Report of the AR-NAFAKA scaling project farmer field day in Kilosa District, Tanzania, 10-13 June 2015

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The *Enhancing partnership among Africa RISING, NAFAKA, and TUBORESHE CHAKULA Programs for fast tracking delivery and scaling of agricultural technologies in Tanzania* is an interdisciplinary and inter-institutional project that aims to address small holder farmer's needs in the semi-arid and sub-humid zones of Tanzania. The 3-year project is funded by the USAID Mission in Tanzania as part of the U.S. government's Feed the Future initiative.

Through participatory and on-farm approaches, candidate technologies are being identified and evaluated for scaling by the project team. This is being achieved through the already established networks by Tanzania Staples Value Chain (NAFAKA), Tuboreshe Chakula (TUBOCHA) and other institutional grassroots organizations, creating an opportunity for mainstreaming into wider rural development programs, beyond Africa RISING's current zones of influence.

The project is led by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and the USAID Tanzania mission funded programs NAFAKA and TUBOCHA. Developmental activities addressing the project objectives are being implemented in Manyara, Dodoma, Morogoro, Iringa and Mbeya Regions in Tanzania.

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Contents

Background

The Africa RISING, NAFAKA and TUBORESHE CHAKULA (TUBOCHA) programs formed a partnership to scale out best performing technologies developed from the on-going work in the Africa RISING project in Kongwa, Kiteto and Babati Districts of Tanzania. This partnership operates under a project titled *"Enhancing partnership among Africa RISING, NAFAKA and TUBORESHE CHAKULA Programs for fast-tracking delivery and scaling of agricultural technologies in Tanzania"*. The project is focused on scaling the following interventions: improved crop varieties, dissemination of best-bet crop management technology packages, rehabilitation and protection of natural resources; and improving food and nutrition security. In 2015 the project covers 5 districts namely Babati, Movomero, Kilosa, Kongwa, and Kiteto. The World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF) leads the implementation of activities in Kilosa District.

As part of the project implementation, ICRAF conducted farmer field days (FFDs) in Kilosa District, Morogoro Region from 10 - 13 June, 2015. The FFDs were held in four villages: Ng'ole, Ulaya- Kibaoni, Kitete and Maguha. A fifth village, Mandela, was targeted for the FFD but the activity wasn't implemented because the crops were not yet ready for demonstrations thanks to delayed planting. The theme for the event was *"Tumia kilimo endelevu kuboresha uzalishaji wa mazao, lishe na pato la kaya"*. In English; "Apply sustainable intensification agriculture practices for improved crop productivity, nutrition and house hold income."

Sites were prepared and managed by group of 25 farmers under the supervision of technical team from ICRAF in collaboration with the field extension officers. The farmer field days gave farmers an opportunity to observe the performance of technologies included in the demonstration plots which served as learning sites for farmers. Farmers had a chance to visit the plots, discuss and share success and challenges of the technologies included in the demonstration plots.

The aim of the events was to allow farmers and agricultural extension workers to share their experiences on the interventions being demonstrated in the demo plots. It was also aimed at improving farmer's technical knowledge and encourages a change of their farming methods. Technologies demonstrated during the FFDs included: row planting, use of fertilizer, improved seed varieties of maize and cowpea, tide ridges for rain water harvesting and intercropping of maize and cow pea. Typical farmer practices (in terms of land and crop management options and use of local seed varieties) were also demonstrated to illustrate the efficacy of the improved technologies being demonstrated and to guide farmers' choice of the technology for adoption during the FFD. A lot of emphasis during the FFD was also put on ensuring the participation of women and the youth because these are critical groups doing most of the agricultural related activities. They also have a high potential for mainstreaming attractive technologies into rural development programs.

Participants

Various stakeholders participated in the FFD. These include farmers, seed companies, research institutions, livestock keepers, CGIAR centers, and other local governments departments. Other key participants were the Director of Ilonga Agricultural Research Institute, Kilosa District Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative Officer (DAICO), Village leaders, Ward leaders, Director of Human Resource (ICRAF), ITV media, IITA staff, CIMMYT staff, Drama groups and Research Extension Coordinator of the Agriculture Research Institute –Ilonga. A total of 980 farmers participated in the exhibition as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Number Farmers participated in the FFS in Kilosa district, Tanzania

Village	**Gender**		**Total**
	Male	**Female**	
Kitete	226	157	383
Maguha	153	125	278
Ng'ole	86	55	141
Ulaya Kibaoni	88	90	178
Total	**544**	**421**	**980**

The farmers groups prepared a speech that was read out at the FFD gathering and a copy handed over to Haroon Sseguya, the IITA Technology Scaling Specialist. They also prepared songs, poems and drama which reflected the theme of the FFD. Members of the farmer's group were given white T- shirts which had the theme of the FFD printed on them. To ensure that their colleagues (other farmers not involved in project activities), members of the farmer groups shared their experiences after having implemented some of the improved technologies during the 2014/2015 farming season.

Table 2 shows the name of the farmer groups and some emerging issues from their speech which highlighted the challenges faced by the groups and their future plans. Overall these issues reflect aspects directly related to the project (e.g. training on post-harvest and need for agro dealers in the villages), group sustainability (e.g. registrations) and diversification of activities (SACCOS). Details of visions and aspiration of farmer groups formed can be found in the group report/speech submitted to Dr. Haroon Sseguya.

Table 2: Matters raised from speeches of farmers groups

Village	**Group name**	**No of Members**	**Comments received from farmers group**	**Challenges**
Kitete	Zindukeni	25	Training on post harvesting process	Lack of agro dealers in the village
Maguha	Kwimage	22	Group registered but want to transform to a serving and credit group (SACCOS)	Drought
Ng'ole	Winners	25	Assist to formally register their group and training	Lack of agro dealers in the village

			on bee keeping	
Ulaya Kibaoni	Jikomboe	21	Change site for demonstration	Site selected was too dry and not suitable for maize

Farmer field day organization and sensitization

The FFD was jointly organized by the ICRAF team, Village leaders, Village Extension Officers, and Famers groups. ICRAF team had a role of sensitization and organization of group of farmer, village official, extension officers and District agriculture department. One week before the exhibition ICRAF conducted sensitization meetings with the farmers group, village chairman and village executive officers (VEO). Each group was given a specific task, for example village chairman was assigned to supervise sub village leaders and security officials on arrangement of the day each sub village leader were asked to pass the information to every house in his/her area of governance. Each member of a farmers group was assigned to spread information to other 20 farmers. The extension officer was assigned to coordinate what was happening at the village level with ICRAF staff and village chairman. The best way of mobilizing many farmers to attend FFD was discussed during sensitization meetings. Potential local dramas, Choir groups, and music artists were identified and contacted for preparation. Sub-village leaders were tasked to register all the farmers attending the FFDs from their respective villages.

Farmer Field day Program

The program started with a speech by the village chairman of each of the respective villages. They thanked the project for implementing activities in their villages despite the fact that there were several other villages in need of such interventions. Importantly, they also expressed a desire for continued implementation of project activities in the respective villages. After the opening remarks, the farmer field day program began with speeches from the project team and district officials.

Anthony Kimaro gave the welcoming remarks. In his remarks, he also talked about the importance of good agronomic practices (GAP), soil fertility challenges in the district and fertilizer technologies demonstrated by the project. He thanked farmer's groups for their kind cooperation and willingness to avail their land and time. He requested for even more cooperation between the farmers and the project team noting that this was going to be crucial if the new technologies were going to benefit the community as anticipated.

In his speech, Haroon Sseguya talked about the project scaling approach; progress and future plans. He insisted on a tight link between the farmers and researchers and other stake holders in order to achieve the project goals. He also noted that next year, the project will expand to reach more farmers. Dr. Sseguya clarified that each farmer involved in the project in 2015 will be expected to recruit 15 new members in 2016 and the process repeats in 2017 so as to reach many more farmers by the end of the project. He emphasized that the project wants to see more youth involved because they are an important group if the technologies being introduced

to the community will be scaled and used by the next generations. He also proposed establishment of innovation platforms within the communities as a means of increasing the learning and information exchange between farmers and other stakeholders.

Mohamed Mtumbi, a Seed Company representative, elaborated on the improved traits of hybrid maize varieties, particularly NATA H104 which was tested in the demonstration plots against TAN H600. TAN 600 is produced by Tanseed international LTD, based in Morogoro region. The two hybrid maize varieties were tested against local recycled seed (local check). He explained to the farmers why and how NATA H104 grows well in sub humid areas like in Kilosa district. He also told farmers that NATA H104 is a hybrid seed produced by Aminata Seed Company. It is tolerant to drought and matures after 110 to120 days, giving 26 to 30 bags per acre. Other seed varieties produced by Aminata are NATA H105, SARO (rice), Lindi 02 (ufuta) and Record (sunflower). Farmers were provided with leaflets containing the characteristics of each seed variety and company contacts for further communication and advice.

The other key speakers at the FFDs were Mr. Elilehema Swai from Research Institution-Hombolo, Ahazi Mkoma from ICRAF and Erasto Masoro from CARE international. Mr Mkoma addressed the participants on soil fertility, fertilizers and agronomic management while Mr Swai talked about the participatory variety selection and properties of cowpea varieties against local check.

The participants at the FFD then went round each demonstration plot and talk to the implementing farmer about their successes, challenges and failure that they may have encountered while implementing particular interventions. Farmers had the opportunity to observe each technology demo carefully and ask for clarifications whenever applicable. They carefully observed plots treated with fertilizer and were provided with details of fertilizer materials used and the application ratios. Fertilizer applied in the demonstration plots for planting were Minjingu Mazao (10% N; 20% P2O5; 5% S; 25 % KO; 1.5 %; MgO; 0.5% Zn and 0.1% Bo) at the rate of 40 kg P/ha. UREA (46% N) was applied as a top dressing at the rate of 80 kg N/ha. Aspects of tide-ridges constructions and their efficiency on rain water harvest against flat cultivation were also covered during the guided tours.

The tours also allowed farmers to observe performance hybrid maize varieties of TAN H600 and NATA H104 in comparison to local maize seed varieties against. A similar comparison was also done for improved cowpea variety VULI II against local variety (Kotoko). Overall fertilizer and variety effects were obvious to the farmers and a majority were impressed with yields noted in each demo sites (Photo 1). Their main question was where to get seeds for the varieties and other inputs tested for the 2016 growing seasons, given that there were no agro-dealers in some villages.

Members of Kwimange farmer's group at Maguha village during the FFD (Photo credit: Jimmy Sianga/ IITA)

Participatory variety selection

The participatory variety selection provided farmers with an opportunity to carefully observe the performance of maize and cowpea varieties demonstrated, and select a superior variety according to criteria they established prior to this exercise. The selection criteria included: early maturity, drought tolerance, pest and disease tolerance, and germination percentage or success. All participants attending the field day were generally asked to rank the best maize variety which they would be willing to adopt. Furthermore a group of 10 members five from the farmer groups participating in the project and other five from farmers who were not involved in the project in 2015 were selected randomly to confirm general results obtained from field day participants. The score of the PVS by the 10 selected villagers in each site are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Ranking of Maize and Cowpea Varieties during the PVS exercises in Various Villages

Village	**Maize variety**			**Cowpea variety**	
	Local check	**NATA H 104**	**TAN H 600**	**Vuli 2**	**Kotoko**
Ng'ole	1	7	2	5	5
Ulaya kibaoni	NA*	NA*	NA*	7	3
Kitete	2	6	2	10	NA*
Maguha	0	7	3	10	NA*

Farmers' reflections

Farmers asked whether hybrid is suitable for recycling. They also argued that seed size of cow pea (Vuli II variety) is smaller than that of local variety (KOTOKO). Smaller grain size affects market for this improved variety because buyers prefer bigger grains. Farmers also raised concerns on where to buy fertilizers and seeds of improved crop varieties demonstrated because in their villages there are no agro shops as reflected in their speech (Table 2 and Appendix 1). They were worried that implementation of tied-ridges on large farms that may double the cost of production. Another reflection from farmers was on inorganic fertilizers. There is misconception among them that industrial fertilizers damage the soil. Farmers requested for training in post harvesting handling (harvesting and storage) and disease aspects for the maize varieties. They also requested that in subsequent season more than two maize varieties and cowpea should be tested to widen chances of variety selection.

Responses by researchers and extension officer to farmer's concerns

The District agricultural officer (DAICO) informed the farmers that in the coming seasons there will be government fertilizer and seed subsidy. Consideration will be given to villages where technologies have been adopted, especially the Africa RISING sites. She encouraged farmers to form more groups for easy distributions of inputs and access to credits. The DAICO advised that if groups are registered at village level, they can serve as agents for agro-inputs. Generally she was very impressed with the "Winners group" in Ng'ole village and promised them to make arrangement with the projects PI to take some few farmers to the Agricultural show, known as Nane Nane.

Dr. Sseguya promised to collaborate with NAFAKA to arrange for a training program on post-harvest handling and storage as this is an area of focus of the project.

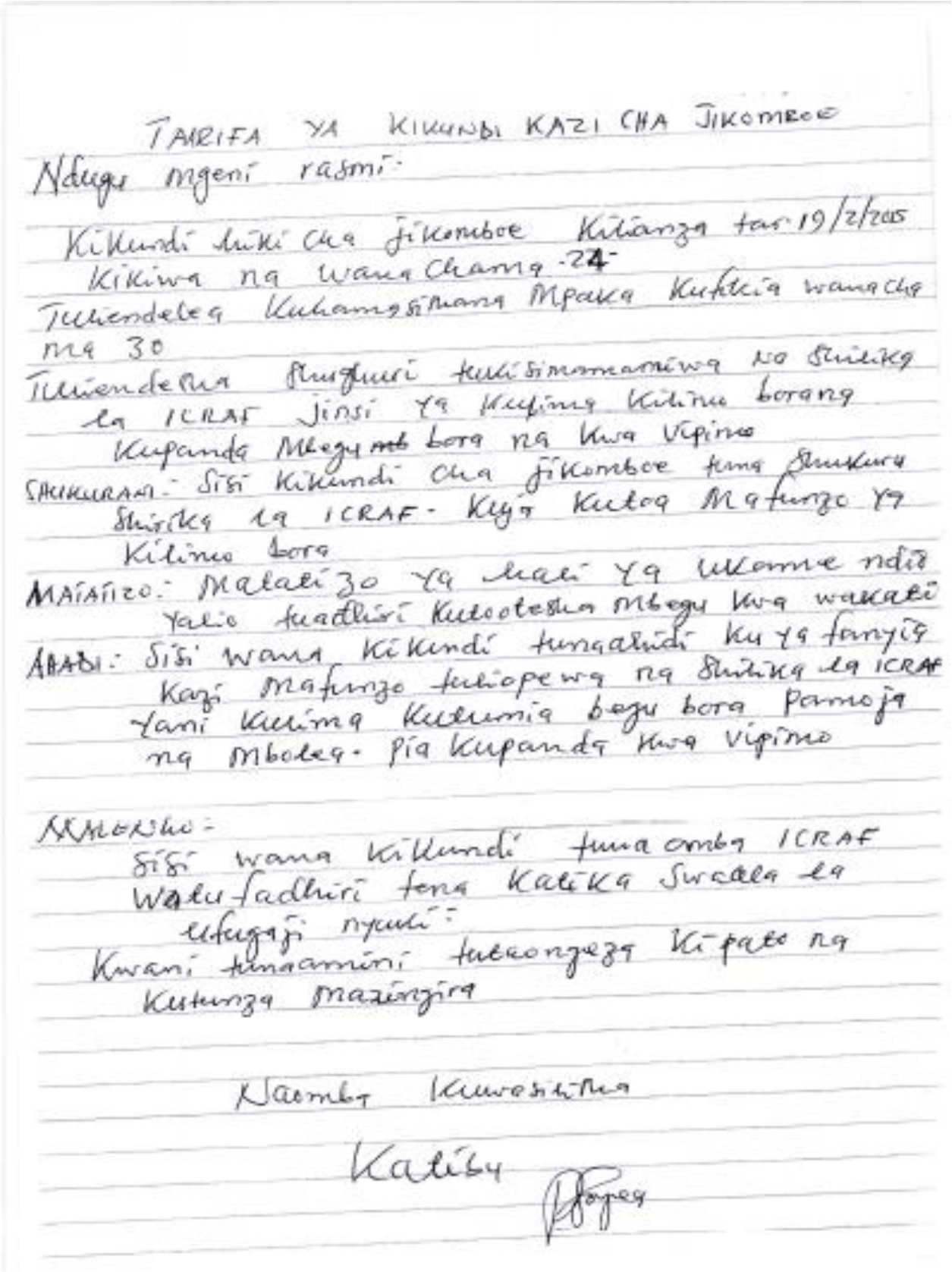
Dr. Margret from ARI-Ilonga explained that there are various cow pea variety released by ARI-Ilonga which can be tested in subsequent seasons to broaden farmer's choice. She clarified that grain size is one of the selection criteria during a breeding program. However, there are many characteristics like protein content, easy cooking, and resistance to pest and disease which should be considered when choosing a suitable variety and Vuli II outperforms local variety on these aspects.

A misconception about inorganic fertilizer was clarified by Ahazi Mkoma who addressed the issue about declining soil fertility and nutrient mining by crops. He told farmers that Minjingu Mazao fertilizer included in the demos is locally produced in Tanzania and is a product of rock phosphate with little effects on soil pH. He insisted on its importance of nutrients for growth and yield of crops as reflected by deficiency symptoms noted in unfertilized plots. Where phosphorous is limited in the soil, there is little options, but for the farmers to apply the fertilizer in order to replenish this element to the soil. He however cautioned farmers against applying fertilizer together with seed while planting would cause a burning effect on seed and that's why some farmers think it destroys their land.

Conclusions

Generally farmers were very excited at the end of the Field Days. They mentioned that they were especially pleased with the fact that they had learnt about new technologies and farming techniques. Farmers requested the project to expand and reach more farmers.

Appendix 1: Speeches by Farmers



TARIFA YA KIKUNDI KAZI CHA JIKOMBOE

Ndugu mgeni rasmi:

Kikundi hiki cha jikomboe kilianza tar. 19/2/2015 kikiwa na wana chama 24

Tulivendelea kuhamasisana mpaka kufikia wanachama 30

Tulivendelea shughuli tulizosimamiwa na shirika la ICRAF jinsi ya kupima kilimo bora kupanda mbegu bora na kwa vipimo

SHUKURANI: Sisi kikundi cha jikomboe tuna shukuru shirika la ICRAF - kwa kutoa mafunzo ya kilimo bora

MAFANIKIO: Malengo ya mafanikio yalio tuadhiri kutoelewa mbegu kwa wakati

ADABI: Sisi wana kikundi tunaahidi kuyafanyia kazi mafunzo tuliopewa na shirika la ICRAF yani kulima kulumia begu bora pamoja na mbolea. pia kupanda kwa vipimo

MEMORIA:
Sisi wana kikundi tuna omba ICRAF Watufadhiri tena kaika Swala la ufugaji nyuki:
Kwani tunaamini tukaongeza kipato na kuturiza mazingira

Asanteni kwa kunisikiza

Kalisa

SHAMBA DARASA NGOLE: TAALIFA FUPI YA-
KIKUNDI CHA SHAMBA DARASA WINAS KUTOKA CHA NGOLE
KATA YA ULAYA WILAYA YA KILOSA - TAR 11/06/2015.

KIKUNDI HIKI KILIANZA TAR- 18/01/2015 KIKIWA NA
WASHIRIKI ISHIRINI NA NNE (24). KIKIWA NA MALENGO YA
KUSIFUNZA MBINU ZA KILIMO BORA CHA KISASA NA UTAFITI
WA MAZAO KWA BORA CHA KISASA PAMOJA NA KILIMO HUNI
CHA KIZAMANI, KILIMO CHA MSETO NA KILIMO MAZAO BILA
KUCHANGANYA. MAFUNZO HAYA YA MRADI WA SHAMBA
DARASA YANAENDESHWA NA UDHAMINI WA SHIRIKA LA
ICRAF.

SHUGHULI ZA MRADI HUU ZILIPOANZA, WASHIRIKI WENGINE
WA DARASA HILI WALISHINDWA KUENDELEA - KATI YA
WASHIRIKI 24 WAKABAKI MAHUDHURIO YA NASOMA WATU
KATI YA (20) NA HAO WANAFUNZI ISHIRINI NA WALIOVU-
MILIA HADI KUFIKIA TULIPO LEO.

IFUATAYO NI SAFU YA WASHIRIKI/WANAFUNZI WA SHAMBA
DARASA NGOLE, KIKUNDI CHA WINERS

NA:	Jina Kamili	Wadhifa	Jinsia	Sain
1	Teodora Fadei	Mw/Kiti	KE	
2.	Evaristi Bidyungumyi	Katibu	ME	
3.	Agnes Isaya	Mw/Hazina	KE	
4	Tito Simoni	Mhamasishaji	ME	
5.	Krispini Raphael	Mwanafunzi	ME	
6.	Benezethy Evaristi	-"-	ME	
7	Samweli Mwiliza	-"-	-"-	
8	Antoni Razalo	-"-	-"-	
9	Festo Antoni	-"-	-"-	
10	Enosi Jastini	-"-	-"-	
11	Ehiki Matias	-"-	-"-	
12	Winfrida Raphaeli	~~Katibu~~	KE	
13	Eronika Emanuel	-"-	-"-	
14	Ashura Masudi	-"-	-"-	
15	Anna Ntayawa	-"-	-"-	
16	Tovita Antoni	-"-	-"-	

No	Jina Kamili	Wadhifa	Jinsia	Sahni
17	Afrida Kamuti	Mwanafunzi	Ke	
18	Asha Abdalah	—"—	—"—	
19	Katharina Nikodemi	—"—	—"—	
20	Simioni Bidfumgumyi	—"—	Me	

SHUGHULI ZA DARASA SHAMBANI

1. KULIMA - Tulilima kwa trekta baada ya kuchimbua visiki wakati wa kuanda Shamba hili. Eneo ambalo limelimwa ni 3/4 ya Ekali

2. KUPANDA:
   i) Tulipanda mazao ya mahindi & Mbegea za kisasa - TANH 600 na NAFA 104
   ii) Pia tulipanda mbegu ya mahindi ya kienyeji (Imei)
   iii) Mazao mengine ni Mbegu ya kunde ya kisasa VUU 2
   iv) Kisha tukapanda mbegu ya kunde za kienyeji kotoko.

3. MABORESHO KWENYE MATOKEO YA UFAFITI
   i) Matuta - kupanda kwa kutumia mbolea na kupanda bila Mbolea - (mahindi proti nyili)
   ii) Sensa - kupanda kutumia Mbolea na kupanda bila kutumia Mbolea
   iii) Kupanda kwa kuchanganya mazao Mahindi na kunde Tsani Mseto
   iv) Matokeo ya Utafiti wa awali tumeyaona kwa kulinganisha Sha Tofauti za kipato na ubora ulivyotofautiana na katika proti hizo.

4. CHANGAMOTO:
   i. Hali ya hewa: Mvua hazikuwa nzuri na kusababisha mazao kwenda tofauti na malengo, hasa wakati wa kupanda. Mbegu hazikuota kwa wakati mmoja, ikasababisha mipando we tofauti ndani ya proti.
   ii. Utekuta wengine wanawaza Luzuku badala ya kufikiria. Ekimo tunayopewa
   iii.

5. MAOMBI YA KIKUNDI

i. Ndugu mgeni rasmi Kikundi hiki tunatoa Shukrani nyingi kwa Elimu ama ambayo tumepata kupitia Mafunzo haya ya Shamba darasa

ii. Pia Tunatoa Shukrani kubwa kwa Shirika la IGRAF kutufikishia mradi huu Kwenye Kijiji Chetu Cha Ngole, Sisi wanakikundi pamoja na wananchi wa Ng'ole Mradi huu tumeupokea na tumeupenda Sana Tunaahidi kushirikiana na ainyi hadi wakati uliopangwa.

iii. Kijiji Chetu bado ni Kichanga, Kimeanzishwa na Kuzinduliwa mwaka huu wa 2015, bado ni Kipya Na Mambo yake mapya - Hivyo tunaomba Kwa muda Wote ambao mtakuwepo hapa mtupatie ushirikiano Wa Kutuwezesha Kwa mahitaji ambayo tutakuwa tumewa- Shirikisha ili mtusaidie - Tunapenda Maendeleo -

6 MWISHO - Tunashukuru Serikali ya nchi yetu kwa kutuletea Mashirika ya maendeleo katika nchi yetu. Asanteni Sana.

N.B.

TAARIFA YA KIKUNDI CHA KILIMO KWIMAGE
MAGUHA KATA YA MAGUHA WILAYA YA KILOSA

- Kikundi cha kilimo Kwimage Maguha kilianzishwa mwaka 2012 kikiwa na wanachama 22 me 15 ke 7, kikundi cha Kwimage kinajishughulisha na shughuli za kilimo Bora cha mahindi.

- Upandaji miti kuhifadhi mazingira na kusaidia watoto walio kwenye mazingira magumu.

- Kikundi kina katiba kikundi kimesajiliwa namba ya usajiri RG. NO. MG. KDC/VU/944 kikundi pia kina account bank tawi la Morogoro NBC akaunti No. 026213003339.

Lengo la kuanzisha kikundi ni:-
- Kufanya kazi pamoja, kushirikishana uzoefu kuwa na sauti moja, kujikwamua kiuchumi kupata mikopo misaada kwa sera ya taifa inasaidia sana kikundi kuliko mtu mmoja mmoja.

- Hali ya kikundi ni nzuri kwani shughuli za kikundi zinafanyika kama kawaida tunalishukuru sana shirila la (ICRAF) kwa kutupatia mradi wa kilimo na misitu katika kijiji chetu na kikundi chetu kweli tumepata elimu sisi pamoja na jamii ya kijiji hiki kwa utafiti uolifanyika kama tuonavyo wote kuwa mbolea ina faida kubwa sana, kwa kurutubisha ardhi kwani tumeshaona utofauti mkubwa sana kati ya sehemu iliyo na mbolea na sehemu isiyo na mbolea.

  Tunawashukuru sana tunaomba muendelee kuwa nasi ili elimu hii isaidie jamii yote ya kijiji hiki.

- Changamoto za kikundi
  Kikundi kina changamoto nyingi
- Elimu ndogo ya kilimo.

- Asilimia 90 ya mashamba yetu yapo milimani.

- Pembejeo za kilimo.

- Hatuna mtaji zaidi ya kutumia nguvu za wanakikundi.

UFUMBUZI

- Tunaomba tupatiwe elimu ya kilimo cha milima kwani asilimia 90 ya mashamba yetu yapo milimani.
- Tunaomba tupatie pembejeo ya kilimo pamoja zana za kilimo.
- Tupate ziara za nje kwa ajili ya kuona jinsi wenzetu wanavyolima kilimo cha milimani.
- Tunaomba tupatiwe misaada au mkopo jili kuendeshea shguhuli za kikundi badala ya kutumia nguvu za wanakikundi pekee.

Miwsho tunawashukuru sana ndugu zetu wa ICRAF kwa hatua milotufikisha hata kufika kufanya sherehe hii. Ni sisi wanakikundi cha kilimo Kwimage maguha.

Asanteni

SHAIRI

1. KARIBUNI TUFURAHI SIKU YETU WAKULIMA
   NDUGU ZETU TWAWASI JARINI SANA KUSOMA
   SHAMBA DARASA TUWAHI KILIMO BORA KULIMA
   SHIRILA LA ICRAF MKOMBOZI WA WANYONGE

2. SHAIRI TWAWALETEA MLOKUSANYIKA LEO
   KWANZA TWAWASALIMIA TUNAWAKALIM LEO
   NGOLE TUNAENDELEA KUSUBIRI MATOKEO
   SHIRILA LA ICRAF MKOMBOZI WA WANYONGE

3. TULIANZA KWA UNYONGE TWAMALIZA KWA KISHINDO
   TANZANIA TUJENGE MAJUNGU TUWEKE KANDO
   ELIMU JUU KAMA NDEGE UJINGA TUPIGE NYUNDO
   SHIRILA LA ICRAF MKOMBOZI WA WANYONGE

4. MBOLEA YA KUPANDIA HIYO MINJUNGU MAZAO
   TULIME KWA KUCHIMBUA TUPATE MENGI MAZAO
   MBEGU BORA KUTAMBUA HASA GHARA ZA MAZAO
   SHIRILA LA ICRAF MKOMBOZI WA WANYONGE

5. MWALIMU WETU AHAZI SOTE TUTAKUKUMBUKA
   ULIONGOZA JAHAZI DARASA LIKAIBUKA
   LEO SOTE NI WAJUZI DARASA LIMETUKUKA
   SHIRILA LA ICRAF MKOMBOZI WA WANYONGE

6. DOKTA WETU KIMARU HONGERA KUTUTIBIA
   SIFA ZIENDE IKULU TUPATE NYINGI MBOLEA
   TUSIWE KAMA KUNGURU TUSOME TUSIJE LIA
   SHIRILA LA ICRAF MKOMBOZI WA WANYONGE

7. KIJANA WETU EVISI NA WAKUFUNZI WENZAKE
TUNAWAPENI NAFASI NG'OLE MZIDI KUWEKO
WINAZI NDIO OFISI KUNDI HILI SASA LIKO
SHIRILA LA ICRAF MKOMBOZI WA WANYONGE

8. TULIANZA UTAFITI KISHA TUKALIMA SHAMBA
HATULENGI MATIKITI BALI KUNDE KWA SHAMBA
MAHINDI KILA WAKATI PANDA KUTUMIA KAMBA
SHIRILA LA ICRAF MKOMBOZI WA WANYONGE

9. JARUBA TUPANGILIE KUENDANA NA VIPIMO
MBOLEA TUANGALIE ISIZIDI KWENYE SHIMO
KAMBA TUISHIKILIE MWANZO NA MWISHO WA SHIMO
SHIRILA LA ICRAF MKOMBOZI WA WANYONGE

10. KHERI TUNAWATAKIA SHIRIKA LA ICRAF
MZIDI KUTULETEA ELIMU YA ICRAF
NASI TUKIENDELEA TUSIWEKE ITILAFU
SHIRILA LA ICRAF MKOMBOZI WA WANYONGE

11. KIJIJI CHETU CHA NG'OLE BADO LEO NI KICHANGA
ELIMU IENDE MBELE KUTOKOMEZA UJINGA
KILIMO KIENDELEE TUSIJE PATA MAJANGA
SHIRILA LA ICRAF MKOMBOZI WA WANYONGE

12. MENGI HATUJAGUSIA KWANI MUDA HAUTOSHI
MIKONO TWAWAPANGIA YA KICHWANI HAYAISHI
ASANTE KUTUSIKIA MAISHA NI TUMISHI
SHIRILA LA ICRAF MKOMBOZI WA WANYONGE

END.