



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

2022-2023



DECEMBER 31, 2023
GREENING EARTH FOUNDATION

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Message from the Board

The Greening Earth board is delighted and thrilled to witness the significant transformation taking place in Mgongo ward. Reflecting on the project's trajectory, we recall the devastating poverty exacerbated by drought and insufficient rainfall, particularly in the semi-arid regions of Mgongo ward. The introduction of agroforestry farming systems has proven to be a viable solution, as evidenced by the remarkable progress in Mgongo ward, where Greening Earth has been active for two years, making substantial strides in restoring degraded landscapes. It was an incredible moment when the project began empowering rural poor families to combat various sources of poverty sustainably. Achieving such outstanding results in a relatively short time was beyond our expectations.

It is immensely gratifying to see that in just two years, this rural development transformation methodology has positively impacted hundreds of lives. Moreover, the project has evolved into a movement that has taken root in the region and is rapidly spreading. Our goal is to replicate this program in other communities across Africa.

The methodology has significantly impacted pastoralist communities transitioning to a more settled way of life. Many households have started engaging in crop farming, settling in villages, and only moving with their livestock for a few weeks each year due to water scarcity. The program effectively addresses their needs by providing solutions on how to adapt to the changing circumstances.

The inherent tension between farming and environmental conservation cannot be underestimated. Restoring severely degraded landscapes is crucial for finding a sustainable balance between agriculture and environmental conservation. People living in rural areas need food and income security. Providing alternative income sources helps families reduce pressure on the land by engaging in off-farm activities.

Implementing innovative solutions to balance food production with sustainable environmental conservation is at the core of Greening Earth's mission. With food production threatened by overpopulation, declining resources, and climate change, our top priority is finding an effective balance between agriculture and nature.

We extend our sincere gratitude to Sticting Greening Earth for funding this program and supporting the well-being of poor and isolated rural households in Mgongo ward. This initiative is a promising starting point for replicating the program across Tanzania and Africa. Our vision is to see a green Tanzania and a green Africa, where food security and poverty eradication become a reality

Find our 2022/2023 annual program and financial report

Chairman of the board
Greening Earth foundation

We are -Greening Earth

The Greening Earths Foundation is a non-for-profit organization that aims at alleviating poverty and facilitate lasting changes in the lives of the most vulnerable sisters and brothers living in rural areas of the world. Greening Earth Foundation tackles root causes to end poverty and other violence against brothers and sisters in the most fragile places of the world where restoration of the severely degraded landscapes plays a central role. Reaffirming our responsibility to contribute towards the human development and upholding, nature and abide by the core values of volunteerisms, tolerance, gender equality, non-discrimination, participation, transparency and accountability.

Community members voluntarily fill the pots in the nursery at Mgongo



Bee hives made by local available materials for bee keeping

Executive Summery

Sustainable poverty reduction is at the core of the Greening Earth Foundation (GEF). GEF focuses on restoring severely degraded landscapes, which are major sources of poverty for rural communities, and advocating for the sustainable use of natural resources. By tackling the underlying root causes of land degradation, GEF aims to empower the communities it serves to reach their full potential and contribute to economic growth.

After successful efforts in Mseko village in the Mgongo ward, which included restoring severely degraded landscapes, improving community health, providing alternative economic sources for families, enhancing social cohesion, and supporting primary and secondary education, GEF launched new projects in two additional villages within the Mgongo ward.

In early October 2022, GEF initiated projects in Mgongo and Kizonzo villages, expanding its reach to a total of three villages within the ward. This expansion brought the number of participating households to 1,854, an increase of 956 households from the first year. The projects now directly benefit approximately 5,529 individuals and indirectly benefit 11,058 individuals.

Competing Groups: 29 groups were formed from the 1,854 households.

Jury Selection: 75 juries, including village chairpersons and executive officers, were selected and trained on the project methodology. These juries are crucial for accelerating and spreading the adoption of the methodology.

Four nurseries were established in the ward—two in Mseko and one each in Mgongo and Kizonzo villages—with the capacity to produce 900,000 seedlings (timber, fruits, and fodder). Although the late start to the planting season in Mgongo and Kizonzo limited full production capacity, 21,000 fruit seedlings were purchased from Morogoro, and 428,362 seedlings were distributed to farmers. This resulted in an average of 428 hectares being planted with timber, fruits, and fodder.

Out of the 1,854 households, 15 new women's producer groups were formed, making a total of 29 groups. Each group consists of 30 to 80 members. The groups received training in dairy goat farming, and 58 female dairy goats and 11 male goats were purchased and distributed. By the end of the year, the goat population had increased to 174 in the three villages.

The groups also received training in village saving and loan association techniques, leading to a total savings of 151,168,950 Tsh for the year.

Three purebred bulls were introduced in Mgongo and Kizonzo villages, making a total of five purebred bulls in the project area. These bulls aim to improve the local zebu breed for better meat and milk production. Additionally, 35 stables were built for pastoralists to support breed improvement and indoor cattle farming. Two animal dips were constructed in Mgongo and Kizonzo to facilitate sanitation and control pests and diseases.

Households were educated on the importance of sending and retaining their children in school. Environmental clubs were established in primary and secondary schools in the ward to teach students about environmental conservation, fostering a sense of responsibility to preserve rather than degrade the environment.

GEF's projects in Mgongo Ward are significantly improving community well-being by addressing land degradation and promoting sustainable practices. The foundation's holistic approach not only enhances economic opportunities but also fosters environmental stewardship and social cohesion. With continued support and expansion, GEF aims to further empower rural communities and contribute to broader economic growth.

Introduction

Land is a finite resource and is a primary asset for survival and development. Land supports the livelihoods of most rural people where the populations are generally high. Millions of men and women depend on agricultural land for their livelihoods.

The world is undergoing an unprecedented environmental crisis. Over the last few centuries, soil use has depleted natural resources and aggravated social vulnerability in several regions throughout the world. In rural areas, deforestation and predatory agriculture have driven plant and animal species into extinction, reduced the quantity and quality of available water, raised temperatures, altered rainfall regimes, diminished agricultural yields, eroded the soil and even decertified large swaths of land. Such degradation threatens the very presence of humans, pushing rural populations into cities to find work and generating a vicious cycle of social, economic, environmental and even cultural problems, leading to the loss of their identity as peasants.

In Tanzania habitat change is largely driven by anthropogenic factors resulting from competing uses of the land, deficient regulatory and enforcement instruments, poor or non-existent land tenure systems and lack of appreciation by policy makers of the complicated link between natural resources and the livelihoods of people. Restoring and protecting land requires involving many different stakeholders to co-design solutions that are socially, economically and environmentally sustainable.

Areas are under heavy pressure of conversion to other land uses, such as agriculture, grazing and settlement areas as well as industrial activities. Deforestation is caused mainly by unsustainable agricultural practices and commercial timber exploitation, cutting of trees for fuelwood and charcoal and livestock grazing

Every attempt must be made to prevent land degradation. In addition, restoration of the inheritance of already degraded land needs to be undertaken. The challenge ahead is to develop effective land restoration practices at a regional or landscape scale. Most success at both scales has to date been concerned with restoring key ecosystem functions like nutrient cycling and water balance.

Deforestation, desertification, biodiversity loss, loss of productivity potential, soil erosion, and pollution are ongoing processes associated with landscape degradation. Reversing degradation requires time and consistent effort.

The highest deforestation and forest degradation rates in Tanzania occur in the arid and semi-arid areas where the pressure on land is continuously increasing, poverty is wide spreading, livelihood options are few, and climate change effects are severe and expected to become even more severe.

In the central and western Tanzania regions of Dodoma, Singida, Tabora, Shinyanga, Simiyu and Mwanza where native forests have been subjected to intense human pressure in recent decades, resulting in severe deforestation and degradation. The western Tanzania area is characterized by a heavy grazing by the large number of animals and the use of forests as a source of energy.

Experience on regeneration through active involvement of local communities promoted by Greening Earth Foundation, and supported by Stichting Greening Earth, is by far the most successful and promising option for restoration of the large areas of degraded lands in Tanzania.

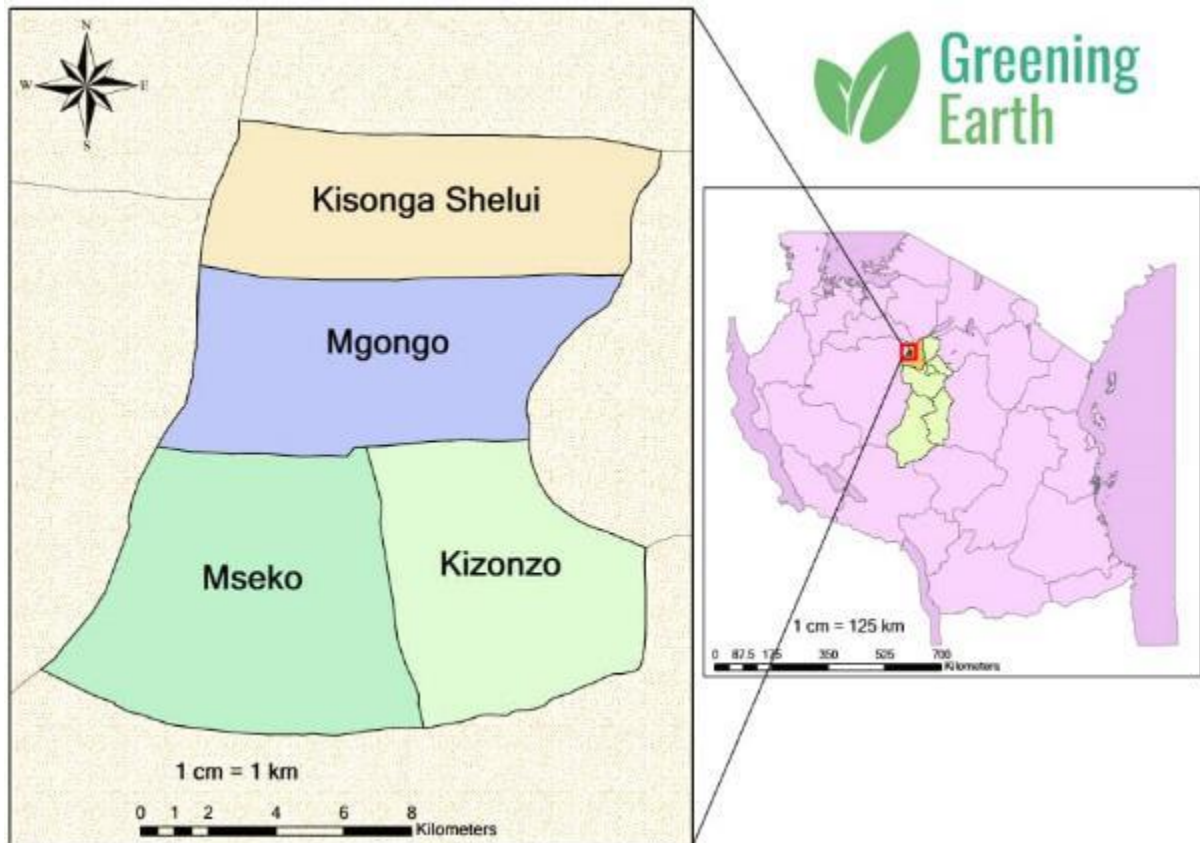
Artificial regeneration through Agroforestry and farm forests are prioritized by GEF for various reasons, including commercialization of tree planting, nutrition improvement, food security and fruits, vegetable and animal husbandry value chain development. There is also an opportunity to promote tree planting for carbon markets in Tanzania.

Agroforestry is also recognized as an important avenue for rehabilitation of degraded areas, especially, to improve soil fertility and soil conservation. This is particularly of great importance in agro-ecosystems that support food and energy production while at the same time providing other ecosystem services.

1. Where we work

Singida region in Tanzania is among the top three hotspot regions for degradation and specifically in Iramba districts where the Greening Earth project works. Mgongo ward is among of the nine wards in the Iramba district. GEF works with three villages among of the four villages in the Mgongo ward. Kisonga Shelui is the only village left and in early May 2024 the new project will be launched to support wellbeing in Kisonga Shelui to make all the four villages in the ward supported Greening Earth.

Picture 1: showing borders of the four villages of the Mgongo ward



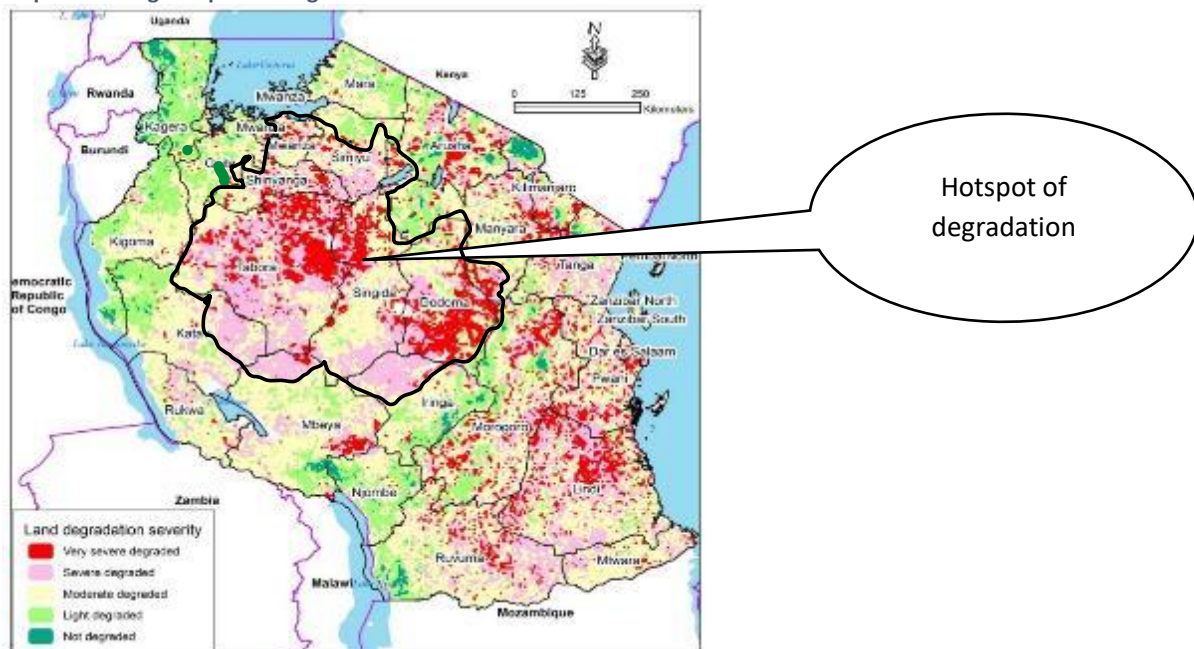
There are many other wards that suffer similar conditions as the Mgongo ward with extreme poverty and serious degradation of the landscapes. They need attention to rescue the ecology and food insecurity and improve livelihood that may lead them to extreme poverty. Attention will be paid to look for the new wards in Igunga where the community suffers from the effect of land degradation and climate change leading them to extreme poverty.

Crop stalk, cobs seed formation, vegetative cover and crop harvests per unit area justifies how the land is degraded and needs extra measures to rescue the situation. The effect resulted to huge food insecurity in the region, lack of trusted water sources, insufficiency animal feeds hence animal dies during dry season due to lack of feeds and water.

The project works in the semi-arid lowlands villages located at an altitude of 1064 meter above sea level. Annual rainfall in the village is 700mm which make it the driest area of the Iramba district. 85% of the people in the village are low-income level. They live under 1 \$ per person per day. They normally depend on subsistence farming (hand to mouth agriculture).

Their land unfertile and unable to support crop performance due to degradation happened leading to low crop production per unit area. To increase crop harvest, they need to open and cultivate large area on doing so they go on depleting nutrients without replacing them to compensate. Poverty and degradation dominate the area. Poverty drives families to exploit more of their land, whether its crop cultivation or animal husbandry both activities depend on weather for their return. Seasonal over-exploitation leads in turn to the depletion of the fertility and productivity of land and pastures, intensified by poverty.

map 1: showing hotspot for degradation in Tanzania



2. Methodological background

Greening Earth Foundation uses the methodology that was designed 35 Years ago in Latin America, with a rural development project. It was designed to improve living conditions to rural communities suffering from severe degradation of their natural resources that led to extreme levels of poverty. Two questions were answered by the methodology.

- Why so many development programs funded but have developed little impact among rural farmers.
- Why many agricultural development technologies have developed and improved but hardly adopted.

The goal of the projects using this methodology is to eliminate poverty, improve living conditions, restore the natural environment and to introduce sustainable use of natural resources. The projects aim primarily at changing the mindset of the participating communities to bring about behavioral changes that result in sustainable development.

Participation is among of the secrets of why the methodology is so successful in capacitating rural poor and vulnerable families to adopt innovative activities for their sustainable development. The 2 elements that make the methodology successful are peer learning and strong motivation through the competitions. The methodology proved its efficiency providing alternative development activities to families and have widely adopted in the globe. Tanzania is among of the countries where the methodology has proved its efficiency. The methodology requires a high percentage of the

population to participate in the project innovations and interventions introduced. Normally over 90% of the households in the project area participate.

Households are inscribed to participate in the projects' innovations and interventions capacitated to them. The households compete to implant the development activities introduced to them and after six months they are graded and awarded. During the second year of the project implementation 95%, 78% and 86% of the households were inscribed in Mseko, Mgongo and Kizonzo respectively to participate in the competitions.

Table 1: Total number of households inscribed to participate in the project initiatives

Total number of families in Mseko					
no.	Name of villages	Total no. of families	no. of families registered	no. of groups	% Registration
1	Mseko	1024	974	14	95%
2	Mgongo	798	623	9	78%
3	Kizonzo	300	257	6	86%
GRAND TOTAL		2122	1854	29	87%

3. Motivational tools

The three motivational tools that are used by the project seem to be the accelerator of all success for the household to generate their development in a sustainable way. The methodology uses three motivational tools which are:

Three Years of project implementation.

The methodology last for three years in an area where the project works. The relatively short time creates an alarming alert to slow adopters to make sure they have to implement the innovative activities introduced with the time flame.

Peer learning

Learning from each other and adopting the best practices. Expert farmers train their fellow farmers. It influences the ownership spirit. Farmers must go on local and regional study trips to visit and see other successful farmers who do the same activities as they are capacitated to do what these expert farmers are doing; they can also do and do it also in a more improved way and better than what they saw.

Six study trips were made to Magugu. Farmers from Mseko, Mgong and Kizonzo they went on study trips to Magugu where they went to learn from their fellow farmers. A number of 180 farmers attended the training. Other 678 farmers including juries were trained in the nurseries at Mseko, Mgongo and Kizonzo. However, household to household visiting and training were done by the project staff.

The speed of change can be explained by the sketch below



Competition

Families are grouped into competitive groups, winners to be rewarded with prizes. It is the strongest element to motivate and spearhead self-development of household. It facilitates to break the vicious circle of environmental degradation and rural poverty by reclaiming natural resources introducing sustainable management. It motivates to participate and apply the innovations through contests that reward the best implementers. 29 competing groups were formed in the three villages. It was all about looking for the power of recognition.

4. Output and outcome of the project

The output and outcome of the project results from the five strategic area targeted. Ecological restoration and sustainable use of natural resources, improving living conditions and community health, strengthening social cohesion, improving family income and improving primary and secondary education are the five strategic area capacitated to communities. Tactics and expected results were created to achieve the five strategic areas. Targets and its activities are as explained below;

Target #1: Ecological restoration and sustainable use of natural resources

Sustainable management system for land that increases overall production, combines agricultural crops, tree crops, and forest plants and/or animals simultaneously or sequentially, and applies management practices that are compatible with the cultural patterns of the local population.

“Agroforestry is a collective name for land-use systems and technologies where woody perennials are deliberately used on the same land-management units as agricultural crops and/ or animals, in either a spatial arrangement or a temporal sequence. Also, agroforestry are dynamic, ecologically based, natural resource management systems which, through the integration of trees on farms and the agricultural landscape, diversify and sustain production in order to increase social, economic and environmental benefits for land users at all scales.

There are several distinct types of agroforestry systems and practices that Greening Earth Foundation uses to capacitate the communities on restoring the degraded landscapes. The designs depend on the livelihood of the community, agroecological zones, purpose need and must depending on the degradation level. It focuses on land and water management while enhancing nutrient cycling. Nutrient cycling occurs as animals and plants consume nutrients found in the soil, and these nutrients are then released back into the soil via death and decomposition.

Agroforestry also enhances microbial activities that plays an important role in nutrient recycling, they decompose organic matter to release nutrients, also trap it and transform nutrient into the soil which can be taken up by plants. Agroforestry farming system approach offers numerous benefits both environmental and economic.

With agroforestry farming system it supports biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, water management, sustainable livelihood, erosion control and land restoration, Improved livestock and crop production and water quality management. Agroforestry farming systems encourage to concentrate with off-farm activities lather than on-farm activities.

Having nurseries capable of carrying 900,000 seedlings per season

To meet the target two more nurseries were constructed in the two new villages that is Mgongo and Kizonzo to make the total of four nurseries inclusive of the nurseries in Mseko. Not only that but also vertical expansion of the seedlings production in the nurseries. The project concentrated on using 3'' polyethene tubes instead of using 4'' and 6'' polyethene tubes.

Nursery number 1 in Mseko increased the carrying capacity to 250,000 seedlings instead of 150,000. The second nursery in Mseko had the capacity to carry 150,000 seedlings while the nursery in Mgongo had the capacity to carry 350,000 seedlings and 150,000 seedlings for the Kizonzo nursery. However, starting late to the planting window of the project in the two new villages is the reason to why the project didn't hit the target. See table two



Typical Agroforestry farming system capacitated by the project in dry land area at Kizonzo

Table 2; describing the species and total number of seedlings raised in the nurseries and given out to farmers for planting in their farms

Seedlings raised in the nurseries given and planted to farms in 2022/2023 planting season							
s/n	Tree specie names	Mseko village nurseries		Mgongo village nursery		Kizonzo village nursery	
		Raised in the nurserie	Given and planted by farmers	Raised in the nurserie	Given and planted by farmers	Raised in the nurserie	Given and planted by farmers
1	Cedrela oderata	90,484	74311	28761	21,949	5216	4,589
2	Acrocarpus	90,705	82537	16475	15,008	24177	20,832
3	Khaya anthotheca	8,030	7807	0	0	0	0
4	Neem	15000	12200	17640	10,529	9400	4931
5	Tectona grandis	772	618	0	0	0	0
6	Casuarina	10,023	9526	0	0	0	0
7	Pinus	12,380	4647	0	0	0	0
8	Jacaranda	7,240	6225	0	0	0	0
9	Trichilia emetica	5,250	5147	0	0	0	0
10	Milicia excelsa	12897	12891	3718	3,436	7200	4,392
11	Mango	5800	1486	3000	2,962	2000	1,976
12	Orange	0	0	3000	2,722	2000	1,872
13	Lemon	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Anona	0	0	1000	986	500	487
15	Passion Fruit	5250	2250	2860	2,085	800	558
16	Guava	21080	11081	2534	2,131	1000	908
17	Papaya	6000	5800	3055	2,499	1716	1,358
18	Plantains	621	616	0	0	0	0
19	Gliricidia sepium	42015	40279	27,897	26,442	900	850
20	Leucaena leucocephala	19140	17439	0	0	0	0
Total		352,687	294,860	109,940	90,749	54,909	42,753

At least each family in Mseko, Mgongo and Kizonzo villages to plant 500 timber trees per year.

The target is to capacitate each family with 500 timber tree seedlings from the nurseries. During the 2022/23 planting season, the project managed to raise 365,368 seedlings of different species in the nurseries although the target was 700,000 timber tree seedlings. Out of 365,368 timber tree seedlings, 301,575 timber tree seedlings were given to farmers and planted. Covering a total area of 301.6 Hectares being planted to the farms. An average of 163 timber tree seedlings have been planted per each household subscribed to participate in the project innovations and interventions. Supplemental irrigation by using the water bowser to the farms were supported to insure maximum survival rate.

Timber tree farm in Mseko with trees that are two years old

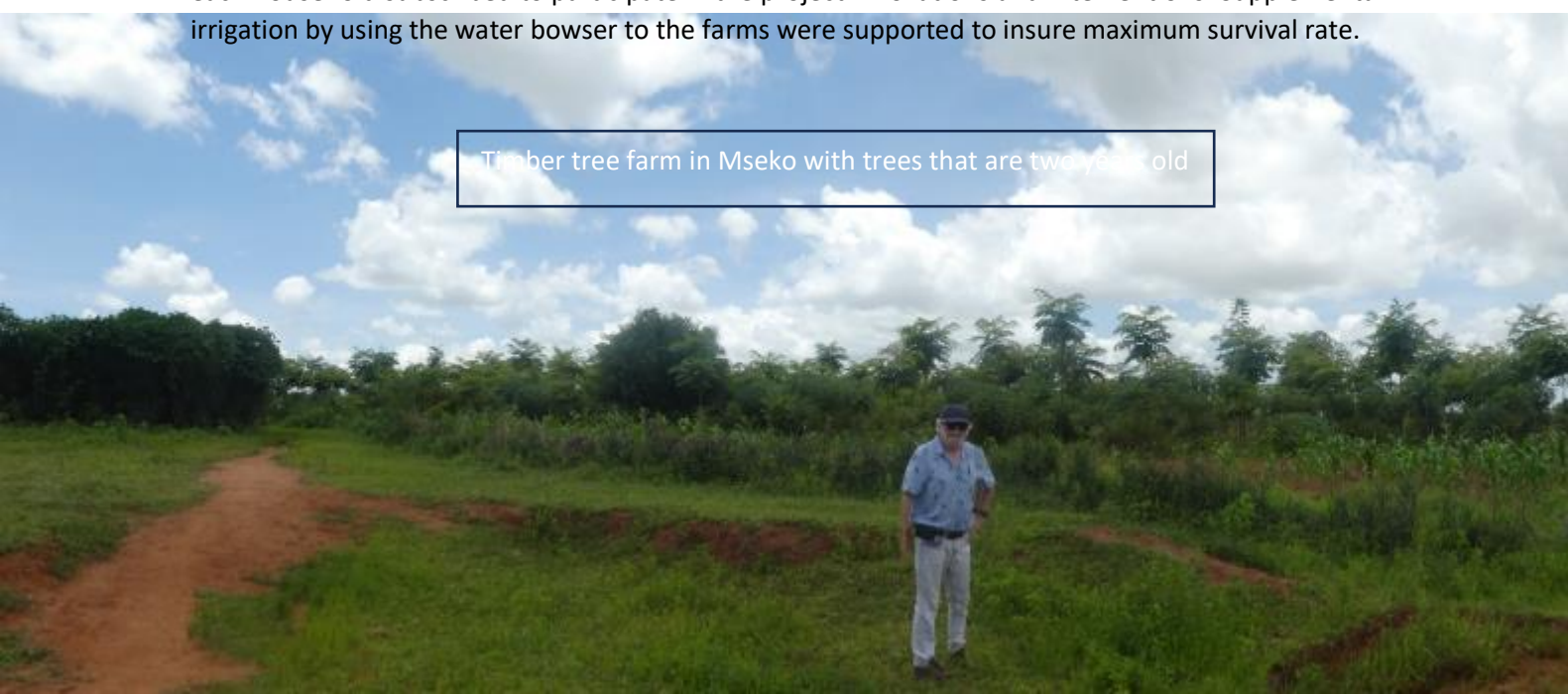


Table 3; describing timber tree seedlings raised in the nurseries, given and planted in the farms by farmers in each village

Timber tree Seedlings raised in the nurseries, given and planted to farms in 2022/2023 planting season							
		Mseko village nurseries		Mgongo village nursery		Kizonzo village nursery	
s/n	Tree specie name	Raised in the nurserie	Given and planted by farmers	Raised in the nurserie	Given and planted by farmers	Raised in the nurserie	Given and planted by farmers
1	Cedrela oderata	90,484	74311	28761	21,949	5216	4,589
2	Acrocarpus	90,705	82537	16475	15,008	24177	20,832
3	Khaya anthotheca	8,030	7807	0	0	0	0
4	Neem	15000	12200	17640	10,529	9400	4931
5	Tectona grandis	772	618	0	0	0	0
6	Casuarina	10,023	9526	0	0	0	0
7	Pinus	12,380	4647	0	0	0	0
8	Jacaranda	7,240	6225	0	0	0	0
9	Trichilia emetica	5,250	5147	0	0	0	0
10	Milicia excelsa	12897	12891	3718	3,436	7200	4,392
Total		252,781	215,909	66,594	50,922	45,993	34,744

Each household in Mseko, Mgongo and Kizonzo Villages to plant at least 15 fruits tree of three different species

The major objective is to fight malnutrition and ensure food security to the households conserving environment in a sustainable way. However, social economic impact is also targeted to the community. Families will use fruits at their meals as the balanced diet the surplus will be sent to the market and it will be as an alternative source of income to the family. Lack of alternative economic generating activities and increased food insecurity spearheaded environmental degradations while community members are looking to meet its basic needs. On the other hand, it can Forster rural to urban migration while youth are looking the way to sustain their needs.

The agroforestry designed for the housed to fit for the need, purpose, livelihood and must include fruits seedlings in. 62,216 fruits seedlings were raised in the nurseries, 41,777 were given to households and planted. An average of 23 fruits seedlings were given out to the households.



Mangoes, Annona and oranges two years old started bearing fruits

Table 4; describing fruits tree seedlings raised and given out to farmers to improve their livelihood

Fruits Seedlings raised in the nurseries given and planted to farms in 2022/2023 planting season							
		Mseko village nurseries		Mgongo village nursery		Kizonzo village nursery	
s/n	Tree specie names	Raised in the nursery	Given and planted by farmers	Raised in the nursery	Given and planted by farmers	Raised in the nursery	Given and planted by farmers
1	Mango	5800	1486	3000	2,962	2000	1,976
2	Orange	0	0	3000	2,722	2000	1,872
3	Lemon	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Anona	0	0	1000	986	500	487
5	Passion Fruit	5250	2250	2860	2,085	800	558
6	Guava	21080	11081	2534	2,131	1000	908
7	Papaya	6000	5800	3055	2,499	1716	1,358
8	Plantains	621	616	0	0	0	0
Total		38,751	21,233	15,449	13,385	8,016	7,159

Each Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralist to plant at least one acre of animal feeds as a preparation stage for breed improvement.

The Tanzanian dairy sub sector has great potential, given the level (amount) of existing production and the clear indication of unsatisfied demand. The dairy sector can make a considerable contribution to poverty alleviation for the cattle keeping rural households in the country. Pastoralist farming system is coming to an end due to population increase resulting to lack of area for pastoralist to move from one place to another in search of pasture.

The land is degraded resulting to less vegetative and water withholding capacity. Cattles dies from lack of feed and water as well as pests attack. Pastoralist will be deeply fascinated into poverty. The situation will force them to reduce their herds of cattle.

Pastoralist are changing to agro-pastoralist which in turn it will not solve the situation as the land is severely degraded and cannot support crop stand. Silvoagropastoralist farming system it could be the solution for their life transformation.

Animal product production is going down while the demand due to population growth is increasing tremendously. No matter what the season is and what the places is in Tanzania, there is always great demand for milk and it even increase more during the dry season, as there is no enough feeds and water for local breed cattle.

Greening Earth is working with Pastoralist and Agro-pastoralist to impart them with indoor animal keeping technique. It capacitates them with fodder trees seedlings, cuttings, seeds and grass seeds and train them how to grew it, harvest and store as animal feed during the dry season. Also, pastoralist and agropastoral are trained on how to prepared hey from crop residues like rice, peanut etc. and grasses. During the 2022/2023 planting season 89,952 fodder tree seedlings were raised in the nurseries and 85,010 seedlings were given to pastoralist and agropastoralist and being planted in their farms. Also 2,862 malafalfa grass cuttings were planted.



Fodder trees and grasses for indoor dairy cow farming at Kizonzo

Pastoralist and agropastoralist were trained the advantage of stabilizing their animals out of moving with from one place to another place in search of pasture and water. Furthermore, they were exposed to study trips in Dodoma and Magugu-Babati. A total of 120 farmers attended the study visit and 43 stables were constructed after study visit in all three villages.

In order to improve the hygienic condition of cattle in the village and help farmers keep their animals away of the diseases associated with insect bite and transmission, the project supported them with animal dips. One animal dip was constructed in each village. On water shortage issues during dry season, the project also constructed one water pan per each village.



Indoor dairy cows farming at Mseko and Mgongo



Cattle dipping to control diseases at Kizozo



Three pure breed bulls were introduced to cross breed with the local zebu breed to get the hybrid animal. Purposely it was to improve the local zebu production capacity of meat and milk. Greening Earth's target is to transform the community from the unproductive animal rearing to dairy business that can improve their living standard and combat poverty in the rural community. Some of the pastoralist they purchased the pure breed heifer and let them be inseminated by the pure breed bulls introduced by the project.



Local cows Insemination to improve breeds and milk production at Mseko



Pond constructed by the project to improve water availability for domestic use at Mseko

Target #2: improving family living condition and health

At least 90% of the households are inscribed to participate in the project activities and implementations;

Participation means households are plastering their houses, have improved kitchens with smoke-free inside and cupboards to store their utensils, have a landfill, families use mosquito nets, have first aid kit, have permanent latrines and use it. Households were inscribed to participate in the project interventions and initiatives. 1854 households were registered to participate. 29 community competition groups were formed.

Table 5; Describing number of households inscribed to participate in the project against the number of households participated in Year 1 and Year 2 with the total % participation

	Number of households inscribed and participated on improving their living conditions and health															
s/n	Village name	# H/H inscribed per village	Toilet constructed/us ed		Improved free smoke stoves		cup board installed		Plastered Houses		landfill installed		Kitchen garden		shallow wells installed	
			Y1	Y2	Y1	Y2	Y1	Y2	Y1	Y2	Y1	Y2	Y1	Y2	Y1	Y2
1	Mseko	974	321	170	322	361	273	354	408	330	278	454	196	233	59	23
2	Mgongo	623	0	283	0	271	0	222	0	341	0	309	0	195	0	10
3	Kizonzo	257	0	124	0	140	0	126	0	148	0	142	0	95	0	3
Total		1854	321	577	322	772	273	702	408	819	278	905	196	523	59	36
Grand total			898		1094		975		1227		1183		719		95	
% perticipation			48%		59%		53%		66%		64%		39%		5%	

An average of 1000 households in the project area they had improved their living condition and are undertaking precaution measures to keep themselves away from the source of diseases. Table 5 above shows 66% of the households have plastered their houses and are in use of improved latrines, improved stoves with smoke free inside, have cup board to store their utensils, they use leaf vegetables from home managed kitchen garden and they have increased water sources in the community.



Kitchen garden to improve family health and availability of leaf vegetables in the community



Washing hands after use of toilet

Target #3: Improve family income by diversifying earning sources and savings to families

Income diversification is an important strategy for rural household to manage drought risks in arid and semi-arid areas. This diversification of earning sources by households provides alternatives to earnings from agricultural production – alternatives that are critical pathways to poverty reduction. The loss of land productivity is one of the key challenges that pressurize development actors to capacitate rural families with an alternative livelihood means.

Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist societies are particularly vulnerable to the loss of land productivity due to their dependence on pastures and crop production for their livelihood. Decreasing this dependence through the diversification of livelihood strategies could potentially reduce the vulnerabilities of such societies, with the added benefit of reducing agricultural activities on the land.

Greening Earth Project believes that diversification of income sources of households has positive impact on poverty eradication. Therefore, if households have diversified sources of income, it has a positive implication on food security status of households and poverty reduction through increasing their total monthly income earning.

The project innovated diverse sources of income to families in area that would minimize pressure on the land. Households are capacitated on and are adopting on with high speed. Some of the capacitated alternatives are categorized into three terms, short-term goals, mid-term goals and long-term goals. Fruits tree farming, timber tree farming, leaf vegetables, increasing milk production, initiating small

family business and joining saving and loan groups are among of the initiatives promoted to families in the villages

On the saving and loan groups, 36 women savings, loan and producer groups have been formed. They started with dairy goats farming. The groups were capacitated by dairy goats from the project. Two female goats per group and male goats purposely to introduce the dairy goat business and improve genetic quality of the local goats in the village.

In the groups, they are trained to save and get loans to run businesses. Therefore, there are 36 active saving and loan groups which resulted into formation of three associations named MSEMWAMA, BAJEMA and BWAKASHU. 151,168,950 million saved in the second circle of the saving and loan groups and second year of project operation which is equivalent to 54,182.42 Euros with an average saving of 4,515.20 Euros per month.

27 different new businesses were initiated in the village. The businesses resulted from the loan they take in the groups. The businesses are selling of vegetables, clothes, salts, tomatoes, small shops and cafeteria.

Table 6: total amount saved in the first project implementation year in Mseko

GREENING EARTH FOUNDATION CUMMULATIVE VSLA DATA AS AT NOV 2023												
S/n	Village	Sub-village	Group Name	Members				Group fund during 2022/2023 cicle				Cumulated savings
				Male	Female	Total	Share value	Cash in hand	Fund in loan	Social fund	Fund in goods	
1	MSEKO	MSEKO B	NGUVUMOJA	5	19	24	1,000	176,800	3,401,700	380,500	-	3,959,000
2		MSEKO A	UKOMBOZI	1	15	16	1,000	1,720,150	1,005,050	353,000	-	3,078,200
3		MWAMLULA	AMANI	0	14	14	1,000	714,700	2,816,000	192,500	-	3,723,200
4		MSEKO B	MUUNGANO	4	14	18	2,000	-	3,899,500	392,000	-	4,291,500
5		MSEKO A	AGAPE	1	16	17	1,000	1,100,000	17,555,700	441,000	-	19,096,700
6		MSEKO B	MSHIKAMANO	7	20	27	1,000	3,286,350	3,822,850	576,750	-	7,685,950
7		MSEKO B	JUHUDI	4	12	16	1,000	-	2,426,000	297,000	-	2,723,000
8		MSEKO B	TUNaweZA	8	25	33	1,000	101,200	4,156,800	553,500	-	4,811,500
9	MALENDI	MALENDI	MKOMBOZI	6	21	27	400	-	3,754,350	290,000	-	4,044,350
10		MALENDI	TUMAINI	7	27	34	1,000	-	2,361,450	233,000	-	2,594,450
11		MALENDI	UMOJA A	0	23	23	1,000	780,000	2,916,550	264,000	-	3,960,550
12		MALENDI	FARAJA	2	15	17	1,000	-	1,714,600	262,500	-	1,977,100
13		MALENDI	JIPEMOYO	1	24	25	2,000	423,500	5,777,000	274,000	-	6,474,500
14		MWAMLULA	AZIMIO	4	9	13	1,000	20,000	259,200	61,500	-	340,700
15		MALENDI	SAUTI	7	5	12	1,000	-	2,033,200	195,000	1,260,850	3,489,050
16		MALENDI	NAZALETI	3	15	18	2,000	-	2,017,900	279,000	-	2,296,900
17		MALENDI	INUKA	6	11	17	2,000	-	5,673,550	493,000	-	6,166,550
18		MWAMLULA	JIKOMBOE	16	0	16	2,000	-	1,158,900	155,000	-	1,313,900
19		MALENDI	JIBORESHE	10	9	19	1,000	70,000	1,145,750	143,000	-	1,358,750
Sub-total			19	92	294	386	22,400	8,322,700	66,750,300	5,693,250	1,260,850	82,027,100
20	MGONGO	MTAMBA A	TUMAINI	4	20	24	2,000	363,000	3,006,000	320,000	-	3,689,000
21		MTAMBA A	MAENDELEO	2	14	16	1,000	446,000	780,000	190,500	-	1,416,500
22		MTAMBA A	MAZINGIRA	9	10	19	1,000	-	1,499,000	240,000	9,000	1,730,000
23		MAJENGO	UMOJA	5	23	28	1,000	3,773,800	2,222,000	152,200	312,000	5,836,000
24		MATONGO	USUJILI	5	25	30	2,000	3,898,400	8,555,000	1,549,000	-	14,002,400
25		MAJENGO	IMANI	1	28	29	1,000	4,163,500	1,965,000	689,000	-	6,817,500
26		MTAMBA B	BONDENI	13	14	27	500	688,450	1,457,000	164,600	-	2,310,050
27		MTAMBA B	CHAPAKAZI	14	7	21	1,000	981,450	2,101,800	311,700	10,000	3,384,950
28		MTAMBA B	HAPA KAZI TU	9	11	20	1,000	298,750	2,028,800	284,000	-	2,611,550
29		MATONGO	MBUYUNI	2	31	33	1,000	500	4,290,000	390,000	601,700	4,078,800
30		MTAMBA A	AMANI	1	18	19	1,000	524,700	1,650,000	317,000	-	2,491,700
31		MAJENGO	TUPENDANE	3	9	12	1,000	2,874,500	1,255,000	137,000	-	4,266,500
Sub- total			68	210	278	13,500	18,013,050	30,809,600	4,745,000	932,700	52,634,950	
32	KIZONZO	BWAWANI	WAKULIMA	5	20	25	1,000	4,011,000	360,000	377,000	-	4,748,000
33		BWAWANI	FURAHA	4	14	18	1,000	1,369,000	1,699,000	278,000	-	3,346,000
34		SHULENI	MWANZUGI	6	14	20	2,000	282,400	3,848,200	311,500	-	4,442,100
35		K/KATI	UPENDO B	1	19	20	1,000	530,300	3,155,000	285,500	-	3,970,800
36		SHULENI	KAZI IENDELEE	3	14	17	1,000	234,400	1,750,000	264,500	-	2,248,900
		KATI	USHIRIKA	4	6	10	2,000	607,000	116,400	87,000	-	810,400
Sub-total			6	23	87	110	5,000	6,192,700	9,062,200	1,252,000	-	16,506,900
Grand total			37	183	591	774	40,900	32,528,450	106,622,100	11,690,250	1,260,850	151,168,950

Target #4: strengthening social cohesion

Social cohesion is an important determinant of the peaceful community. It creates strong bond among community members. It also fosters greater trust and joint work in the community. Social cohesion needs to be promoted since it fosters community development. This is part of the project achievement. Community members in the project area are working together on promoting their developments. Community participation in project turned-out our targets.

At least 650 households to process their tittle deed to solve related conflict might happen:

Land is the major source of conflicts in the society. The conflicts have contributed greatly to the extremely poverty especially for community members living in rural areas. Because families they don't have property right, they always fight on the land ownership or borders. This contributes to decelerating development speed.

The project decided to facilitate households with obtaining their land rights. 650 households in Mseko, Mgongo and Kizonzo were capacitated with tittle deed. 816 Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCRO) were processed and issued to households in Mseko, Mgongo and Kizonzo.

Picture 3; awareness creation on CCRO processes following to ensure land rights in Mseko village



Community member receiving CCRO certificates from the district commissioner

Prize giving ceremonies

Among of the motivational tool used by the project regarding the methodology is prize giving. household compete in creating and fostering sustainable development and improving their living condition and health. In the homogenous groups formed the first best five or seven household depending on the size of the group are recognized and award. The honor of recognition is the one works. This is the secret behind why the projects are so much successful.

During the second of the project operation in Mseko and first year for Mgongo and Kizonzo. Reward ceremonies normally happen after every six months. That is to say two competition cycles are organized per year. A total of 99,450,000 Tsh were rewarded to more than 720 households in the second and first fiscal year for Mseko and Mgongo and Kizonzo respectively

Picture 4; Dancing competition during the prize giving ceremony (enjoying their cultural practices)



Financial report

The budget allocations for the first and second years of project implementation were as follows:

Mgongo: 319,837,291 TZS

Kizonzo: 169,819,371 TZS

Mseko: 395,333,490 TZS

The general expenditures were:

First year: 145,390,055 TZS for Kizonzo and 258,715,043 TZS for Mgongo

Second year: 374,918,523 TZS for Mseko

In total, 779,023,621 TZS were spent on project operations across all three villages, out of the 884,990,152 TZS budgeted. This indicates that the project activities were operated within the budget, utilizing 88% of the allocated funds and resulting in an underspending of 12%. For detailed financial breakdown, please refer to Table 7.

Table 7; running cost of the project operation for the first and second year in Mseko, Kizonzo and Mgongo respectively

GE1 - Budget Performance for the period ended November 2023 (Year 2) Mseko

	Budget from 1 december 2022 to 30 November 2023		Cumulative Actual Expenditure from 1st december 2022 to 30 November 2023	Difference			budget from September - November 2023		Actual Expenditure from September to November 2023	VARIANCE		PERCENT
	TZS	EURO					TZS	EURO		TZS		
Village 1												
01.01 WAGE TANZANIAN FIELD STAFF	111,901,200	48,653	93,982,950	17,918,250	16%	(i)	35,154,000	15,284	30,119,400	5,034,600.00		0.14
01.02 STUDING TOUR AND EDUCATION MATR	19,164,000	8,332	6,921,500	12,242,500	64%	(ii)	12,144,000	5,280	580,900	11,563,100.00		100%
01.03 TRANSPORT + FIELD OFFICE	14,314,800	6,224	15,289,333	(974,533)	-7%		3,337,800	1,451	3,286,667	51,133.37		0.02
01.04 INCENTIVES	70,498,250	30,651	65,730,700	4,767,550	7%		-	0	-	-		-
01.05 AGRICULTURAL & ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	24,452,000	10,631	47,135,478	(22,683,478)	-93%	(iii)	4,400,000	1,913	24,274,700	(19,874,700.00)		100%
Total village 1	240,330,250	104,491	229,059,961	11,270,289			55,035,800	23,929	58,261,666.63	(3,225,866.63)		(0.06)
Central Office												
06.01 WAGES FOR CENTRAL OFFICE STAFF	79,956,240	34,764	81,936,200	(1,979,960)	-2%	(iv)	24,601,920	10,696	26,657,800.00	(2,055,880.00)		(0.08)
06.02 OFFICE RECURRING COST	15,897,000	6,912	16,438,957	(541,957)	-3%		2,358,000	1,025	2,688,182.44	(330,182.44)		(0.14)
06.03 EQUIPMENT	1,500,000	652	4,036,500	(2,536,500)	-169%	(v)	375,000	163	1,990,500.00	(1,615,500.00)		(4.31)
06.04 BASELINE STUDY & EVALUATION	5,500,000	2,391	5,000,000	500,000	9%		0	0	-	-		-
06.06 BOARD GREENING EARTH INGO	15,000,000	6,522	21,957,000	(6,957,000)	-46%	(vi)	3,750,000	1,630	5,415,000.00	(1,665,000.00)		(0.44)
06.08 MARKETING AND COMMUNICATION	2,400,000	1,043	2,513,200	(113,200)	-5%		0	0	1,780,200.00	(1,780,200.00)		-
06.09 CCRO	32,250,000	14,022	11,623,000	20,627,000	64%	(vii)	0	0	11,623,000.00	(11,623,000.00)		100%
06.10 FINANCE COST	2,500,000	1,087	2,353,705	146,295	6%		625,000	272	505,893.80	119,106.20		0.19
Total village 1	155,003,240	67,393	145,858,562	9,144,678	6%		31,709,920	13,787	50,660,576	-18,950,656		(0.60)
Total project cost	395,333,490	171,884	374,918,523	20,414,967	5%		86,745,720	37,716	108,922,243	-22,176,523		(0.26)

KIZONZO Budget Performance for the period ended September 2023

	Budget from 1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023		Cumulative Actual Expenditure from 1st October 2022 to 30 September 2023	Difference	Percentage		budget from 1 July - 30 September 2023		Actual Expenditure from July to September 2023	VARIANCE		PERCENT
	TZS	EURO					TZS	EURO		TZS		
Village 1												
01.01 WAGE TANZANIAN FIELD STAFF	36,888,800		31,485,450	5,403,350	15%	i)	13,206,400	5,666	10,801,050.00	2,405,350.00		18%
01.02 STUDING TOUR AND EDUCATION MATERIA	11,040,000		9,042,400	1,997,600	18%		-	0	442,300.00	(442,300.00)		100%
01.03 TRANSPORT + FIELD OFFICE	2,160,000		1,526,000	634,000	29%	ii)	540,000	232	529,000.00	11,000.00		0.02
01.04 INCENTIVES	27,133,250		23,304,000	3,829,250	14%		-	0	104,000.00	(104,000.00)		100%
01.05 AGRICULTURAL & ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	62,745,000		62,827,811	(82,811)	0%		4,750,000	2,038	14,209,500.00	(9,459,500.00)		(1.99)
Total village 1	139,967,050		128,185,661	11,781,389			18,496,400	7,935	26,085,850.00	(7,589,450.00)		(0.41)
Central Office												
06.01 WAGES FOR CENTRAL OFFICE STAFF	2,469,600			2,469,600	100%	iii)	-	0	-	-		-
06.02 OFFICE RECURRING COST	2,482,721		1,529,600	953,121	38%	iv)	638,721	274	547,600.00	91,121.00		0.14
06.03 EQUIPMENT	9,900,000		10,170,000	(270,000)	-3%		-	0	480,000.00	(480,000.00)		100%
06.04 BASELINE STUDY & EVALUATION	1,500,000		960,000	540,000	36%	v)	-	0	-	-		-
06.06 BOARD GREENING EARTH INGO	-		2,460,000	(2,460,000)	-		-	0	2,460,000.00	(2,460,000.00)		100%
06.08 MARKETING AND COMMUNICATION	2,000,000		1,494,000	506,000	25%		-	0	-	-		-
06.09 CCRO	10,000,000		-	-	100%	vi)	10,000,000	4,290	-	10,000,000.00		100%
06.10 FINANCE COST	1,500,000		590,774	909,226	61%		250,000	107	241,600.00	8,400.00		0.03
Total village 1	29,852,321		17,204,374	2,647,947			10,888,721	4,671	3,729,200	7,159,521		0.66
Total project cost	169,819,371		145,390,035	14,429,336			29,385,121	12,606	29,815,050	-429,929		(0.01)

	Budget from 1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023	Cumulative Actual Expenditure from 1st October 2022 to 30 September 2023	Difference	Percentage		budget from 1 July - 30 September 2023	budget from 1 July - 30 September 2023	Actual Expenditure from July to September 2023	VARIANCE	PERCENT
	TZS	TZS	TZS			TZS	EURO	TZS	TZS	
Village 1										
01.01 WAGE TANZANIAN FIELD STAFF	87,739,600	55,572,526	32,167,074	37% i)		28,796,800	12,354	19,504,150.00	9,292,650.00	32%
01.02 STUDING TOUR AND EDUCATION	16,560,000	15,652,300	907,700	5%		-	0	4,736,500.00	(4,736,500.00)	100%
01.03 TRANSPORT + FIELD OFFICE	14,410,800	13,755,767	655,033	5%		3,450,000	1,480	4,156,333.34	(706,333.34)	(0.20)
01.04 INCENTIVES	32,708,250	30,520,600	2,187,650	7%		-	0	166,500.00	(166,500.00)	
01.05 AGRICULTURAL & ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	96,522,641	89,558,811	6,963,830	7%		13,982,641	5,999	19,872,500.00	(5,889,859.00)	(0.42)
Total village 1	247,941,291	205,060,004	42,881,287			46,229,441	19,832	48,435,983.34	(2,206,542.34)	(0.05)
Central Office										
06.01 WAGES FOR CENTRAL OFFICE STAFF	7,644,000	5,792,500	1,851,500	24%		2,352,000	1,009	2,342,500.00	9,500.00	0.00
06.02 OFFICE RECURRING COST	2,752,000	2,532,500	219,500	8%		888,000	381	352,600.00	535,400.00	0.60
06.03 EQUIPMENT	35,300,000	39,499,000	(4,199,000)	-12%			0	480,000.00	(480,000.00)	100%
06.04 BASELINE STUDY & EVALUATION	2,500,000	2,136,500	363,500	15%			0		-	-
06.06 BOARD GREENING EARTH INGO	-	1,480,000	(1,480,000)	100% ii)			0		-	0%
06.08 MARKETING AND COMMUNICATIO	2,000,000	1,494,000	506,000	25% iii)			0		-	-
06.09 CCRO	20,000,000	-	20,000,000	100% iv)		20,000,000	8,580		20,000,000.00	
06.10 FINANCE COST	1,700,000	720,540	979,460	58%		425,000	182	93,883.04	331,116.96	0.78
Total village 1	71,896,000	53,655,040	18,240,960			23,665,000	10,152	3,268,983	20,396,017	0.86
Total project cost	319,837,291	258,715,043	61,122,248			69,894,441	29,985	51,704,966	18,189,475	0.26