



GREENING EARTH FOUNDATION



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SINGIDA TANZANIA

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Executive summery

In early December 2021, the project was launched in Mseko village. On 18th December 2022 inauguration ceremony was held with a different invite that made a cloud of over 1300 people. 892 Families were inscribed to participate in the project competition. Purposely is to fight poverty via different sources like land degradation and sustainable use of natural resources. Two nurseries were constructed with the capacity to carry 300,000 seedlings.

63.5 hectares were planted with timber seedlings from the nursery. 8600 seedlings also were purchased from Morogoro and distributed to farmers. Families were capacitated on improving their homes by plastering, the building improved stoves, latrines; cupboards, etc. kitchen gardens were also part of the components the family was capacitated for.

14 women producer groups were formed and trained in the preliminary preparation to start goat dairy farming. The groups turned into saving groups and out of 14 groups 12 they are saving and the value of one stock vary from one group to another. 1268000 saving were made to the end of this completion circle.

Introduction

Devastating famine situations occasioned by drought and unreliable rainfall attacking the communities specifically in semi-arid areas are due to unrestrained human activity on the landscape. Poor communities resort to clear-cutting forests for fuel; opening farming land, lack of technical farming know-how and animal trafficking render their surrounding land desolate and useless for farming. Lack of trees and vegetative cover contributes to soil fertility loss, reduced rainfall, and increasing the prevalence of drought and famine.

Immediate efforts have to be taken by the acting partners on the landscape. Ecological restoration should be of the highest priority to secure the future food security and sustainable land use. Community members have to be capacitated to view their forests, soil, and water resources as assets that are key to their survival and their children's future

Meseko village is located in the semi-arid area that is affected by devastating climate change and severe food insecurity. Greening Earth foundation (INGO) observed the situation in Mseko village with consternation. In December 2021 it established a project to create awareness among community members on ecological restoration and sustainable use of natural resources for the future generation.

The project concentrates on five strategic areas that are ecological restoration, improving living conditions and health, strengthening social cohesion, improving family income, and improving education. The main aim of the project is to combat increasing poverty, especially in rural poor communities by fighting the main sources of poverty in the community.

It is quite gratifying that just within the first half year of project implementation; the community has shown an exceptional high speed on the adoption and implementation of the practices promoted by the project. Walking through the village, one cannot help noticing the project results. The project target is to make its methodology to be adopted all over the country as it has shown good results within a short period. The methodology uses two motivational tools that are peer learning and competition.



Targets

The main targets of the project in each competition depend to the five strategic areas which are ecological restoration, improving living conditions and family health, strengthening social cohesion, improving family income, and improving education. However, during this reporting period of the first competition circle, there were other target to take care of like setting out of office, project lunch out, staff recruitments, juries' selection, registering of the participating families in the completion, tree nurseries installation, growing of tree seedlings in nurseries, community awareness creation on the project main five strategic areas and implementation, peer learning study trips to farmers and distributing of the raised seedlings in the nursery to farmers.

Target #1: strengthening social cohesion

🌱 1000 people to participate on the inauguration event:

On 1st December 2021, the project was officially launched after passing some steps on INGO registration and certification at different national, region, district, and ward levels. The village council was the first starting point. A meeting was conducted between the village council and the project team. It was to discuss operation and ownership. In the meeting, we agreed on the project to be owned by the community and the two parts (village council and project team) to supervise its operation. It was agreed on the date for the inauguration ceremony.

On 18th December 2021, the inauguration event was done. Different guests from the district and level were invited and attended the ceremony. More than 1300 people attended the inauguration event. The board in the Netherland was represented by Mr. Humberto and all three national board members attended the event. Different dancing and singing groups performed at the event. The event attracted attention on the presence of the INGO and Project in the village. It was the start of the project's success.



Target #2: improving family living condition and health

- ✔ **At least 80% of the households are inscribed to participate in the project activities and implementations;**

Participation means households are plastering their houses, they have improved kitchens with smoke-free inside and cupboards to store their utensil, they have a landfill, they use mosquito nets, they have first aid kit, have permanent latrines and they use it.

Households were registered, and inscribed households total numbers were more than the given household total number from the village office. The data from the village office shows there are 645 households in the village in total. After the project's household registration, a total number of 892 households were registered. Though there are other families whom they refused to be registered to participate in the project's first competition circle.

Therefore, based on the information provided, at the end of this competition circle we exceeded our goal by 58%. As detailed in the table below, the overall percentage of registered households is 138%.

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

Total number of families in Mseko					
no.	Name of Sub-village	Total no. of families	no. of families registered	no. of groups	% registration
1	Mwamulula	140	221	4	158%
2	Mseko A	85	88	2	104%
3	Malendi	300	375	5	125%
4	Mseko B	120	208	3	173%
GRAND TOTAL		645	892	14	138%

After registering the households, 14 groups were formed from the registered households. The average size of the groups is 64 households. Meetings from each formed group were organized and 2 juries were selected from each group. Group members were voted to get the juries according to the rules and regulations of the project methodology to obtain juries from a large group. 28 juries were selected from the whole village concerning the groups formed. Training of juries started and a group of 28 juries facilitators (expert farmers) was selected.

The target of the project was to get 7 facilitators. All 7 facilitators were employed till the end of the first complete circle. The table below shows the name of the facilitators.



Table 2: facilitators (expert farmers) of the project with their roles

FACILITATORS				
s/n	Name	Sub-village	Roles	# groups
1	Lucas Martine Hhangali	Malendi	Facilitator (living condition improvement)	3
2	Yohana Donald Labagira	Mwamulula	Facilitator (living condition improvement)	3
3	Saida Shija Kulika	Mseko B	Facilitator (living condition improvement)	2
4	Elikana Bernado Dannel	Mseko A	Facilitator (living condition improvement & Education)	2
5	Erasto Iddy Athuman	whole village	Facilitator (Animal Husbandry)	whole village
6	Veronica Zephania Lushinge	Malendi	Facilitator (living condition improvement)	3
7	Alice Mwijarubi Masami	Mwamulula	Facilitator (Saving Groups and Market linkage & living conditio)	1group/ whole village

The target of hiring facilitators was achieved by 100%, in the next semiannual reporting period it will be dropped.

During this completion circle, home improvement was among the activities trained and capacitated by the project team for family members. The training was via sub-village meetings and family-to-family training. Plastering of houses, the building of improved stoves with free smoke inside, the building of cupboard for storing utensils, construction of permanent latrines and installation of hand washing facilities, general cleanness of environment around homes, and farming of kitchen garden was among the components that were trained. The table below shows the number of families improved

Table 3: household improvement and living condition

		Mseko village							
number of hoseholds improved per sub-village in Mseko village									
s/n	sub-village	# families inscribed	# plastered houses	# of improved stoves	# of cupboard	# landfill	# of latrines	# of kitchen garden	# shallow wells
	Mseko A	88	22	22	10	8	5	4	0
	Mseko B	208	25	30	25	22	14	3	1
	Malendi	375	41	57	24	19	16	8	3
	Mwamulula	221	27	21	25	9	9	12	0
TOTAL		892	115	130	84	58	44	27	4



Target #3: Ecological restoration and sustainable use of natural resources

Soil management is the major target; poor crop production due to land degradation is the major source of poverty in the community, especially in rural areas. Deforestation happens and land degradation seriously affects the environment and people. The population is increasing dramatically leading to food scarcity due to poor crop production associated with poor soil fertility and unreliable rainfall. The project target is to increase ecological activities by capacitating families in Mseko to plant trees, practice sustainable farming, managing natural resources for the future generation.

🌱 To construct (2) two nurseries with the capacity of producing 150,000 seedlings each

Up to the end of this semiannual reporting, two nurseries have been constructed. The first nursery was constructed in January 2022 and it can produce 180,000 seedlings per year. The second nursery was constructed in May 2022 as the preparation for the next 2022/2023 planting season. Both nurseries will have the capacity to produce more than 300,000 seedlings per year.

🌱 At least each family in Mseko village to plant 400 timber trees per year.

The target is to capacitate each family with 400 timber tree seedlings from the nursery. During this planting season, the project managed to raise 115,808 seedlings of different species in the nursery. Out of 115,808 seedlings, 71,322 were distributed to farmers and planted. A total of 63.5 Hectares have been planted. Tables number 4 and 5 below describe the total number of timber tree seedlings raised and distributed to farmers against the number of acres covered.

According to table number 5, Mseko B sub-village households are faster adopters of the project initiatives. 42,418 seedlings were planted and making a total of 77 acres were planted with timber trees while the Mwamulula sub-village is the least sub-village with only 7,385 seedlings planted equivalent to 5.2 hectares.

The fact is that Mwamulula is the sub-village with a big coverage of land size compared to all sub-villages of Mseko sub-village. Most of the Mwamulula residencies are pastoralist in nature and they are changing from total pastoralist to agro-pastoralist. Less adaptability is due to a lack of deep knowledge of conservation measures. In the project, we invest much effort in the next planting season to train them on the importance of environmental conservation and other tactics introduced by the project.

Mseko A is the third subvillage from the last sub-village. Farmers planted only 11,848 saplings covering a total of 8.4 hectares. This is because mseko A is the sub-village with a low total number of households as well as fewer total acres owned in the village compared to other sub-villages. Malendi also is the second sub-village with less adaptability to the project of which only 8,701 seedlings were planted. Malendi is the township of the Mseko village, most of its residents lent even the dwelling houses, and which means they don't have land ownership though it's the sub-village with a larger number of households registered.

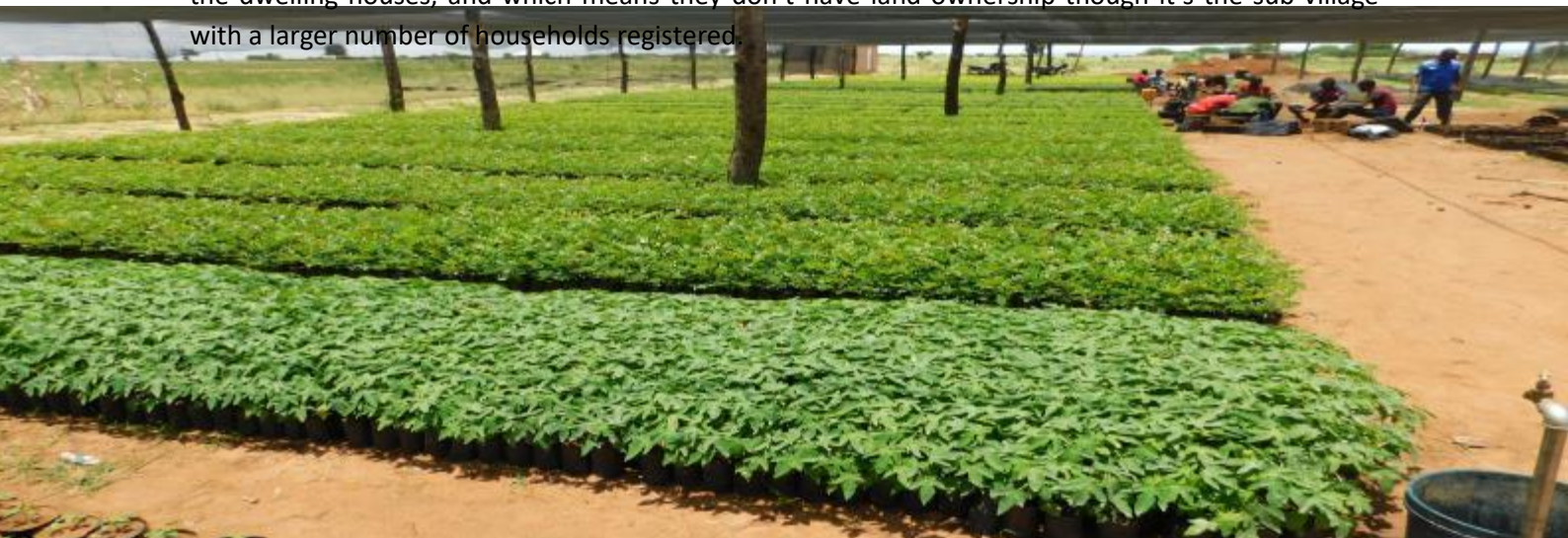


Table 4: Timber tree species raised in the nursery in Mseko village

Seedlings raised in the nursery					
s/n	tree species	Seedlings raised	Distributed	Attrition	remained in nursery
1	<i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i>	41563	34,647	900	5,016
2	<i>Azerachta indica</i>	21,409	12,929	800	7,680
3	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	4,020	1,540	400	2,080
4	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	28,584	22,206	500	5,878
5	<i>Casuarina equetifolia</i>	16,722	00	78	16,644
6	<i>Trichilia emetica</i>	3,510	00	00	3,510
TOTAL SEEDLINGS		115,808	71,322	2,678	40,808

Table 5: Acreages planted with timber trees in Mseko village per sub-village

Total number of acres planted by timber trees in Mseko				
s/n	sub-village	# seedlings taken	# seedlings planted	Area covered (acre)
1	Malendi	8,750	8,701	16
2	Mwamulula	7,801	7,385	13
3	Mseko B	42,923	42,418	77
4	Mseko A	11,848	11,527	21
TOTAL		71,322	70,031	127

♥ **Each family in Mseko Village to plant at least 15 fruits tree of three different species**

Fruits trees are targeted to improve the diet of the household as well as earning sources for the family. During this reporting season, the project outsourced fruit seedlings from Morogoro. It is because the project started too late in the planting season. 8600 seedlings of different species (mangoes, citrus, guava, Annona muricate and passion) were purchased. The seedlings were all distributed to farmers in February. Each family got 12 seedlings on average. The table below describes the distribution.

Table 6: total number of seedlings that were distributed in Mseko per sub village

Sub-Village	Mangoes	Guava	Orange	Annona spp	Lemon	Passion	Papaya	Total
Malendi	1263	198	905	193	294	309	1210	4,372
Mwamulula	523	94	329	116	128	160	623	1,973
Mseko B	819	121	309	127	112	150	585	2,223
Mseko A	588	47	306	47	74	138	350	1,550
Total	3,193	460	1849	483	608	757	2,768	10,118



To ensure the sustainability of the project interventions, institutes are capacitated also with conservation measures and suitable use of natural resources. Via school clubs and church leaders, the project is imparting technical know-how to the young generation so they grew up with knowledge on environmental conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. Table 5 describes the institutes that were capacitated with fruit trees and students were given priority. They were trained to ensure they all understand the importance of planting trees. The fruit trees are all doing well in the fields they were planted.

Table 5 Institutes which was capacitated with fruit tree seedlings in Mgongo ward

No	Name	Mangoes	Oranges	Guava	Annona mulicata	Lemon	Passion	total
1	MSEKO PRIMARY SCHOOL	120	20					140
2	KIZONZO PRIMARY SCHOOL	120	40			30	30	220
3	KIBULULU PRIMARY SCHOOL	90	120					210
4	MGONGO SECONDARY SCHOOL	110	30	16	10	10	10	186
5	MGONGO PRIMARY SCHOOL	88					12	100
6	WARD COUNCIL	42	37	8	4	16	14	121
7	SEVENTH ADVENTIST CHURCH (JEREMIA)	10	4	5	2			21
	TOTAL	580	251	25	16	56	66	994

The project managed to raise Papaya, Mangoes, Lemon, Passion, Avocado and Banana plantain. Mangoes, Lemon and avocado were raised as rootstock for improving their genetic quality by grafting and budding. They were purposely established for the next planting season as well as passion fruits. Papaya were planted within this planting season and banana plantain will be planted in the next third quarter of the project implementations.

Table 7: fruits tree seedlings raised in the nursery

s/n	Name of the fruits tree	# raised	Status
1	Mangoes	2,600	Rootstock
2	Papaya	2,866	Distributed
3	Lemon	1,150	Rootstock
4	Avocado	1,300	Rootstock
5	Banana	314	Tissue culture
	Total	7,916	



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

The poor genetic quality of animals pastoralists keep is among the factors that makes their poverty increase. They keep more animals with less return compared to the time and efforts spend on managing these animals. Nowadays the problem of animal feed is affecting more pastoralists and agro-pastoralists as animals die during the dry season due to lack of feed in the jungle.

Capacitating pastoralists and agro-pastoralist about fodder and training them on how to cultivate fodder and grasses, harvest them, and store them for feeding animals during the dry season were done. Pastoralists in Mseko village were capacitated and they established fodder for their animals. Table 8, below describes the total number of farmers who cultivated fodder within the area covered.

Genetic quality improvement is another target of the project for pastoralists and agro-pastoralist. The project is targeting to train farmers on how to improve their local breed cows to the breed that can give more milk and meat. The target here is to make sure each pastoralist put into the stable at least two cows for indoor farming, the project will capacitate them with improved bulls (Mpwapwa breed) which are balanced in milk and meat production. Up to the end of this reporting season 8 pastoralists, they are prepared for breed improvement of their cows as described in table 9 below.

On the other hand, the project will capacitate women groups with dairy goats. 14 women groups were organized by the end of this reporting season. They started to create a conducive environment to receive the goats. They planted fodder for their goats but also corrected and stored crop residues for their goats, 7 groups have started construction of stables ready to receive goats.

Table 8: Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist cultivated fodder trees

farmers cultivated fodder in Mseko			
s/n	farmers' name	sub-village	area covered with fodder (acre)
1	Charles Jiji	Malendi	$\frac{3}{4}$
2	Luhende Malezu	Malendi	$\frac{1}{4}$
3	Janga Kalelema	Mwamulula	$\frac{1}{4}$
4	Geni Mwala	Mwamulula	$\frac{1}{2}$
5	Joseph Ndoma	Mseko B	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	Juma Mausha	Mseko B	2
7	Selvester Supa	Mseko A	1
8	Kija Sanzage Sembe	Mseko A	$\frac{1}{2}$
9	Honori Ngeme	Mseko B	$\frac{1}{4}$
10	Mabula Manyesha	Mseko B	$\frac{1}{2}$
TOTAL AREA COVERED			6.5



Table 9: number of women groups ready for dairy goats

women goat groups					
s/n	Group name	Sub-village	# of members	Fodder	Stable
1	Amani	Mwamulula	16	They have	Already constructed
2	Nguvu moja	Mseko B	32	They have	Already constructed
3	Muungano	Mseko B	17	They have	Already constructed
4	Juhudi	Malendi	15	They have	Already constructed
5	Mshikamano	Mpambala	15	They have	Already constructed
6	Agape	Mseko A	15	They have	Already constructed
7	Jipe moyo	Malendi	18	-----	Construction progress
8	Faraja	Malendi	15	-----	Construction progress
9	Sauti		15	-----	Construction progress
10	Tunaweza	Mpambala	15	They have	Construction progress
11	Azimio	Mwamulula	15	-----	Don't have
12	Ukombozi	Mseko A	18	-----	Don't have
13	Mkombozi	Malendi	15	-----	Construction progress
14	Umoja	Mwamulula	17	-----	Construction progress
TOTAL					

Target #4: Improve family income by diversifying earning sources and savings to families

Rural families, lack a reliable source income, the only source of income they depend on is from selling crops. This is not sufficient since the crop they farm is for subsistence only. They don't even satisfy their family for the whole year. They opt to burn and sell charcoal as another source of income. These results in degraded landscape and increased poor crop performance hence increased food insecurity leading to a deep poverty level.

The project started to capacitate farmers in different techniques to increase their source of income. Daily goats farming, improving their animal breed to increase milk and meat production, fruits farming, timber trees farming, and good agricultural practices to increase crop production and harvest are among the expected sources of income to be capacitated by farmers. The project started by grouping farmers to increase decision-making power. In their group farmers are being organized into saving groups and producer groups. Eventually, they will graduate into the producer association. Farmers will gain financial and business skills.

In their group, farmers will learn about improved farming practices and obtain access to required skills and technologies to increase the production of field crops and animal products for increased market opportunities. Together they are going to possess greater buying power of improved seeds and inputs for vertical farming expansion instead of horizontal expansion. However, farmers will generate strong selling power to financially attractive markets.

14 women producer groups have been formed. They will start with daily goats farming. The goats will be provided to them by the project. Two goats per group will be distributed and it will be as

seeds to every group because every member will get a new born goat from the goats given to the group.

In the groups, they are trained to save and from their saving, they get loans to run businesses. Out of 14 groups, 12 groups have started to save. They save five stocks per week, the value of one stock varies from one group to another. One groups value one stock for 2,000/- Tsh, another group value by 1000/- tsh, four groups value one stock for 500/- Tsh, and the last 7 groups value one stock for 400/- Tsh. All groups agreed for every member has to contribute 500/- Tsh as a social fund that will help group members in their time of need. They have saved a total of 1,268,000/- Tsh.

However, they put fines on every member who abuses the group rules and regulations. Some of the blunders that may cause a group member to pay a fine are alcoholism, late coming to the group, improper treatment of children, having kids who are not attending school, etc. Table 10 below describes the number of saving groups formed and their stock values.

Table 10: active and non-active women saving groups in Mseko

women saving groups formed in Mseko Village							
s/n	Group name	sub-village	# of members	Group status	stock value	Social fund	savings per week
1	Jipe moyo	Malendi	15	Active	2,000	500	10,000
2	Faraja	Malendi	15	Active	1,000	500	5,000
3	Amani	Mwamulula	15	Active	400	500	2,000
4	Muungano	Mseko B	17	Active	400	500	2,000
5	Tunaweza	Mseko B	15	Active	400	500	2,000
6	Mshikamano	Mseko B	23	Active	500	250	2,500
7	Umoja	Mwamulula	16	Active	500	200	2,500
8	Agape	Mseko A	15	Active	400	500	2,000
9	Tumaini	Mseko B	21	Non active	---	--	--
10	Nguvu moja	Mseko B	25	Active	500	500	2000
11	Sauti	Malendi	20	Active	400	500	2000
12	Juhudi	Malendi	15	Active	400	500	2000
13	Azimio	Mwamulula	15	Active	500	500	2500
14	Mkombozi	Malendi	15	Active	400	500	2000
	TOTAL						



Table 11: total amount saved to the end of the competition circle in Mseko

amount saved to the end of the competition circle						
s/n	Group name	sub-village	# of members	stock save	social fund saved	cumulative saving
1	Jipe moyo	Malendi	15	187,000	24,000	211,000
2	Faraja	Malendi	15	94,000	21,000	115,000
3	Amani	Mwamulula	15	73,000	20,500	93,500
4	Muungano	Mseko B	17	73,200	23,500	96,700
5	Tunaweza	Mseko B	15	64,000	16,000	80,000
6	Mshikamano	Mseko B	23	107,000	10,700	117,700
7	Umoja	Mwamulula	16	122,500	10,800	133,300
8	Agape	Mseko A	15	44,400	15,500	59,900
9	Tumaini	Mseko B	21	-	-	-
10	Nguvu moja	Mseko B	25	98,000	25,000	123,000
11	Sauti	Malendi	20	27,200	7,500	34,700
12	Juhudi	Malendi	15	62,000	23,000	85,000
13	Azimio	Mwamulula	15	37,500	7,500	45,000
14	Mkombozi	Malendi	15	57,200	16,000	73,200
	TOTAL			1,047,000	221,000	1,268,000

Target #5: To improve both primary and secondary education by imparting landscape regeneration and conservation knowhow.

Land degradation happening nowadays is due to the inherited background. A number of generations grew up seeing our ancestors felling trees, either opening farms for crop cultivation, charcoal burning, or firewood. They don't know the value of planting trees and conserving the environment. Organizing students' environmental clubs and training them via their clubs is one of the strategies for imparting conservation technical know-how. It will help them to understand the value of conserving the environment and sustainable use of natural resources.


The project is working with all five schools in the Mgongo ward. Five environmental clubs were formed, one in each school. The clubs were trained on how to prepare seedlings, plant them and care competitively. Fruits trees were among the trees that were given to schools and planted. They are managing them well in a competitive way. Also, timber trees were given and planted in all five schools. Each student was given trees to plant and manage.

Mgongo secondary school has 300 students and each student was given five seedlings to plant and care for competitively. This drew attention to students attending school every day to see, irrigate and care/for her plants. In Mgongo secondary school 1500 plants were planted.

Table 12: Participants in each environmental school club

SCHOOL	Mseko primary school	Kizonzo primary school	Kibururu primary school	Mgongo primary school	Mgongo secondary school
No. of participants	50	45	60	50	80

Other activities done

 **Identification of pastoralist who are willingly to improve their animal breed.**

The project also via sub-village meetings has started to identify farmers who are willing to improve their animal breed. We gave them the pre-condition of having to start planting fodder and grasses first. This is to make sure they have enough fodder for the dry season. Also building a stable by using home found materials to put the animals in and supply them with fodder.

Table 13: pastoralist and agro-pastoralist that are willing to breed their cows to hybrid cows

Sub-Village	Malendi	Mwamulula	Mseko A	Mseko B	Total
Number of pastoralists registered	65	64	35	45	209

 **Baseline study**

The zero starts of the project also were done. Two graduates from the Sokoine University of Agriculture did a random sampling of the family in Mseko. 20% of the families in each sub-village were sampled and a face-to-face interview was conducted. The findings were analyzed by using a statistical program known as SPSS. The results came out after two weeks after the last day of sampling.

Table 14: number of families sampled in Mseko for baseline study

no	sub-village	total no of families	% sampling	total families sampled
1	Mwamulula	140	20	28
2	Malendi	300	20	60
3	Mseko A	85	20	17
4	Mseko B	120	20	24
TOTAL		645	20	129

Study tour to Magugu

64 farmers from Mseko were sent on a study tour to Magugu. While were in Magugu they managed to visit some farmers' farms. In Sarame they visited Mr. Ramadhani and Bi. Rusia while in Mwada they visited to Mr. Hamis Babu, Mzee Mengo and Mr. Paskali. In Vilima vitatu they visited the field of Mr. Mwita. On all these farms they managed to see fruits and timber trees.

They were inspired to see mangoes only 2 years old bearing big fruits. Also, they saw timber trees, the tree species with 2 years old but they have grown to the extent that you can even harvest them for poles. On the last day, they visited Gichamedia where they saw a fully-grown Acrocupus, Cederela, and Khaya athotheca and they got testimony from the owner who told them from one tree he harvest an average of 80 timber.

Project Visibility

Project visibility programs were developed. A website was developed to make people aware of the main goals, tactics, mission, and vision of the INGO. The website will increase the legitimacy of the organization and solidifies professionalism. This also will help to convey the role the NGO is playing in the world so that members of the world can understand the cause of the NGO. At the very least, an NGO website will provide users with updated contact details and an address also the activity annual reports of the organization. A firm was contracted to design a website for project results and other information sharing. 100 T-shirts also were printed and distributed to juries, staff and other people in the village.

National board meetings

Two quarterly board meetings were held. The main agenda for all two meetings are as mention below

First board meeting agenda are

- Project financial management
- Project Human resource management
- Project constitutional review
- Project board members and their roles
- Preparation for the project launch
- Reviewing the project plan
- Relationship between Stichting Greening Earth NGO and Greening Earth Foundation INGO

Second board meeting agenda are

- Reviewing the previous meeting agenda
- Project first quarter report
- Project first quarter financial report
- Staff recruitment and their roles
- Handling of project materials and equipment
- Other businesses raised

Quantitative monetary estimation of investment of farmers with the project

The project managed to capture some of the investment incurred by farmers by estimating the workforce used in archiving the activities promoted. Only some of the farmers were able to tell an estimation of the cost incurred as described in the attached excell bellow.



Quantitative monetary estimate of

Summary of the targets and achievements

S/N	Tact/activity	Target/per year	Achieved/semi annual
1	Installation of the office	100%	90%
2	Family registration and participation	80%	138%
3	Grouping of contest groups	14 groups	14 groups
4	Selection of jurors	28 juries	28 Juries
5	Selection of expert farmers	7 Expert farmers (facilitators)	7 expert farmers (6 contracted, 1 on probation period)
6	Construction of nurseries	2 nurseries	2 nursery constructed
7	Raise 150,000 timber, fruits and fodder seedlings per each nursery inclusive	150,000 seedlings each nursery	137,516 seedlings in one nursery
8	Regional Study trips	4 study trips	2 study trip
9	Formation of village saving and loan groups	15 groups	14 groups (12 are active)
10	Distribution and planting of purchased 8600 fruits seedlings	8600 seedlings	8600 seedlings
11	Households improvement	At least 800 families to be improved to the end of the project	Plastered houses = 115 Improved stove = 130 Cupboard = 84 Landfill = 58 Latrines = 44 Kitchen garden = 24

First semiannual reporting Budget performance

Budget Performance for the month ended May 2022

	Budget from 1 december 2021 to May 2022	Cumulative Actual Expenditure from 1st december 2021 to May 2022	Difference		budget from March-May 2022	budget from March-May 2022	Actual Expenditure from March to May 2022	VARIANCE	PERCENT
	TZS	TZS	TZS		TZS	EURO	TZS	TZS	
Village 1									
01.01 WAGE TANZANIAN FIELD STAFF	57,471,450	31,333,322	26,138,128	1)	32,503,425	11,519	18,147,800.00	14,355,625.00	0.44
01.02 STUDING TOUR AND EDUCATION MATERIAL	16,560,000	7,675,700	8,884,300	2)		0	3,810,400.00	(3,810,400.00)	1.00
01.03 TRANSPORT + FIELD OFFICE	1,563,600	4,361,900	(2,798,300)	3)	-	0	1,762,700.00	(1,762,700.00)	1.00
01.04 INCENTIVES	6,161,125	6,120,700	40,425			0		-	-
01.05 AGRICULTURAL & ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	73,312,000	72,671,350	640,650			0	20,845,800.00	(20,845,800.00)	-100%
Total village 1	155,068,175	122,162,972	32,905,203		32,503,425	11,519	44,566,700.00	(12,063,275.00)	(0.37)
Central Office									
06.01 WAGES FOR CENTRAL OFFICE STAFF	30,277,020	28,591,280	1,685,740		14,823,510	5,253	13,859,940.00	963,570.00	0.07
06.02 OFFICE RECURRING COST	8,151,000	6,548,300	1,602,700		3,873,000	1,373	2,798,600.00	1,074,400.00	0.28
06.03 EQUIPMENT	39,850,000	38,719,600	1,130,400		375,000	133	250,000.00	125,000.00	0.33
06.04 BASELINE STUDY & EVALUATION	2,189,000	2,197,400	(8,400)			0		-	-100%
06.06 BOARD GREENING EARTH INGO	3,100,000	3,951,000	(851,000)		500,000	177	1,529,000.00	(1,029,000.00)	
06.08 MARKETING AND COMMUNICATION	3,650,000	3,139,300	510,700			0	1,569,300.00	(1,569,300.00)	-100%
06.10 FINANCE COST	1,250,000	1,129,717	120,283		625,000	222	487,087.35	137,912.65	0.22
Total village 1	88,467,020	84,276,597	4,190,423		20,196,510	7,158	20,493,927	-297,417	(0.01)
Total project cost	243,535,195	206,439,569	37,095,626		52,699,935	18,677	65,060,627	-12,360,692	(0.23)

a	Most of the facilitators were employed on April, but also the second nurseries' technician was not employed to the end of second quarter thus why there is under spending here
b	fuel market price inflation
c	Overspending results from building of second tree Nursery (Outstanding Activity for last Quarter)
1	In the first quarter facilitators were not recruited do to the methodological background which need to pass some steps to get facilitators (expert farmers), the first step was to register families, then select juries and then from juries we have to get facilitators
2	Out of 4 study trips, in the first quarter only 1 study trip was done, due to the delayed rainfall. We need study trips to stimulate farmers enthusiasms on adopting and implement project interventions
3	During budget formation the market price of motorbike fuel was low, it started to fluctuate due to covid-19 situation and what is happening in Russia and Ukraine, it is almost the price has increased by 50% to date therefore we have overspend on these budget line due to that and minimum expectations.