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Data collection, translation, audio transcription, analysis, report writing, interpretation and presentation

B.A in Community Development: 2012-2015.

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SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE BETWEEN DEVELOPING VS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

SECTION A.

The concept of sustainable agriculture in Tanzania

Most of Tanzanians understand it as the crop cultivation ways that can enable one to have enough food security for the present and in the future. Some of the Tanzanians especially rural farmers answer this question as a situation of having enough food for the families with no consideration for the future.

SECTION B

Where is the difference between sustainable agriculture in Tanzania VS sustainable agriculture in developed countries?

Participants

This remains to be a theory but not practiced, because there hasn't been enough individual and other stake holders' efforts to make sure that must have enough food for today and tomorrow. This is proved when it comes to drought, immediately people start starving because there is no longer food security.

But in developed countries this has been formalized in a way that policymakers, researchers, and consumers. Each group has its own part to play, its own unique contribution to make to strengthen the sustainable agriculture community.

Technology application

There hasn't been much application of good agricultural technologies among many farmers in farming activities which could support them to harvest enough yields and at the same time conserving the environments to be used in the future, bad technology that has been mostly applied in the farms has reduced the level of fertile soil as the result agricultural production continues to decline amongst small scale farmers , however this are limited by economic capability of individual as most people live under two dollars (\$2) in a day, which turns to worse when it comes to purchase such inputs.

In developed countries like USA there has been much advancement in application of friendly technology to the farms that comes out with high yields taking an example of corn farming which is more advance in developed countries than in under developed/developing countries

African agriculture relies much on climate conditions than in developed countries

SECTION C

GROUPS AFFECTED BY FOOD INSECURITY IN SUB SAHARAN COUNTRIES

Children under five, die of hunger and suffer from malnutrition diseases such as; kwashiorkor, Marasmus

Aging group also is affected the same by lacking enough food to sustain their lives, they may end up getting only one meal a day and it may be limited in nutrition

Pastoralist's societies; Most of them do not farm, they are shifting from one area to another with herds of cattle in search of green pastures, and for some who do agriculture mostly have no sustainable crop yields because animal destroy them in the farms

IMPACT OF FOOD INSECURITY AT A FAMILY LEVEL IN DEVELOPING/UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRY LIKE TANZANIA

Children run away from their families and become street beggars

Increase in children dropout from the school

Increased rate of malnutrition diseases

Burden to the government to support them

What about food supply in day government primary and secondary schools

No food supply at all especially in rural areas

A student may walk about 7.4 miles to and from the school stay at school from 7:00 AM - 2:30 PM, with no drinking water, no breakfast, nor lunch.

HOW DO STUDENTS IN COLLEGES SURVIVE IN TANZANIA IN RELATION TO FOOD SUPPLY

There is no free breakfast/meal/dinner to all the colleges

Some student receive a government stipend of about 3 to 4 usd per day

Mostly students eat only once in a day, they call it *'long pass'* to save for tomorrow

Students eat what is affordable and not what they like/want

No special program in all colleges that seeks to support students in getting sustainable food supply

Conclusion;

In both developed and developing countries, the first approach to ensure food supply is to conserve the environments as all food sources rely on the environment. Secondary developed countries should have programs which will ensure that communities must adhere to get involved in agricultural systems that will still support these communities with food; such as forming community based agricultural food security and supply which would also support other families that are poorer. And to the developing countries, we need to build a sense of getting started to conserve environment, adopting cheap, efficient, adaptable, reliable agricultural methods and employ them through training and visit approaches to farmers so as they learn practically and become more effective in sustainable agriculture.

Let us end hunger by joining together finding and sharing best alternatives while conserving our environments

Thanks very much

Scarion A. Rupia.