



TANGANYIKA CHRISTIAN REFUGEE SERVICE



TCRS

2019 ANNUAL REPORT

Contents

Acknowledgment and contact details	3
Abbreviations.....	4
About Us	5
Director's Foreword.....	6
TCRS AREAS OF OPERATION IN 2019	7
HUMANITARIAN AND RELIEF PROGRAM	7
REFUGEE PROJECT.....	7
KIBONDO REFUGEE PROJECT	8
URBAN REFUGEES AND VULNERABLE GROUPS.....	13
EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND RELIEF.....	15
STAFF CAPACITY STRENGTHENING.....	18
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM.....	20
KILWA COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM	21
MOROGORO COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM.....	30
KISHAPU CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION & MITIGATION PROJECT, CEP	40
NGARA COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM	47
KIBONDO FIELD PROJECT - COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM (CEP).....	57
OUR PARTNERS, GOVERNANCE & STAFF	60
STAFF	61
FINANCE REPORT.....	63

Acknowledgment and contact details

Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS) would like to express its gratitude to all that have provided the possibility for us to achieve all the activities during the year 2019. First, we thank our Almighty God who granted us health and abilities to carry out our programs.

Special thanks go to all TCRS staff and all rights holders and duty bearers around the project areas for their commitment and hard work.

Furthermore, we would like to acknowledge with appreciation the role and cooperation from other NGOs, Donors, Partners, the Government, individuals and all our stakeholders with their support through the reporting period and over the years.

Through a continued mutual relationship, hard work, cooperation and support TCRS has been able to carry out and accomplish various planned activities in its areas of operation around mainland Tanzania.

Lastly but not least, TCRS extends her gratitude to the TCRS Board of Trustees for their tireless support, guidance and governance which has made the organization to be effective, efficient and robust.

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Front & Back Cover

TCRS Photos

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Front Top: *TCRS assist people affected by various disasters in Tanzania. One of the people who received assistance from TCRS during the rainstorm disaster in Morogoro, 2019.*

Back page: *One of tree nursery established at Nyabihanga village to mitigate the effect of climate change*

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Abbreviations

CBWSOs.....	Community Based Water Supply Organizations
CEP.....	Community Empowerment Program
CWS.....	Church World Service
DMC.....	District Management Committee
DRR.....	Disaster Risk Reduction
ELCT.....	Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania
GBV.....	Gender-Based Violence
HSF.....	Health Service Fund
IGAs.....	Income Generating Activities
IR- VICOBA.....	Inter-Religious Village Community Bank
IR-VICOBA.....	Inter-Religious Village Community Banks
MHA.....	Ministry of Home Affairs
PETS.....	Public Expenditure Tracking System
PLWHIV.....	People Living with Human Immunodeficiency Viruses
PWDs.....	People with Disabilities
SDG(s).....	Sustainable Development Goal (s)
TCRS.....	Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service
UNHCR.....	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF.....	United Nations Children's Fund
VICOBA.....	Village Community Bank
WASH.....	Water Sanitation and Hygiene

About Us

Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS) used to be the Field Program of the Lutheran World Federation Department for World Service (LWF/DWS), carrying out a programme of humanitarian, relief and development activities with refugees and marginalized poor people in Tanzania. However, in 2006 the organization was localized and registered as a Local NGO in Tanzania. The Primary functions of TCRS are to carry out humanitarian, relief and development work in Tanzania.

Currently, TCRS works in Humanitarian, Emergency Response, Relief and Community Empowerment Programs with both refugees and local communities in various parts of Tanzania.

In the Community empowerment program; TCRS works in some selected villages of Districts in Tanzania to empower and support the vulnerable, marginalized and poor people. These people are trained, supported and equipped with life skills to achieve self-reliance and improve quality of life that is sustainable.

TCRS has also been assisting and supporting refugees both in camps and in urban settings. We have also been responding to the needs of disaster-prone communities in Tanzania. TCRS ensures that these communities are not only prepared for future disasters but also they become resilient to those disasters.

In the end, the main aim of these programs is to have empowered communities living in a just, democratic society, united in diversity, and enjoying the quality of life and God-given dignity.

To implement the aforementioned, TCRS works in collaboration with various donors, partners, stakeholders, other NGOs and the Government of Tanzania.

Director's Foreword

This report showcases the many ways in which TCRS has implemented and supported the poor, marginalized and oppressed communities to complement the efforts of Tanzania Government as we focus towards realizing the aims of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into results for men, and especially so for women and girls in our project areas.

From support that TCRS received from the Partners that supports our work we have been able to achieve visible progress. In Kibondo refugee project where TCRS through the support of UNHCR we were able to supply portable water through drilled boreholes above minimum SPHERE standards of 20 liters per person per day. UNICEF also supported TCRS to work with host communities under the Kigoma Joint Program. Urban refugees and vulnerable groups were also supported with material Aid and counselling services. During emergencies in Same, Kilwa and Morogoro, TCRS was in the forefront and responded fast on the ground by providing food, non-food items and psychosocial support.

Through the TCRS empowerment programs in Kilwa, Morogoro, Kishapu, Kibondo and Ngora TCRS has assisted and facilitated different interventions from Good Governance where village leaders have shown an enhanced skill in their roles and responsibilities (e.g. PETS initiatives).

TCRS has also embarked into serious initiatives of reconstruction of the depleted environment and DRR, food security, interventions that focused to youths at the risk of marginalization, support to people with disabilities, interventions to people living with HIV and AIDS to street vendors project in Morogoro CEP.

Around the project areas gender justice and empowered women are achieving visible progress as has been attested by the number of women that participated and vied for different positions during the 2019 local Government election. Girls were not left behind as we know the power of positive role modelling; how vital it is for girls growing up to see the success of their contemporaries, and through education and continuous empowerment, for it to come within their grasp. We supported women to claim their rights to equal treatment under the law, to gain elected office, to draw on the power of women empowerment and skills development, and to become strong socially and economically through IGA's and Economic empowerment (VICOBA), among many other initiatives.

None of this would have been possible without an active and supportive Board of Trustees, the generous efforts of our men and women volunteer Animators, the TCRS staff, all our Partners and Donors who made 2019 an outstanding success.

In summary, I believe it has been a great year. We are satisfied with the continuing creation of impacts to the communities we serve and are looking forward enthusiastically to the years ahead. I invite you to read in details the TCRS 2019 annual report.

Dr. Shangweli Emmanuel

Executive Director

TCRS AREAS OF OPERATION IN 2019

HUMANITARIAN AND RELIEF PROGRAM

Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS) used to be the Field Program of the Lutheran World Federation Department for World Service (LWF/DWS). One of its duties was to carry out humanitarian and relief program. But even after its localization, TCRS has continued to work in the humanitarian field by assisting refugees in camps and those with permits from the authorities to live out of camps. TCRS works with UNHCR in Mtendeli Camp, Kigoma region to provide Water, Sanitation and Hygiene services.

REFUGEE PROJECT

Though all of the African countries have gained their independence, there are problems within which forces people to flee from their countries and be termed as refugees. In Africa, most of the refugees generally flee from Local ethnic, tribal, religious and political conflicts. Other factors that have contributed to refugees are hunger and famine, economic recession and natural disasters. These problems have been faced by most independent African countries, including the East African countries.

When these happen, people affected always seek a place or country where they can be safe and most of the time the nearest countries are the options.

Tanzania, have a history of being the most peaceful country in the East African region. With that respect, it has been accommodating refugees from other neighboring countries for years now. It has been receiving refugees from Congo, Rwanda, Burundi. All of them have fled from their countries due to mostly political instabilities, Local ethnic and tribal conflicts.

To date, Tanzania still hosts refugees from Congo and Rwanda, and the 2015 Burundian refugees. These refugees are being hosted in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli camps, all in Kigoma region.

TCRS works together with UNHCR in Mtendeli Camp to provide the refugee community with the provision of WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene).

KIBONDO REFUGEE PROJECT

TCRS has been working to provide WASH services in Mtendeli camp since its reopening in January 2016 and is receiving funds from UNHCR for implementation of the water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion activities in the camp. UNICEF has also been complementing UNHCR activities through her support to WASH in schools within the camp and some villages in the host communities within Kakonko and Kibondo districts.

The governments of Tanzania and Burundi have been advocating for voluntary repatriation and registered refugees for repatriation have been assisted to return home. Despite the repatriation, a significant number of refugees is remaining in Tanzania given the unpredictable situation in Burundi as well as lack of resources and sustainable structures for reception and reintegration and therefore still needed assistance while in the camps.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

The project was tasked to address the issue of water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion services to all refugees living in Mtendeli camp through the provision of clean and safe water, provision of sanitation infrastructures and hygiene education. Activities carried out were maintaining the proper use of latrines, bathing shelters, and washing facilities and Support of construction of community participatory household latrines including people with special needs (PSN) was another area of intervention towards shifting from the use of family shared latrines.

In the bid of reducing tension over resources with the host communities surrounding the camp, the project also intended to increase the provision of safe and adequate water supply to the Tanzanian population in three villages namely; Kigogo and Nyange in Kibondo District and Kasongati in Kakonko District in Kigoma Region, through the improvement of water schemes and installation of new water networks and infrastructures.

Water

TCRS has been responsible for supplying potable water through eight drilled boreholes which have been the main sources of water in Mtendeli camp. Mainly dealing with the maintenance of water system infrastructures which involves the replacement of fittings in the water systems in case of any brokages, effective treatment of water with regular water quality monitoring, maintenance of pumps and cleaning of water storage tanks. This has ensured the availability and proper

distribution of clean and safe water in the camp throughout the year. The project has therefore managed to increase water supply in the camp to the average of 22 liters/person/day, just slightly above minimum Sphere and UNHCR recommended standards which is 20 L/p/d at the post-emergency phase.



Photo: *A refugee tapping water from one of the tap stand in the camp.*

TCRS through hygiene promotion activities has created awareness among refugees in the management of taps at water points and its importance, which has helped to reduce the rate of vandalism which used to be common in the past. This has therefore reduced the operational costs particularly for the replacement of water taps.

Generally, for years now, the project has been successful in providing WASH services in the camp. The availability of water to the refugee community and the absence of waterborne diseases are some of the notable achievements.

UNICEF FUNDING TO HOST COMMUNITIES

In the year 2019, TCRS received funds from UNICEF under the Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP) aiming at improving the provision of safe and adequate water supply to the rural population of Kigoma Region. Through this funding, TCRS was to improve the supply of water to two villages of Nyange and Kigogo in Kibondo District and one village namely, Kasongati in Kakonko District. Kigogo village had an existing gravity scheme that was not operating properly. This had to be addressed through improvement at the water source, tank rehabilitation, replacement of pipes and assorted fittings and also through rehabilitation of existed eighteen (18) and construction of eight (8) new tap stands at the water collection points.

The other two villages, Nyange and Kasongati had unfunctional and unequipped boreholes which were to be used as water sources for water supply in the said villages. The activities included; pumping test for the boreholes, equipping, solarisation and installation of water networks.

Also, the borehole located at Kasongati village was found to have very little water to develop after the flushing of the borehole, and this necessitated to move to another source of water i.e a nearby water stream. However, the water stream needed to be constructed/improved and laying pipes to the storage tank, which was still under construction of which will ultimately supply water to the domestic point (DP) which needed to be constructed as well. There were ten (10) water points and twelve (12) water points at Nyange and Kasongati villages respectively which needed to be constructed. This project was targetted to end in February 2020 and therefore implementation was ongoing and very impressive.

Capacity building to Community Based Water Supply Organization (CBWSO) and water collection point committees are to be done and properly monitored for at least two months before

handing over the project to the community.



Left photo: Developed water source at Nyange village (borehole).

Right photo: Solar panel installed at Nyange, used as a source of power to pump water to the storage tank.

SANITATION

TCRS has improved and maintained the provision of sanitation through the construction of family latrines and bathing shelters through the involvement of community members who were responsible for the construction of their household latrines/bathing shelters. A total of 1,236 family latrines and 1,236 bathing shelters have been constructed this year 2019. Out of all family latrines constructed, 142 were intended for people with specific needs (PSNs).



Photo: *Without proper sanitation, any community, including the displaced community becomes vulnerable to WASH-related diseases. This is one of the latrine blocks constructed with the support of TCRS for People with special needs as seen from inside - Mtendeli Camp.*

With the remaining shared latrines, TCRS continued with replacement of full decommissioned latrines every time once they were full with sludge; and this has been an ongoing activity, to ensure that all refugees have safe places for excreta disposals for their good health and well-being. A total of 536 shared latrines were decommissioned and thereafter replaced.



Photo: *Production of doomed mold for latrines*

URBAN REFUGEES AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

Apart from serving the refugee community in the camps, TCRS works to empower urban refugees and selected vulnerable groups in Dar es Salaam. During 2019, the major activities in this project were counseling services, material aid, provision of medical services and education assistance.

Material Aid and Assistance

The project managed to support 7 families with food and accommodation where a total of 63 family members (36 females and 27 Males) were assisted. Furthermore, 4 individuals were supported with medical (3 Females and 1 male) support. TCRS also assisted urban refugees and other vulnerable people with clothes. TCRS received a lot of requests for medical support, food, and accommodation, however, due to shortage of funds only a few extreme cases were selected and assisted.



Photo: TCRS support and assist vulnerable and marginalized people in the community; A woman supported with clothes by TCRS

Counseling Services

TCRS through a special desk established for counseling services managed to provide counseling services to 709 (386 Female, 323 male) out of them, 103 were new cases. Through counseling services, TCRS made urban refugees and other vulnerable individuals to become aware of the opportunities around them and utilize those opportunities. This will ensure sustainable development and self-reliance among these vulnerable and displaced individuals.



Photo: One of the people living with disability receiving psychosocial counseling from a counsellor at TCRS office.

Scholarship Support

For years now, TCRS has been assisting individuals who can't access this basic right. These include orphans, vulnerable and marginalized members of the community. TCRS receives scholarship requests from various individuals, filters them and selects a few according to the available funds. There have been many requests but due to limited funds, only a few have been assisted.

Education support through scholarship assists students to pursue different courses of through payment of school fees, stipend and other material support. From January to December there were only three (4) students who are in different levels of education; pursuing different levels of education from Bachelor's Degree, Diploma, and certificate. Two out of the four have completed their studies and graduated.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND RELIEF

Disasters happen now and then. However, the areas which are highly vulnerable to frequent disasters, especially natural disasters are those with high populations in hazardous environment and those with high rates of environmental degradation.

This year 2019, the world has witnessed various disasters in various parts of the world including the fire disaster which has burned the largest part of the Amazon forest in Brazil, Southern America. Despite the continuous occurrence of these disasters in the World, mankind has shown a unique resilience. When an area or country is badly affected by a disaster, the reaction is always one of solidarity and aid is quick to be received. TCRS is a member of ACT Alliance in which when disasters hit, ACT Alliance and other members mobilizes resources and assist victims of these disasters.

In the year 2019 TCRS responded to emergencies in Same District, Kilimanjaro Region, and Morogoro Rural District, Morogoro Region. These places were affected by heavy rains accompanied by storms in the same month.

On the evening of Wednesday the 6th March 2019, the district of Same, Kilimanjaro Region in Tanzania was hit by unexpected heavy rains accompanied by strong winds. This affected 139 households in those villages.

On the night of 8th March 2019, a heavy rainstorm accompanied by strong wind also hit the district of Morogoro, Morogoro region in Tanzania where seven villages and 226 households were affected.

In both locations villages were badly affected, including the destruction of 365 residential houses, business houses, food reserve items, government institution facilities, destruction of farms, churches and mosques. The disaster also affected and destroyed classrooms, teachers' houses/offices.

TCRS in collaboration with the concerned District and local governmental leaders responded to these disasters in both areas by assisting the affected communities with humanitarian relief and psychological support to recover from the situation.

ACT Alliance and Felm specifically assisted these people with a total of maize (125,013 kg), nutritious flour (5,400 kg), beans (24,090 kg), cooking oil (2,920 liters). The storm had destroyed crops in the farms and the reserved food at homes; hence, they were left without food. Also, TCRS provided psychosocial support to 365 households (139 in Same district and 226 in Morogoro district).

The food support was greatly appreciated by the victims who by their own words admitted that the food came at the time when they really needed it and further commended TCRS openness and transparency during distribution.



Picture: TCRS Staff and the District Commissioner for Morogoro participating in the food distribution process in the affected villages in Morogoro.



Pictures above: Various groups of people after they had received food assistance; women, men and people with disabilities.



Photo: some of the rights holders, (from Left); Mrs. Lucia Gerard, Juliana, Mr. John and Mr. Charles from Sesenga village waiting to transport their food items received from TCRS.



Photo: Mariam Zongo; a mother of six children with her maize sacks and cooking oil she received from TCRS.

STAFF CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

Apart from workshops that some individual staff attended within and outside the country, an extended Senior Management Team capacity strengthening was conducted during the year. This took place at the KBH Hotel in Singida. It was a five-day training workshop commenced on the 21st and ended on the 25th of October, 2019, with a theme of “Strategizing the Future towards a Robust, Effective and Efficient TCRS”. This training hosted facilitators from within and outside the Institution i.e. those from outside were from the Government, Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) and Sustainable Environment Management Action (SEMA) a former TCRS initiated and facilitated CBO (for sustainability) and now an NGO based in Singida.

Holding more than twenty participants, this workshop took the team through a mixture of affairs related to the day to day humanitarian, relief and development work specifically covering matters on the New TCRS Strategic Plan 2020-2024, Year 2020 Project Budgets and Workplans as related to the New TCRS Strategic Plan, Year 2019 Project annual reports, group discussions on presented project annual reports to find out what was good, what was missing and what to improve. Participants went further into enhancing their resource mobilisation capacities by looking into enabling environment for resources concentrating on donor and partner interactions and result-based programming and implementation. Other subjects under coverage were data reporting tools for Felm Program Indicators with experience from Felm-funded Projects in Kilwa and Kishapu Projects.



Above photo: Extended Senior Management Team Workshop participants, Utemini Hall, KBH Hotel Singida. Conducted from 21st to 25th October 2019.

During this training workshop, staff had an opportunity to revisit the internal guiding documents on management of human resources, finance, procurements, the Code of Conduct, project-based monthly and quarterly financial reports etc. Sharing on donor partner requirements, staff had a chance to remind themselves through the NCA facilitator on the ACT Alliance Code of Conduct, Complaints Handling Mechanism, Core Humanitarian Standards, audit preparedness and the NCA

New Country Strategy 2020-2024 covering programme priorities, proposal writing, budget, work plans, and result framework.

When TCRS ended its operations in the Singida Region in July 1999, it handed over its activities to the Sustainable Environment Management Action (SEMA). SEMA currently promotes the socio-economic and environmental improvement of rural communities through natural resources management, water & sanitation, Health, Education and rural development interventions. Workshop participants had a learning visit to some of the SEMA Projects for them to acquire new knowledge.



Photos above: *TCRS staff when visited various projects implemented by SEMA in Singida Region during TCRS Workshop.*



Photo: NCA facilitator taking TCRS staff through the ACT Alliance Code of Conduct, Complaints Handling Mechanism, Core Humanitarian Standards, audit preparedness and the NCA New Country Strategy 2020-2024.

THE TCRS COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM

TCRS' Community Empowerment Program is designed to empower the community to change their own lives. To ensure that it's people are involved, participate and engaged in bringing development; TCRS equips them with various skills that they may use to change their lives for better, quality life and have a dignified life.

TCRS works in some selected villages of Districts and locations with the highest marginalization and greatest concentration of poverty. These districts are Morogoro, Kishapu, Kilwa, Ngara, Kibondo and Kakonko

The Empowerment program also involves building self-confidence among marginalized members of the society, who are mostly women so that they can participate as equals in social, political and economic activities in their communities. Women are trained in leadership skills, Income generation, entrepreneurship skills, land ownership etc.

The Program empowers the communities and gives voice to the people to hold the duty bearers accountable for their actions. This is done through trainings on PETs, through which the community knows how the revenues are being spent.

TCRS will continue to empower the most marginalized and vulnerable members of the communities in the Districts it works. However, TCRS is guided by its graduation system, that once a village within a district has reached its graduation period, TCRS will move to another area

(horizontal graduation) or will take the community to another level (vertical graduation). Horizontal graduation has enabled TCRS to expand its works to reach more needy communities.

KILWA COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM

TCRS has been operating in Kilwa District for sixteen years now. The project started with twelve villages, with time the project expanded and reached more villages. By 2015, Kilwa Community Empowerment Program had covered a total of 25 villages in the District.

In the year 2019, the project activities which were implemented by the project covered; Gender Equity and Equality, Agriculture, IGAs and VICOBA, Literacy Courses, Local Leadership Empowerment, People Living with Disabilities, and Environmental Conservation and Management.

Gender Equity and Equality



Photo: TCRS staff with members of income generating groups in Kilwa CEP.

Goal number 5 in the Sustainable Development Goals is centered on achieving gender equality and empower all women and girls. However, women and girls in most coastal regions and Swahili societies in Tanzania are still subjected to inequality and inequity in almost every sphere of life. The main cause among other factors has been outdated cultural norms, traditions and customs.

The project has been successful since community members enrolled in the literacy course are now many are able to read, write and count and most of them were reported to engage themselves in small scale businesses.

There is an increase in women's and girls' awareness of their rights and decision making power by 61% in 2019 compared to 15% in the year 2016. About 8 women platforms were formed and trained to fight against gender-based violence at the village level hence reduced gender-based violence at the village level from four (4) cases to one (1) case a month (*Source: Village Executive officer report*).

Also, 15 cases related to gender-based violence were reported and solved by village chairperson through women platform established to deal with gender-based violence at the village level.

The project has also been able to raise awareness among men such that home chores are not only for women. This has been demonstrated by the increase in men's participation in home chores. About 40% of men take part in household chores including cooking food, fetching water, fetching and collecting firewoods contrary to the previous years where these activities were regarded to be the responsibilities of women.

There is an increased number of women participating in economic activities like small business, food processing, vocational skills compared to the previous years

where women were restricted by men to engage in any activities rather than taking care of their families.



Women have expanded their poultry keeping projects and increased the number of chicken. For example, the Shukrani poultry group increased the number of chicken from 60 chickens to 98 chickens within two months.

Training on reproductive health has witnessed 80% of women and school girls' awareness on Reproductive health e.g on Sexual Transmitted Diseases (STDs). Also, the trainings increased family planning awareness and care of newborns after birth.

Women's and girls' knowledge of menstrual cycle control has increased by 75% as a result, women and school girls' confidence in engaging with community life have increased.

Unexpected Pregnancies to women and school girls have been reduced from 6 pregnancies in the year 2015 to 1 pregnancy in the year 2019. Sanitary pads provided to school girls have reduced school girls' absentism from 70% in the year 2016 to 40% in 2019.



On branding and packaging, 280 women were trained on the packaging and branding of their products to attract market. After the training, there was improved quality of the products and packaging among women food processing groups (see photo below). Further, 150 women are actively engaging themselves in value addition activities of their products.



Photo: *Processed and packed coconut for Tunaweza women group of Mtoni Village*

PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES

People living with disabilities have been left out in various matters affecting their lives. They also face the problem of low participation in important matters. This is a setback in the world seeking equality to all. It has been addressed in Goal number 10 in Sustainable Development Goals which calls for among other things social, economic and political inclusion for all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.¹ In participating to seek equality for all, TCRS has been assisting People living with disabilities in various spheres of life.

This will help to reduce suffering to these vulnerable and marginalized people. The project focused on enhancing Persons with disabilities (PWDs) to become self-reliant and live in a more accessible environment as part of society. Therefore, the project conducted training on entrepreneurship to 38 families living with PWDS. Moreover, the project supported them with 55 chickens and 10 goats while four groups of PLWDS supported with handcraft materials. All of these intended to improve their income and get out on dependency, reducing stigma.

¹ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/inequality/>



Photo: *Poultry keeping project of Jikomboe group of PLWDS at Naipuli village*

People with disabilities face discrimination in various matters including access to school. Therefore the project intended to enhance children living with disabilities access to education. Whereas there was an increase of disabled pupils accessing education from 22 pupils in the year 2018 to 40 pupils in the year 2019.

Furthermore, households with People living with disabilities participation in livelihood activities have increased to 100 households in the year 2019 compared to 70 households in the year 2018.

40% of PLWDS are engaging in income-generating activities including VICOPA, Poultry keeping, Goat keeping, entrepreneurship, handcrafts activities, and agriculture hence improved their income.

Ms. Zainabu Mpumwa of Jikomboe Group – Success Story

Ms. Zainabu Mpumwa is a 45 years old, single mother with seven children living at Mingumbi village. She is among the people living with disabilities (PLWDs) supported by TCRS. She joined the Jikomboe group of people with disabilities after been sensitized, trained and supported by TCRS. She testifies;

Before TCRS intervention we were not valued by society because of our disabilities. We were not involved and overlooked in various community matters as people thought we had nothing to contribute. Sometimes people wouldn't even greet us when they met us on the way. We were depressed with our poverty and none of us knew that one day we could have a better life as we have at the moment. But God is great when TCRS came and mobilized us, we formed a group called Jikomboe group with 8 people (5F/3M) and TCRS trained us on entrepreneurship. After we had been trained, we started poultry keeping, farming and doing small entrepreneurship activities including coconut selling.

TCRS linked us with the department of Community development in Kilwa District Council who visited us to see what we are doing and intended to provide us with loans with soft conditions. They were satisfied with our activities, so the Community development Department granted us a loan of eight million (8million). We decided to use five million of the loan (5million Tsh) to purchase a tri-motorcycle. People and mostly peasants in the area hire the tri-motor cycle to transport their harvests and other products from the village to the main road and other villages for sale.

We transport different products from the villagers where we earn money from 50,000Tsh to 100,000Tsh a day. We used the remaining three million (3million) as initial capital for our poultry keeping project and coconut selling business. Through this business, we have been able to pay back some part of the loan we took. We have also employed a driver to ride the tri-motorcycle. People envy us for the success we have achieved. Some of them came to seek employment in our group.

I thank TCRS for showing us the way by giving us light from the dark which means transformation from poor situation we had to the better life and respected among the fellow villagers. Through the projects which we are carrying out, I'm now able to afford three meals a day, health service expenses, I also managed to pay for school fees for my children who are in secondary school and others at primary school”.



Photo: *JIKOMBOE* group of PLWDS in which **Zainabu Mpumwa** is a member with their Trimotorcycle bought after accessing a loan from Kilwa District Council.



Photo: Ms. Zainabu Mpumwa with her daughters who are at primary and secondary school.

CHILDREN AND YOUTHS AT RISK OF BEING MARGINALIZED

Youths and young people, in general, are always marginalized from the community. The community they live in doesn't include them in social, political and economic affairs. The reason for this is because of their age. This layered marginalization not only infringes upon the human

rights of young people but also has negative effects on the cohesion and stability of the societies in which they live.²

This is also aligned with one of the targets of SDG number 10, which advocates for the inclusion of all in the social, economic and political sphere regardless of age.³

TCRS intervention focuses on supporting youths who are faced with the challenge of being marginalized to participate in economic activities, to be independent and have a better life and mostly to feel like part of the society. Since the intervention, there are notable changes among youths in the project area;

There is an increase in the percentage of youth who are actively participating in socio-economic activities(IGAS and Vocational skills) from 20% of the year 2018 to 35% youth in the year 2019.

180 youths (75F,105M) Youths were facilitated with practical entrepreneurship skills, out of them 28 (21 m, 7 f) managed to cultivate more than 5 acres of sesame each by using loans from VICOBA. In return, this has increased their income and managed to build modern houses and pay for school fees and other necessities for their families.

Youths trained in income-generating activities including VICOBA were able to join groups and accessed loans with minimal conditions from VICOBA. They engaged themselves in various income-generating activities including agriculture. This has made them independent

For example, Mr. Mwichande took a loan of Tzs. 150,000/= from VICOBA and invested in the 8 acres of sesame. Tusongembe youth group of Mtandango managed to access a loan of Tzs.3,500,000 from the District council department of community Development while Mwanzo mgumu Youth group of Mingumbi village also were given Tzs.3,500,000 which enabled them to invest in sesame and sunflower oil agricultural production.

² Overcoming Youth Marginalization; Columbia University Conference Report and Policy Recommendations.

³ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/inequality/>

Also, VICOBA groups have benefited youths, as through them they generate income to purchase various necessary items and properties. 5(2F/3M) youths have managed to purchase solar power for their households.



Mr. Juma purchased and installing solar Energy through youth VICOBA activities. He has also purchased TV dish through Youth VICOBA activities

MOROGORO COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM

In the year 2019 the project operated in 10 new villages located in three wards of Kiroka, Tomondo, and Mikese within Morogoro district. The total population under this area was 26,486 people; 13,618 females and 12,868 males in 6125 households (*2018 evaluation report MCEP*). The project managed to reach a total of 3,200 (direct beneficiaries) of which 1,925 were female and 1,275 were male.

The project also implemented special activities for street vendors among the youths group in 10 wards in Morogoro Municipality. Implementation of the activities was done by project staff with the assistance of volunteer village animators in collaboration with local government officers and other stakeholders like *Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO)*, *The Open University of Tanzania (OUT)*, *NHIF*, *TRA*, *NSSF* and *Vision Fund Tanzania (VFT)*.

GENDER EQUITY AND EQUALITY

Women's awareness of their rights has increased especially on leadership and ownership of properties. This was observed during the 2019 election of local government officials, where it was noted that the number of women contesting for leadership positions in the election was higher compared to last year's election. In each village, more than 7 women are contested for village leadership positions. One woman won the position of village chairperson while 6 women are holding sub-village leadership positions. This shows that women now understand their rights including the right to participate in voting and to be voted.

It was noted that 77 people out of 480 from empowerment classes understand how to read, write and count and among them, 15 people from empowerment class were appointed to be village council members.

Women's awareness of legal aid has also increased as 3 women out of 10 have the power to stand and advocate on issues affecting their lives like children violence. This was observed during a mass campaign on gender violence organized in one of the project wards whereby, a woman testified on different cases of child violence such as child labor and rape reported to the police station and the issue was picked for further actions.



Photo: *Illiterate marginalized empowerment class; Ms. Agnes (Area facilitator) during supervision on how to read and write session.*

VICOBA

Seven VICOBA groups with a total number of 196 people; (137 females and 59 males) were supported with a safe box for managing their saving and credit schemes activities and trained on VICOBA management. The same group reported having shares of TZS 5,987,800 which is equivalent to USD 2,226.



Photo: TCRS' Area facilitator (Ms. Editha) during follow up training to VICOBA groups

PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV and AIDS

The project identified 308 Orphan Children; (179 girls and 129 boy's) from 10 primary schools. Through sensitization meetings and household visits, the project realized that most children lost

their parents as a result of HIV and AIDS. Among them 60; (40 girls and 20 boys) these were supported with school uniforms and scholastic materials to encourage them to attend school regularly and feel comfortable like other children and therefore to improve their academic performance.

In 2019, the project in collaboration with local leaders and the community managed to identify 29; (18 females and 11 males) people living with HIV and AIDS. The project achieved to form a group of PLWH and trained them on entrepreneurship skills and human rights.



Photo: Orphan children supported with uniform and scholastic materials

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Through household visits, the project identified 328 people (145 females and 183 males) living with disabilities. Among them 48 (29 female and 19 male) were engaged in income-generating groups and trained on entrepreneurship skills and supported on; baskets, wallet, plain wax, body jelly, and soap making materials to improve their income-generating activities and increase their income and therefore to improve their living standards.

Further, 6 families of people living with disabilities and family living with people with disabilities were supported with goats, sewing machines for income-generating activities. Others were supported with bicycles, working aid and wheelchair for helping them to move from one place to another and doing domestic activities such as fetching water, collection of farm crops, and school materials. The provision support helped to stimulate the disabled brain as some of them are now working on their own. We hope that after a few months they will improve their life standards

through entrepreneurship. Moreover, 67; (38 girls and 29 boys) disabled children who are in schools were supported with school uniforms, scholastics materials and bicycles to encourage them to attend school regularly and feel comfortable like other able children and therefore to improve academic performance.



Photo: Support of scholastic materials to children living with disabilities

There are notable changes in the willingness of caring people with disabilities at the household level which involves all members of the family compared to before project intervention when it was seen to be the responsibility of some members in the family this was due to training on human rights and family-based action plan. Disabled inclusion such as; participating in carrying out simple domestic activities like cleaning the environment and washing utensils was recognized by family members. Four (4) disabled families were supported with improved cocks and chicken wire for chicken huts construction. Now they have more than 80 chickens and collect eggs every day. Chicken breeding has made Ms. Fines (disabled woman) to become a very popular person in the village for the sales of eggs and poultry products (chicken) which on the other hand has improved her income.



Photo: *Income generating activities managed by people with disability (from right is Ms. Fines disabled women)*



Photos: Appropriate support to people with disability (in the left is Shakila, and in the right side is Rose)

YOUTHS AT RISK OF MARGINALIZATION

The project trained youths in various vocational skills and supported them with equipments like sewing machines. 14 saving schemes (VICOBA) groups were established and 12 groups were formed with a total number of 454 (384 females and 70 males) supported with safe boxes for VICOBA running and management. 12 entrepreneurship groups were also equipped with handcraft skills and supported with materials to make various products. 8 youths groups were

supported to establish fish farming by supporting them with fish breeding and skills on how to prepare fishponds. Further, 690;483 female and 207 male (youths) from school and out of school were trained on the issues affecting their lives such as human rights, reproductive health, sexually transmitted diseases and how to prevent HIV and AIDS.

Through the trainings to the street vendors conducted in the project area, the Project achieved to create 18 small scale joint venture business forums.



Photo: Youth training on vocational skills and entrepreneurship skills



Photo: Youth (street vendors) training on business management

The project has also established 3 vocational training centres where 68 youths (48 female and 20 males) joined and were trained on sewing and carpentry, batik, soap and body jelly making. Through this, youths can use the acquired skills and can manage to employ themselves.



Photo: *unemployment is one of youths' global challenge; equipping youths with vocational skills is one way to make them self reliant.*

GOOD GOVERNANCE

Good governance and accountability training have enhanced village leaders' accountability and transparency. The trainings also focused on raising awareness to the community to participate in the local government election with more emphasis on women participation. This was portrayed during the local government election in 2019, whereas it was noted that more than 75% of the council were new.

The project also trained a total of 275 (97 females and 178 males) the new local leaders from 10 project villages on good governance and accountability, Monitoring and evaluation. Which will help them to be able to identify their priorities and the context-appropriate strategies to address those priorities like the involvement of other stakeholders during the discussion of village development issues

ENVIRONMENT AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The community was trained and local leaders sensitized on issues related to environmental conservation including the use of the alternative source of energy. During this year 85 energy-saving stoves constructed at the household level. Also, 12 acres of cassava and 10 plots of banana were established and managed by groups and individually.



Photo: The use of Energy saving stoves training at the household level

Horticulture practice by the use of organic manure and 5 plots of vegetables and fruits were established, keeping of animal husbandry whereby 13 chicken huts with 300 chickens were established and well managed.

A total of 6,000 trees were planted by community and institutions and tree nurseries with a sum of 11,000 tree seeds or seedlings. beekeeping production where 280 people were trained and 70 beehives have been developed and handed by group members.

Promotion of irrigation schemes to small scale farmers where one group with a total of 18 people were supported with a pump machine for establishment of vegetable and fruit gardens.

Lack of proper sanitation and hygiene principles put the whole community at risk and can be a hinderance to the development process. Hence, Hygiene and sanitation trainings at household and institution level were conducted whereby 850 households were trained on the Sanitation and Hygiene principles and mostly encouraged people to construct and use toilets at household and institution level including the application of tip tape.



Photo: *Sanitation is enshrined in the Sustainable Development Goals. Better Sanitation practices ensure that the communities are safe from water borne diseases.*

A total of 575 (326 females and 249 males) local leaders and income-generating group members were trained on disaster risk reduction, emphasis was on how to construct a durable housing and climate change adaptation and mitigation mechanism.



Photo: *Tree nurseries (left) and fruit gardening managed by individuals*

FOOD SECURITY

Community awareness towards ensuring the availability of food at household level throughout the year was noted to have increased as community cultivate early maturity and drought-tolerant crops like sweet potatoes, banana trees, sunflowers, and keeping small animal husbandry and also engage in income-generating activities.

EDUCATION

The project continued to sensitize the community on the equal right to education. During the reporting period, a total of 166 children with special needs were supported with school uniforms and other scholastic materials. The project also participated in the rehabilitation of 3 classrooms. The community awareness on the importance of education has relatively increased; it was noted that people engaged in income-generating groups to be able to support and take their children to school. As well as, most of the children with school going-age are enrolled in schools.

KISHAPU CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION & MITIGATION PROJECT, CEP

TCRS has been working in Kishapu District for over ten years now. The projects in this District are being funded by various donors namely;

Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission (Felm) who supports Climate Change Adaptation Project serving 14 villages and small Scale Reforestation Initiative for Reduction of Carbon Emissions in 2 villages. Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) funds are being used to implement WASH activities in 10 villages within Kishapu District. Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (ELCA) funds livelihoods and food security in 5 villages. Foundation for Civil Society (FCS) which has started funding the implementation of Good governance and accountability in 10 villages.

In general, TCRS in collaboration with its respective partners operates in 31 villages in 11 wards having 77,500 estimated total population.

GENDER EQUALITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The project conducted trainings on legal and human rights, gender equity, leadership skills, entrepreneurship, functional literacy, reproductive health, and family planning. The Income generation groups were also supported with resource materials such as plain wax, gardening seeds, and VICOBA kits to boost up group members' livelihood activities.

The project has brought significant changes in this community as women now recognize their rights to participate in income-generating activities as there is an increasing number of women participating in income generation activities. Women in groups increased from 2,671 of 4,094 group members (in year 2018) and from 3,472 to 4,291 (in year 2019).

Furthermore, women's financial needs are now part and parcel in village development plans forming a base for the district development budgets to benefit women.

Entrepreneurship training had a positive impact on the groups. The project saw seven (7) women groups acquired affordable interest loans of Tsh 1,000,000/= each from Kishapu District council after the groups were trained by TCRS.

There is a great response of people participating in income-generating activities and a will to improve their livelihood in the area. This is evidenced by the increase of VICOBA groups from 124 groups (in year 2018) to 144 groups (in year 2019) having 3,168 (1,995 female 1,173 males)

members with an increase of groups' total capital from Tzs. 480,407,500/ equivalent to US\$. 228,765 in year 2018 to Tzs 492,554,500/ equivalent to US\$.234,549) in year 2019.



Photo: *well packaged raw honey; some of the products by income generating groups supported by TCRS in Kishapu District.*

SUPPORT TO PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

In 2019, the project intended to increase direct support to people living with disabilities and parents/guardians living with people with disabilities and increase social interactions. Provision of assistive equipments (bicycles, walkers, and wheelchair), treatments/rehabilitation (surgery and medication) and scholastic materials for pupils with disabilities as well as resource materials such as sewing machines, goats and clothes for tailoring.

During this reporting period, the project assisted a total of 61 persons with disabilities and 27 families with people with disabilities. These people were assisted differently; 2 children were rehabilitated by surgery, 18 families were supported with goats, 9 families with a sewing machine, 45 children with scholastic materials and 14 disabled assisted either with bicycles, walkers, wheelchairs, and special chairs

The support motivated some people with disabilities to participate in skills training on income-generating activities such as tailoring, goat keeping, and agriculture so as to sustain their lives. Some succeeded to move forward from goat keeping to cows keeping.

The support given to people with disabilities has also motivated and encouraged disabled children to attend school regularly due to direct support such as uniforms and stationeries.



Photos: Persons with disabilities interaction with others enhanced by assistive equipments and psychosocial support provision

ENHANCEMENT OF YOUTHS BELONGINGNESS

Through sensitization meetings and trainings, the project reached a total of 2,902 youths (1,097 female and 1,805 male); where 1,821 of 2,902 youths implement in income generation activities such as tailoring, batik making, gardening and Village Community Bank (VICOBA).



Photo: Youths managing entrepreneurship (small shops & gardening)



Photo: Youths are equipped with vocational/professional skills-tailoring

ENHANCEMENT OF LEADERSHIP ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A total of 378 (128 women and 250 men) village /ward leaders were trained to enhance leadership realizes their functions and challenges of their work. They were also trained in environmental management, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation and mitigation.

As a result leaders' awareness of their roles and responsibilities has been enhanced whereas 90% of the village leaders are aware of their functions and challenges of their work. Village leaders organize village meetings as required where village development matters and the needs of society and action plans are discussed.

Furthermore, good governance focused on enabling communities to monitor the water sector to improve water availability by the use of Public Expenditure Tracking System where water projects are implemented by public funds. 21 district leaders and 225 (54 female and 171 men) village council members were sensitized on PETS. 1,041 people attended sensitization meetings about PETS where 10 PETS committees having 108 members were formed and trained on water sector budgeting and policy frameworks the outcome is that; PETS is accepted and appreciated by the district authority, village/ward leaders and community members in otherwords by both Rights holders and Duty bearers.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Project sensitized and trained the community about food security, agroforestry, tree management, improving water sources, organic agriculture, alternative sources of energy and sanitation/hygiene.

The project witnessed great progress in the implementation. Whereas households having more than 20 trees increased from 5,347 of 7,034 households (in year 2018) to 5423 of 7,034 (in year 2019). This increase is due to 66,043 trees planted in 2019 whereby 18,764 trees were planted in 14 villages where Climate Change Adaptation project is implemented and 47,279 trees planted in 2 villages of the Small Scale Reforestation Initiative for Reduction of Carbon Emissions project.

Agro-forestry and reforestation have proved to be advantageous to the environment and the lives of the people. This is because it has enhanced nutrition, improved the income of families as well as reducing barren land. Because of its impact in these areas, agroforestry should be considered a leading practice in agricultural systems, small and large.

According to an assessment conducted by the project, it was noted that 60 percent of planted trees have survived although tree planting in this area was challenged by dry season as well as inadequate rainfall. Also, the families using functional sustainable energy-saving stoves increased from 384 (in year 2018) to 49 (in year 2019). The stoves proved effective for the reduction of the use of much firewood for cooking of family meals.

As well, families maintained growing drought resistant and early maturity crops which ensured food security in families.



Here is a success quote by Maria George *“My family food security has improved as a result of TCRS support through trainings on food security regarding best agricultural practices such as drought coping high yielding crop cultivation. In the past my family could not get two meals per day, but now two meals per day are guaranteed due to sorghum cultivation. I expect to produce more for the surplus to sell for income to improve my financial capability...”*

Photos: A plot in 2014 (left) and the same plot in 2019(right)

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)

WASH enhances community to access clean water supply through sustainable water infrastructures such as dug shallow wells, rainwater harvesting tanks and piped water schemes.

The project trained and sensitized women and men on hygiene and WASH, water resource governance and income tracking. The 42 functional shallow wells have been maintained by Community Based Water Supply Organizations (CBWSOs) and village leaders. As well; 55 water distribution points (Dps) managed by the community through CBWSOs.

In 2019, nine (9) more water points were constructed hence water points increased from 46 to 55. Therefore, the number of people getting water increased from 26,466 (13,497 female and 12,969 male) in year 2018 to 28,466 (14,497 female and 13,969 male) in year 2019.

By the end of the year, 9 schools. So far the noted lack enough portable water. people are getting at least from COWSO to 2019 which guides reform as well as registration re-registration.



SWASH clubs were functional in challenge is that more people still For example 28,466 of 77,500 enough water. Also, Changes COBWSO as per water act no 5 of of the committees by composition which will demand trainings and

Photo: 45 M³ Raiser storage tank after construction completion.

HIV AND AIDS PREVENTION

The project trained the community on HIV and AIDS transmission, prevention and counseling. Further, mass campaigns to sensitize people to voluntarily get tested was carried out.

People living with HIV and AIDS are now participating in economic activities without any stigmatization. A total of 181 (115 women and 66 men) people with HIV and AIDS are income generation group members.

However, despite these positive impacts contributed by the project, the main challenges are still that many people were not willing to test for HIV and those who tested did not declare their status.

NGARA COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM

In 2019; Ngara CEP worked in 20 villages with financial support from the Church of Sweden (Act CoS) and ELCA support in the implementation of Gender justice, Economic empowerment, Good governance, Food security, and Climate change programs in 10 new villages and; NCA supported in the implementation of Economic empowerment, resource governance, and crosscutting issues in 10 old villages.

These villages have a total population of 90,184 people considered indirect beneficiaries. The direct project beneficiaries in all project villages are 4,000 and 500 village leaders.

2.1 Good governance and Accountability;

In this period the project managed to train 14 PETS committees, 6 in new villages and 8 old villages. The project had also offered training on Accountable governance to 277 village leaders (88 women and 189 men) and 375 IR-VICOBA groups' members with 141 women and 133 men.

The project has also managed to facilitate stakeholder meetings in the project wards and at the District level. The meetings were organized to discuss the way forward and challenges raised by PETS committees during last year's meeting. This year's meeting showed that cooperation between village authorities and PETS committees have been improved. PETS committees are now invited in the council meetings and; also given space to produce their reports in the general assembly meetings.

In 2019; 5 PETS committees have managed to track 9 projects. The Projects followed by PETS committees have a total value of Tshs 109,162,000/=. The project tracked including; Public land

sold by Village authorities (Nyabihanga), resources for toilets construction at Mugasha and Kumuyange Pr. Schools (Nterungwe), rehabilitation of 7 water domestic points (Bulengo village), construction of 2 classrooms at Ruhuba Pr. School (Ruhuba) and; Village office construction (Kasharazi). PETS committees have revealed a loss of 5,200,000/= public funds gained for selling public land.

The project has also conducted a mass awareness campaign to 14 villages within the district to sensitize villagers to participate in 2019 local government election. The mass campaigns involved 3,967 people (2,023 women and 1,944 men).



Photo: One of the awareness campaigns on Local Election held at Mukalinzi Village. The awareness was conducted by TCRS in collaboration with Ngara District council. The aim was to encourage women to contest for the leadership role.

VICOBA: A SUSTAINABLE WAY TO ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOOD

Since TCRS introduced the IR-VICOBA approach in 2011, it has become an important tool in alleviating poverty in the project area. The provisions of credit and saving services provided by VICOBA have shown a significant impact on the livelihood of poor women and men.

Consequently, in 2019; the IR-VICOBA approach remained a key activity in improving the socio-economic welfare of women and men in Ngara. The project continued to mobilize and train more women and men in VICOBA on entrepreneurship skills, value addition, and marketing skills. The project also managed to organize meetings to link IR-VICOBA groups with financial institutions such as CRDB Bank, giving them a chance to explore opportunities offered by the bank.



Photo: IR-VICOBA groups listening to CRDB manager on opportunities and services offered by the bank to the community financial groups

In 2019, the project managed to mobilize the formation and trained 29 groups in IR- VICOBA concept, 18 groups in new villages and 11 in old villages. Hence, in 2019, the number of IR-VICOBA groups have considerably increased to 113; (78 in old villages and 35 in new villages).

with a total of 1,429 women and 1,639 men. Similarly, the capital generated through IR-VICOBA has increased from **TZS 540,125,700/=** (December 2018) to **1,207,084,270/=** by December 2019 (79,880,610/= in the new villages and 1,127,203,660/= in the old villages).

In December 2019, the project conducted an impact assessment on the IR VICOBA groups. The main aim was to determine the impact of VICOBA activities on the livelihood of IR-VICOBA members. The survey revealed that; 305 members have established micro business, 456 have scaled-up their existing businesses, 41 have constructed descent houses, 18 bought motorcycles, 20 bought pieces of land (Plots), 17 bought goats for rearing, 4 bought cows, 41 paid school fees for their children, 191 paid for health insurance and 13 managed to formalize their businesses.

Further, this year; 3 IR-VICOBA groups have constructed offices and 17 groups have established group projects to boost their capital gain.



FOOD SECURITY

In 2019 again, in a move towards contributing to realization of Sustainable Development Goal to end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable Agriculture the project has trained 145 women and 140 men on best practices in crop production and horticulture. The focus for the year 2019 was on maize, vegetables, and cassava crop production.

The project has facilitated the establishment of demonstration plots and farmer field schools for marginalized people to learn best agronomy practices in maize and cassava production. According to the project assessment conducted in December 2019, 95 farmers who were trained have adopted best farming practices, especially on maize and cassava production.



Photo (left): one of the demonstration plots in Mbuba

Photo (right): one of the farmers adopted best farming practices.

The project also continues to train farmers on appropriate technologies. In 2019, the project trained 14 women and 35 men in drip irrigation. Unfortunately; since this technology is new in Ngar District, the adoption process was still low.



Photo: *Women and men have been trained in drip irrigation. Smart Agriculture is very crucial in improving crop production.*

Further, to ensure sustainable agriculture, the project trained farmers on appropriate technologies. In 2019, the project had trained 14 women and 35 men in drip irrigation.

The project also facilitated the visit to farmers' exhibitions “*Nane, Nane*” which were held in Bukoba District so that farmers would have a chance to learn new or better farming practices and technology.

Due to its great works in the exhibition, TCRS was amongst NGOs invited by the Regional authorities to participate in the Region Investment week held in Bukoba from 12- 17 August 2019. During this exhibition, TCRS explained its activities and display products from its beneficiaries.



Photo: TCRS and its groups participated in farmers' exhibition in Bukoba

GENDER JUSTICE AND SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

The challenge of gender justice still exists in most parts of Tanzania. Women and girls still face problems related to poverty, violence, discrimination, early pregnancy and low participation in decision-making platforms.

This is parallel with SDG 5, which intends to end all forms of discrimination against women and girls and empower women and girls. The project has been active in raising awareness on gender justice in its project villages and; mobilizing and encouraging women and men to engage in economic activities like VICOPA and other TCRS economic empowerment programs. This is because there is a close relationship between poverty, gender injustice, and inequality. The project

has conducted mass awareness campaigns through dramas and sports to achieve gender justice and end Gender-based violence. The project also collaborated with the local radio station to organize awareness forums in the project villages, develop and air radio programs on Gender-based violence and sexual reproductive health.



Photo: Women and men participated in awareness campaigns on gender justice and GBV



Photo: Awareness campaigns on gender justice and GBV were achieved through sports and cultural drama.

To commemorate 16 Days of Activism in 2019; TCRS and stakeholders conducted awareness campaigns in Primary and secondary schools in Ngara District. Campaigns in schools involved 1,432 girls and 1,370 boys. This campaign was marked on 10th December 2019 by organizing a mass campaign in Bugarama ward where District officials and stakeholders provided awareness

messages on GBV. The number of people participated in the campaign were 296 women and 391 men

Among the success of the project is the increase in people reporting and give testimony on GBVs. Before the awareness campaigns and trainings, it was rare to hear GBV cases. Statistics from the project villages indicated that; 29 GBV cases have been reported in 2019 (one rape case, 15 cases involved physical assault, one early pregnancy, 12 conflicts/disputes involved harvest products and family assets (Lands and farm harvests).

statistics from Police Gender Desk illustrate that; GBV cases reported in 2018 and December; 2019 were 298 and 305 respectively. Most of these cases are related to physical assaults (battering women), early marriages, rape and abandonment of families. These are the serious cases that are handled by the gender desk at the police station.

Unsafe sexual practices, early pregnancy, and STIs/HIV and AIDS are among the signals alarming for Sexual and Reproductive Health education amongst young people to ensure healthy lives of youth in terms of SRH. Therefore, the project in 2019 has trained 807 (F/M: 405/402) youth on SRH in 13 primary schools and 2 secondary schools in 10 project villages.

The project has brought significant impact including the reduction of early pregnancy cases in schools as there was only one reported case during this year.



Photo: TCRS has trained youth on SRH and; also supported youth in primary schools with sanitary pads

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION

During the reporting period, the project had trained 179 women and 238 men in climate change, with more emphasis on tree planting, resilience, and adaptive capacities. The project has also supported 15 groups with polythene tubes and tree seeds for growing tree seedlings. By the end of December 2019; a total of 94,446 tree seedlings have been raised in new project villages. The number of people involved in a tree nursery and tree planting are 64 women and 139 men (13 Groups).



Photo: The project continues to train and support communities in climate change adaptation and mitigation. This is achieved through tree planting and the use of drought-resistant crops

For example in April 2019, twenty five (25) acres of woodlot own by the *Umoja ni Nguvu* group at Mumilamila village was among projects inaugurated by the 2019 “*Uhuru*” torch in Ngara District. Last year TCRS supported this group to raise 21,000 tree seedlings, and again this year, the project has supported the same group to raise 15,000 tree seedlings.



Photo: (from Left) Picture taken in May 2016 at Kumwendo Pr. School showing amongst woodlot supported by the project in mitigating the effect of climate change

Photo: (on the right) Picture taken in the same woodlot in October 2019 showing the progress of the trees

The project has shown a great positive impact and sustainability in the old villages. Communities in old villages still perform climate action activities that TCRS has been doing with them in the past with no support from the project. For instance, in 2019, a total of 218,988 tree seedlings have been raised in old villages involving 7 groups (22 women and 54 men). Trees planted in the past years are also in good progress.

KIBONDO FIELD PROJECT - COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM (CEP)

Kibondo Community Empowerment Program operates in two Districts in Kigoma Region; Kibondo District where it works in five villages, namely: Kigogo, Nyange, Kigendeka, Rusohoko, and Minyinya. In Kakonko District TCRS operates also in Five villages; Kiduduye, Kiyobera, Itumbiko, Kiga, and Kasongati. The projects undertaken in these districts are funded by Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) and Evangelical Lutheran Church of America (ELCA).

RESOURCE AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

Management has been improved leading to more effective implementation of various interventions for better service delivery. This has established a benchmark for good governance in the public sector.

Public Expenditure Tracking System

During the reporting year, PETS committees tracked and identified the misuse/embezzlement of 3.6 million Community Health Fund (CHF) contribution at Kiduduye village. the embezzlement involved was during the construction of a warehouse in Kigendeka village.



***Photo:** Warehouse at Kigendeka Village*

CLIMATE CHANGE, MITIGATION, AND ADAPTATION

During this year, the project trained men and women on climate change mitigation and a total of 400 (219 Females, 181 males) people attended. This was intended to reduce community vulnerability to the harmful effects of climate change. The trainings also emphasized taking potential beneficial opportunities associated with climate change thus longer growing seasons that increase yields. The training further addressed the challenges the agriculture sector faces due to climate change.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

We live in a world where disasters occur and reoccur again and again and when they occur they create a lot of destructions, however, if proper measures are taken it is possible to reduce the negative effects of disasters and to achieve this people/communities must be prepared to deal with those disasters. Therefore, the project conducted trainings to 400 (159 female 241male) village leaders and community members on disaster preparedness. The training mainly focused on how to better plan, prepare and respond appropriately to disasters. The trainings emphasized the individual use of time and resources for disaster preparedness while paying attention to the existing systems. The trainings equipped them with knowledge on how to identify risks around them, how to develop practical plans for their households which include actions to take in advance of an emergency.

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Apart from continuing training the existing IR-VICOBA groups, the project also witnessed the formation of four (4) new groups up to 31st December 2019. Therefore, there are a total of 101 groups. Also, the group members have been actively participating in their groups as a total of 101 IR-VICOBA with 2,678 (1,459 female 1,228 male) group members attended fully their normal meetings in the respective groups. By the end of December 2019, all 101 IR-VICOBA groups had achieved a total share amount of TSh. 2,404,170,000/= and issued a total of TSh. 4,253,873,100/= loans to different group members.

The project conducted trainings on entrepreneurship skills and business development to women, men, and youths whereby 400 (214 female 186 male) participated. The objective was to impart participants with competencies of a successful market-oriented and entrepreneurial farming. The link between these competencies will enable the farmers not only to take advantage of changes in

the market but also to increase productivity through better farming methods. The training equipped participants with the marketing skills of agribusiness value chain product.

ENVIRONMENT

The project facilitated skills training to community members on fuel-saving stoves with emphasis and efforts to improve the efficiency of cooking stoves. The project has registered positive changes in the area as it has been noted there is an increase of these cookstoves in the project area with a total of 7,285 stoves.

The use of energy-saving cooking stoves supports the efforts to expand forests, reduce poverty and promote the well-being of people, mainly women, and children. These energy-saving stoves are very efficient and use less firewood and do not need the whole tree trunk to be cut down even the branches pruned are enough to make firewood at home. Health conditions are improved as well, the new energy saving-stoves are enclosed and has a chimney. It thus eliminates indoor toxic fumes, which primarily affect women and children, from the houses and reduces the risk of burn injuries for children.



Photo: *The use of energy-saving cooking stoves supports the efforts to sustain forests, reduce poverty and promote the well-being of people, mainly women, and children.*

HIV AND AIDS AWARENESS

Follow up and training to community members on HIV and AIDS prevention and control measures was conducted to promote and reduce new infections. A total of 216 (132 female 84 male) people

from project villages undergone voluntary blood tests and 6 (4female 2 male) people were found to be infected.

OUR PARTNERS, GOVERNANCE & STAFF

The following are our partners;



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Rev. Canon Moses Matonya - CCT

STAFF

A total of 433 employees worked with TCRS program in 2019 as listed below:

On Contract Staff

Head office	15
Ngara Project	10
Kibondo	75
Kishapu	5
Morogoro	7
Kilwa	6
Seconded staff from Government	5
Refugee staff	120
Volunteer animators	206

TCRS Senior Staff

Head Office Staff

Dr. Shangweli Emmanuel:	Director
Ms. Suzy Leonard Ukio:	Finance and Procurement Manager
Ms. Kellen Machibya:	Program Manager
Ms. Calvin Lyimo:	Program Officer
Ms. Purity Ntinyari:	Finance Officer
Ms. Lukundo Zawadi	Fundraising Officer
Mr. Allen G. Selanyika:	Accountant
Mr. Sospeter M. Gitwekere:	Logistics and Procurement Officer
Mr. Izengo Leonard Kulwa:	Administrative Officer
Ms. Teddy Deo:	Refugee Counseling Officer
Mr. Odilo Aloyce:	Logistics and Procurement Officer

Projects

Ngara CEP:

Mr. Peter Mwaitege:	Project Leaders
Mr. William Mnyanga:	Field Officer

Kibondo Field Project

Mr. Terry Raphael	Field Project Coordinator (Up to March, 2019)
Mr. Albert Temu:	Project Leader (From April to December, 2019)
Mr. Emmanuel Busanya	WASH Coordinator – Refugee operations
Mr. Kennedy Lwiza:	Finance Officer

Kishapu CEP/CCAP

Mr. Oscar Rutenge:	Project Leader
Ms. Mwanamina Jumanne:	Field Officer

Kilwa CEP:

Mr. Zawadi Singo Kalist:	Project Leader
Mr. Enock :	Field Officer

Morogoro CEP:

Ms. Rehema Samwel:	Project Leader
Mr. Gasper Werema:	Field Officer

FINANCE REPORT:

The Summary of Income and Expenditures provides the consolidated financial results for the year ended 31st December 2019. The independent auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers Tanzania conducted the audit in accordance with International Standards of Auditing (ISAs).

Table 1: Summary of Income and Expenditure statement for the year ended 31st December 2019

Income category	2019 (US\$)	2018 (US\$)	Variance (US\$)	Variance (%)
Income				
Project Income	2,114,219	2,096,378	17,841	1%
Programme Operation	321,244	290,247	30,997	10%
Non-projects Income	91,625	35,762	53,863	61%
Total Income	2,527,088	2,422,387	104,701	4%
Expenditures:				
Statement of Needs	738,242	833,084	(94,842)	(13%)
Emergency Projects	777,728	956,715	(178,987)	(23%)
Other Projects	598,249	306,579	291,630	49%
Programme operation	321,244	290,247	30,977	10%
Non Project Expenditures	290,515	126,775	163,740	56%
Total Expenditures	2,725,978	2,513,400	212,578	8%

Decrease/Increase in reserve	(198,890)	(91,013)	(107,877)	54%
Reserve at start of year	1,902,556	1,993,569	(91,013)	(5%)
Reserve at the end of year	1,703,666	1,902,556	(198,890)	(12%)

(Source: 2019 Financial Statements)

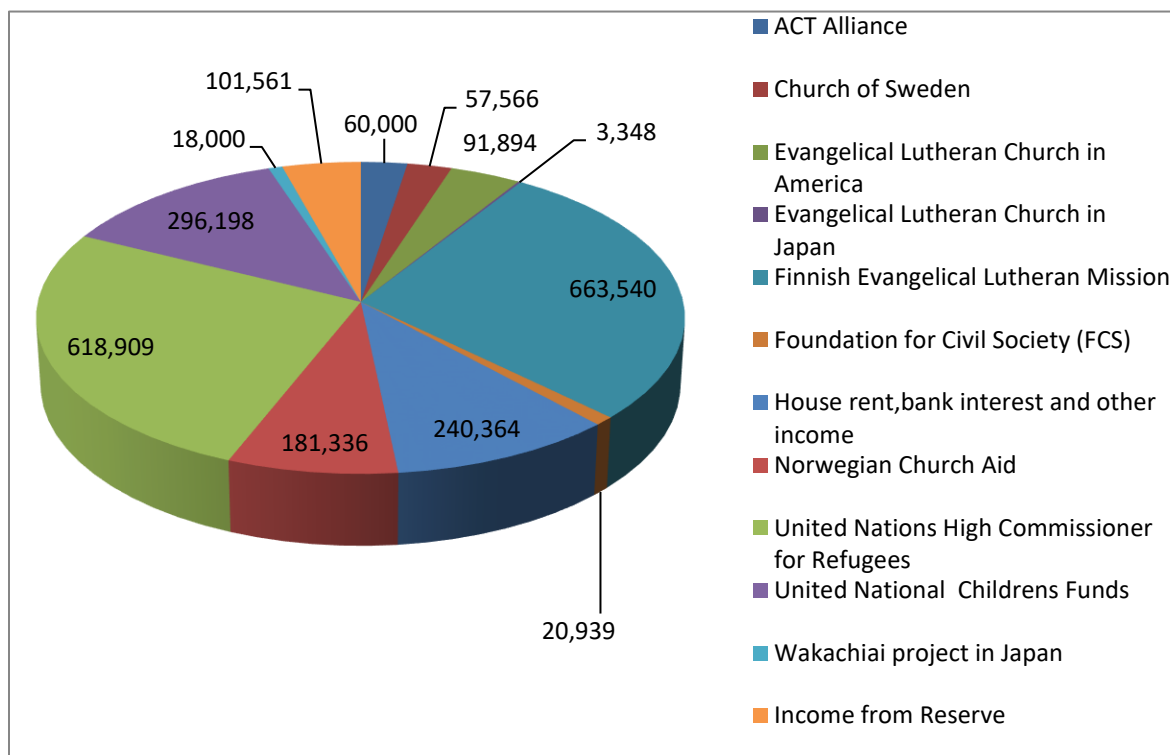
Income

The 2019 TCRS total income was USD 2,527,088 million. This is the increase of USD 104,701 million or 4% compared to the 2018 figures.

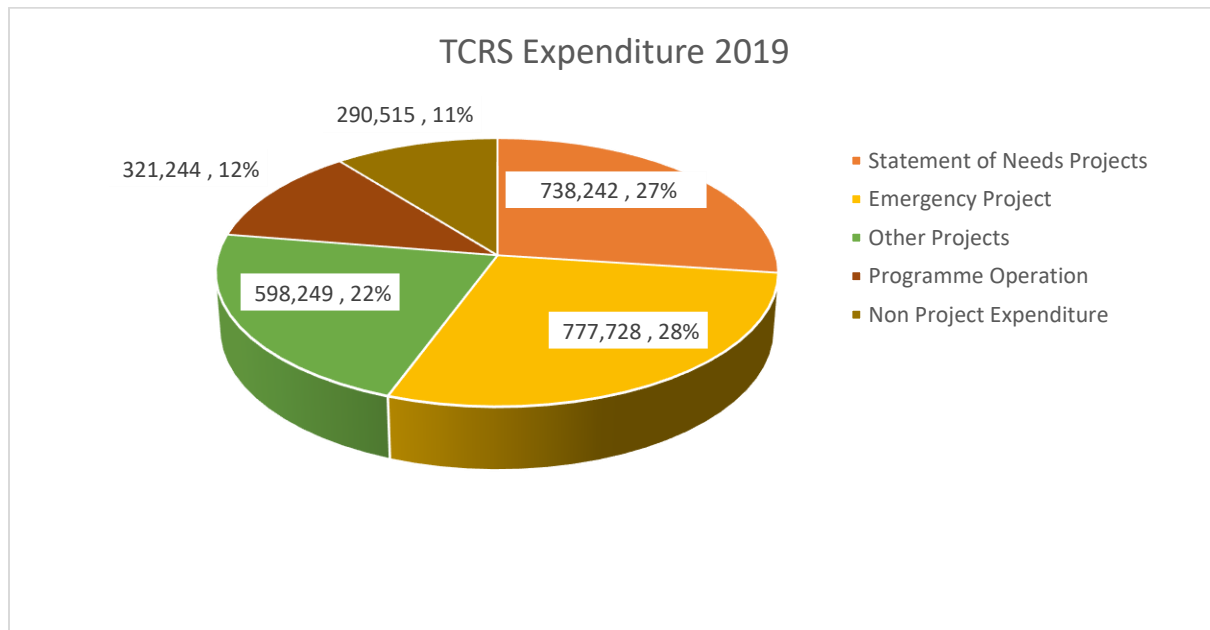
Source of funds and Expenditure

Total expenditures for year 2019 was USD 2,725,978 million compare with 2,513,400 million in year 2018. This is the Increase of USD 212,578. Despite the expenditure deductions for Statement of needs projects and emergency project, the increase of 8% was mainly due to increase in other new funds received from for provision of safe and adequate water supply to the host Community in Kigoma Region and the increase of Non Project Expenditures

Sources of Funds 2019



Where the fund spent for 2019





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