from starting up their own businesses.

3. **Discussion of Individuals' PPPM results:**

As with the groups, water for humans and water for livestock were deemed the most important problems (mainly to do with lack of access to free water, especially once the harvested rainwater in small dams and in tanks, has run out) and were brought up by all 10 participants. 90% of participants brought up healthcare (S=1.4) as an important problem (mostly problems related to distance to nearest dispensary and especially distance to hospital –common complaint is that people die on the way to hospital) and 70% brought up weather (drought, S=1.43) as an important problem (mostly because it causes famine).

Transport was brought up by 40% (people said accessibility by car is impossible in the rainy season and lack of decent roads causes problems with getting to hospital and to markets) but it was given a lower importance (S=1.72).

Wildlife (crop raiding especially by wild pig –brought up by one man and one woman), security (problem of attack by wild animals –brought up by one woman) and population pressure (brought up by one man), although only cited by a few of the participants, were given higher importance (S for all=1.67) than other problems cited such as workload for women, lack of development support especially for women, lack of pastures available due to increasing population, problems with there being not enough classrooms in school or teachers' houses, livestock diseases and human diseases (TB, malaria and diabetes).

4. **Discussion of the extent to which the group PPPM can be seen to represent the community of Arkaria based on comparison of individual PPPM.**

The group data represents the most pressing problems raised by the individuals accurately –both the male and female groups brought up the problems related to water for livestock and humans, healthcare and weather.

Important differences between the group PPPM and individual PPPM are that workload, and transport were issues not brought up as problems by the group work. However, issues regarding transport were discussed in the group work in solutions to problems and in the difficulties in accessing markets, veterinary services, medical services and educational services.

The importance given to the problems (severity scores) were pretty similar between the groups and the individuals. Land, healthcare and education were given higher importance by the groups than the individuals. This is a reflection of the different perceptions of the problems. The group work was geared more towards thinking of the problems and their importance for the village whereas individuals were relating the importance they gave the problems they raised to their own situation. A good example of this was a man interviewed who ranked wildlife (crop damage by wildlife) as having a severity score of 1, placing its importance before the problems of water for humans and livestock. When pressed for further information it was found that his crops had been raided by a bush pig the night before the interview. This example demonstrates the importance of relying on group work to represent the problems of the village as through debate, it is more likely to represent the problems faced by the village that season rather than just for that particular day. From the research perspective, the groups were excellent –in this village, no one dominated and there was debate and final agreement over the ranking of the problems.

I therefore conclude that in the future, the group PPPM methodology can be used in this village to not only ascertain the problems being faced by the community in that season (weather and season strongly influence people's perception of problem) but also to identify what solutions they have thought of, what action they are doing themselves and which projects they need support from agencies both governmental and non-governmental to complete.

5. Solutions discussed with the Male and Female groups

Water.
What they would like to see done: accessibility especially during the dry season for both livestock and humans is limited –some families are buying water, but many cannot afford to throughout the dry season or indeed, at all. The majority of the women would like a tap built so that if the rains fail they will still have access to water. The men are looking for sponsorship for the repairing and construction of new dams.

Health
What they would like to see done: They desperately need at least a dispensary but ideally they would like the government to build a hospital that is nearer to Arkaria than Monduli or Arusha.

Education:
What they would like to see done: The problem is that there are not enough teachers' houses and classrooms. At the moment at the primary school at Arkaria, there are enough teachers but not enough classrooms so the children are grouped via standard and put on a rota. Therefore they are not receiving the full-time education they should be receiving. The men also acknowledged that if they could send some children on into further education, especially university, those children could come back trained as doctors and vets and help reduce the

health and veterinary care problems. Another problem that was mentioned by the men was that there is an NGO working in Arkaria that helps fund female children to go to school. However in Arkaria, they have no discrimination as to what gender is allowed to go to school and this segregation by the NGO is creating conflict. It would be better for them to support male and female children equally. Yet, further information has indicated that boys are favoured to send on to secondary education because the girls are expected to stay at home and get married. Often within the parents' minds, the importance of education for girls is satisfied once they have learnt the basics of reading and writing.

Transport
What they would like to see done–the women suggested that better roads needed to be built in order to increase accessibility to and from the village. The current roads become unusable in the rainy season and it is costly and hard work to repair them after the rainy season has finished

Livestock
What they would like to see done: They would like to get a dip but point out that if they don't have a reliable water source, their dip is useless. The women said they would appreciate some training on livestock diseases. Also they would like to get sponsorship for their children to be further educated in terms of veterinary issues.

Veterinary care
What they would like to see done –is too expensive and the distance to purchase medicines for livestock is great. They would also like to know the cure for BCT and would welcome a workshop on how to diagnose livestock diseases and the different treatments available.

Development
What they would like to see done -The women mentioned the need for business facilitation both in terms of workshops and loans.

Wild animals
What they would like to see done –one individual participant (male) commented he wanted the government to do something about the wildlife, another commented that they should be given guns and be allowed to shoot it but the groups did not comment on any need for solutions or any solutions they had thought of.

6. Group Discussions:

Changing Diet:
Men: It has changed because of increase of new food stuffs like maize, rice and beans.

Women: People are no longer taking blood but now they know how to cultivate so they eat maize.

Nanja Dam: –why it is no longer full of water
Men: There is not enough rainfall which can put water there.

Women: soil erosion [it caused siltation]

Changes in Maasai culture:
Men: Yes it is changing and incorporating Il-Ausha –they have different traits from the Maasai

Women: People have changed their dressing code they no longer put on skin. They plait their hair. Also the culture has changed because they using western medicine instead of traditional medicine.

Changes to lifestyle brought from those that have lived in town and returned to the boma:
Men: They build modern houses when they get enough money and support their young ones for education

Women: Some of them become Christians and they build permanent houses especially when they get money.

Government interference in traditional ways of Maasai life:
Men: The government say we should stop FGM

Women: Due to HIV/AIDS the government has discouraged traditional dances like ESOTO (evening meeting for Maasai to drink milk together, Moran and ladies) to avoid spread of it. Female Genital Mutilation has to be stopped and men must be the first to know the effect of circumcision.

The Tanzanian government is providing some grain as relief for the Maasai, is it the best thing?
Men: Yes, and they should be given grains frequently

Women: It is a great thing for them because it reduces inequalities in the society