

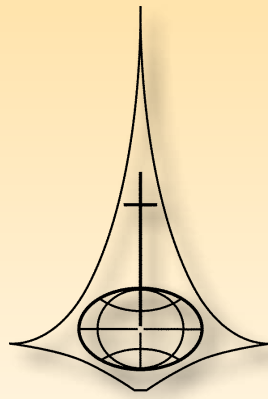


Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service

2022 Annual Report







Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service

2022 Annual Report



Contents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND CONTACT DETAILS	3
ABBREVIATIONS.....	4
About TCRS	5
DIRECTOR'S FOREWORD	6
OUR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2022	7
OUR PARTNERS	7
HUMANITARIAN AND RELIEF PROGRAM.....	8
KIGOMA JOINT PROGRAM.....	8
URBAN REFUGEE AND VULNERABLE GROUPS	11
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.....	13
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM.....	13
KIBONDO AND KAKONKO DISTRICTS	13
KILWA DISTRICT	17
KISHAPU DISTRICT	23
MOROGORO DISTRICT	34
NGARA DISTRICT	39
GOVERNANCE & STAFF	44
FINANCE REPORT	46

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND CONTACT DETAILS

2022 was a year marked by challenges for TCRS given COVID-19 pandemic and Russia-Ukraine war. First of all, we are thankful to Almighty God for giving us the strength to be able to perform our work successful. We would like to extend our sincere gratitude to all who have participated in one way or another in making our activities successful. A special gratitude we give to TCRS staff and volunteer animators who devoted their time and knowledge in the implementation of the projects. Furthermore, we would like to acknowledge with much appreciation the crucial role and cooperation from the Government, Donors, UN agencies, NGOs, Partners and individuals for their support which has enabled TCRS to achieve its goal, mission and vision. Last but not least, we would like to extend our sincere thanks to TCRS Board of Trustees for their useful advice, guidance governance and suggestions were really helpful to the organization during the implementation period.

TCRS Publications 2023

Compiled & Edited by:

Festo Daniel
Kellen Machibya

Written by: TCRS Senior staff

Cover Pictures:

TCRS Photo:
Sunflower farm at Newland village, Morogoro district

Back Cover:

TCRS Photo: Sweet potatoes farm at Matandu village, Kilwa district

Our contacts

Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS) Plot No.436 Mwai Kibaki Road - Mikocheni P.
O. Box 3955, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania,

Mob: +255 685 700579, Tel: +255 22 2700579/80

Email: mail@tcrs.or.tz, Website: www.tcrs.or.tz

Instagram: tanganyikachristianrefugee

ABBREVIATIONS

ARH	-	Adolescent Reproductive Health
CBWSO	-	Community Based Water Supply Organizations
CEP	-	Community Empowerment Programme
CMGs	-	Community Microfinance Groups
CO	-	Company
CSEE	-	Climate Smart Economic Empowerment
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organizations
DMC	-	District Management Committee
DRCHCO	-	District Reproductive and Child Health Coordinator
DRM	-	Disaster Risk Management.
DSWO	-	District Social Welfare Officer
Felm	-	Finish Evangelical Lutheran Mission
GBV	-	Gender-Based Violence
ICR	-	Inclusive Community Resilience.
IGAs	-	Income Generating Activities
IR-VICOBA	-	Interreligious Village Community Bank
KAPB	-	Knowledge, Attitude, Practice and Behavior
KJP	-	Kigoma Joint Programme
MFA	-	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MTAKUWA	-	Mpango Kazi wa Taifa Kutokomeza Ukatili Dhidi ya Wanawake na Watoto
PHAST	-	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation
PWDs	-	People with Disabilities
RUWASA	-	Rural Water Supply And Sanitation Agency
SRHR	-	Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights
SIDO	-	Small Industrial Development Organization
TCRS	-	Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHABITA	-	United Nations Agency For Human Settlements
VICOBA	-	Village Cooperative Bank
WASH	-	Water Sanitation and Hygiene

About TCRS

Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS) was established in 1964, primarily to provide humanitarian assistance during the influx of refugees fleeing civil strife from the surrounding countries, into this peaceful country in the region. Between its establishment and 2006, TCRS was the Tanzania Field Programme 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. As part of the LWF/DWS strategy for local empowerment, TCRS became an autonomous and independent Tanzanian registered NGO in January 2006. TCRS is registered as a Trust Association and continues to be engaged in humanitarian, relief and development work in Tanzania on behalf of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania, the Christian Council of Tanzania and the global ecumenical network.

OUR VISION

Empowered communities living in a just, democratic society, united in diversity and enjoying quality of life and God-given dignity.

TCRS CORE VALUES

- Universal Justice
- Dignity
- Self-reliance
- Sustainable Livelihoods
- Humanity in harmonious stewardship with all creation
- Transparency and accountability

OUR MISSION

To empower vulnerable, marginalized, and displaced communities to achieve self-reliance and sustainable development and to reduce human suffering and poverty

In 2022, TCRS worked in 11 districts in 6 regions of Tanzania



1. Dar-Es-Salaam region: Ilala, Kigamboni, Kinondoni, Temeke & Ubungo districts
2. Kagera region: Ngara district
3. Kigoma region: Kakonko & Kibondo districts
4. Lindi region: Kilwa district
5. Shinyanga region: Kishapu district
6. Morogoro region: Morogoro district

DIRECTOR'S FOREWORD

I am deeply honored and humbled to address you as the newly appointed Acting Director of Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service- (TCRS) in this year's Annual Report. It is both a privilege and a responsibility to lead an organization with such a profound commitment to community development and positive change.

First and foremost, I want to extend my heartfelt gratitude to our dedicated team, tireless village animators, relentless area facilitators, inspirational project leaders, effective board members, generous donors, and the communities we serve. Your unwavering belief in our mission and your collective efforts are the driving force behind our accomplishments.

In the past year, we have faced numerous challenges, including the ongoing Ukraine–Russia war and its far-reaching consequences, the continued shrinking space in donor funding, increasing inflation and fluctuation of the foreign currency. Yet, during these trying times, our community's resilience and solidarity shine the brightest. Together, we have adapted, learned, and continued to make a significant impact on the lives of the vulnerable people beneficiaries that we serve.

This Annual Report offers an in-depth look into our achievements and initiatives from the past year. It showcases our incredible progress in climate change adaptation and mitigation, economic empowerment, WASH, urban refugees and overall sustainable development. We have worked tirelessly to empower individuals and communities, providing them with the tools and opportunities they need to thrive.

Our commitment to transparency and accountability remains steadfast. We diligently manage the resources entrusted to us, ensuring that every dollar is invested wisely to create lasting change. We are proud to report on the impact of your support, detailing the lives transformed and the communities strengthened through our collaborative efforts.

Looking forward, we remain unwavering in our dedication to promoting community development. We are actively exploring innovative approaches to address emerging challenges and expand our reach to more underserved communities.

As we continue this journey together, I am inspired by the remarkable resilience and strength of the communities we serve. We firmly believe that by working hand in hand with the people we support, we can create a brighter future for all.

In conclusion, I want to express my sincere appreciation to all of you who have been the cornerstone of our success. Your support, whether through time, resources, or advocacy, makes all the difference. I am excited about the path ahead and the positive change we will continue to achieve together.

Thank you for your unwavering commitment to TCRS.

Irene Mpangile

Ag. Director

Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service



OUR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2022

- Implemented activities in 151 villages with 31,825 Households direct beneficiaries.
- 21,867 direct households managed to apply the best agricultural practices relevant to climate resilient. This including cultivation of drought tolerant, quick and high yielding crops such as sorghum, cassava, sweet potatoes, maize and vegetables hence increased crop production so attaining food security as well as livelihoods.
- 517,975 trees planted in institutions (schools, dispensaries and religious buildings) and in individual plots to mitigate climate change effects. Also, 4,500 trees were managed through Farmers Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) method.
- 332 VICOBA groups have achieved to contribute a total share of TSh.1,134,339,532/=. Members benefitted in various ways such as starting business, scaling up their businesses, increase assets for their families, buy cows and small animals (goats, sheep and pigs), buying motorcycles, bicycles, new plots of land/farm and constructing new houses.
- 2,135 beneficiaries and 178 indirect beneficiaries are using Improved cooking stoves hence reduced time spent on collecting firewood, cooking and creating a safe environment for women's and children's health.
- 846 People Living with Disabilities and people who take care of them participated in trainings and socioeconomic activities such as income generating activities which include agriculture, small animal husbandry and handcrafting

151

Villages with 31,825 Households direct beneficiaries.



21,867

...best agricultural practices relevant to climate resilient.



517,975

... trees planted in institutions



332

VICOBA groups have achieved to contribute a total share of TSh.1,134,339,532/=



2135

beneficiaries are using Improved cooking stoves hence reduced time spent



846

People Living with Disabilities and people who take care of them participated in trainings and socioeconomic



OUR PARTNERS



Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
God's work. Our hands.



Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland



HUMANITARIAN AND RELIEF PROGRAM

Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS) has been involved in humanitarian and relief program in different parts of Tanzania since its establishment in 1964. TCRS has continued to work in the humanitarian and relief field by assisting urban refugees, vulnerable groups and victims. TCRS started implementing Kigoma joint Program in 2020 on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) activities after TCRS lack of funds from UNHCR and other partners to work in the refugee camps. In the year 2022 TCRS continued to work on the Kigoma joint program project together with Urban refugees and vulnerable groups.

KIGOMA JOINT PROGRAM

Overview

TCRS in Kigoma Region has been receiving funds aiming at complementing government efforts in supporting the local community under the Kigoma Joint Programme (KJP). KJP is the programme which cuts across multiple sectors in improving development and human security in Kigoma. By expanding and increasing the support to the host communities it has helped to promote socio-economic development and decreased tensions and misunderstandings between the refugee/migrant population and the host population. Thus, in recent years, TCRS has been receiving such funding through UNICEF and UN HABITAT in supporting WASH related activities.

Implementation



Photo: Water storage tank at Nyakayenzi village

During the year 2022, TCRS received funds from UNICEF under KJP for WASH related activities, and this was meant for construction of a water supply system at Nyakayenzi village in Kakonko District and strengthening of 25 CBWSOs in Kakonko and Kibondo districts. The first water construction project at Nyakayenzi village comprised of a number of activities; Installation of the water pump, Solarization, Construction of the pump house, fencing at the pump house, installation of the pumping main, construction of the 100m³ concrete block storage tank, fencing of the storage tank station, construction

of distribution network covering ten (10) hamlets, Construction of 20 water points with the soak away pits to control the runoff and Installation of water flow meter to every water point. Through this water supply project at Nyakayenzi village, it has increased households' coverage in accessing basic water supply services to 100% with a total of 7,049 people (male 3453; female 3,596) including two primary schools with 1,153(584 female, 569 male) Pupils and one dispensary.



Photo: women at Nyakayenzi village in Kakonko, fetching water in one of tap stands constructed.

Water treatment: TCRS provided 135kg of Chlorine and capacitated Water attendant operators to do batch chlorination at the water storage tank for disinfection. Although water treatment was not covered in the program document. The chlorine provided may last for up to 2 years and then RUWASA will be guiding on the availability of chlorine to sustain the provision of safe and palatable water to the community of Nyakayenzi.

(Important to note here is, the borehole and pumping test was done by RUWASA. Kakonko and TCRS took over after that step).



Photo: CBWSOs exchange learning visit at Nyange village

Capacity Strengthening

The other part of the project was about strengthening Community Based Water Supply Organizations (CBWSOs). It was conducted so as to improve access to adequate and safe water supply in 25 rural communities in two districts of Kibondo and Kakonko in Kigoma region, through development of sustainable safe water solutions that will ensure sustainable and resilient supply to the respective

communities. Activities conducted in this section involved training of the CBWSOs and influential people in the villages emphasizing on awareness of the community on sustainability of water supply projects, exchange learning visits among the CBWSOs and awarding the best performing CBWSOs during the project period.



Photo: CBWSO performance monitoring at Kibingo Village.

A total of 25 CBWSOs, 11 in Kibondo District and 14 in Kakonko District were strengthened on the management of water supply systems. The CBWSOs performance were assessed and capacitated in the areas of water system management, financial management, improvement on collection of water revenues by abandoning the use of non-protected water sources and encourage the use of clean and safe water particularly water from the installed systems.

A total of 167,126 men and women from 25 villages of Kakonko and Kibondo became knowledgeable about the importance of using safe and clean water through village meetings, influential leader's meetings, CBWSO monitoring and the registration of water users. Through this project, people in these villages have access to safe and clean drinking water and are expected to sustainably manage water systems.

After a comprehensive training and awareness, the Community are willing to pay their water bills and use water from the installed water systems networked in their Community, TCRS continues to conduct monitoring on the impact of the Project. The exchange learning visit was conducted at the district level and every CBWSO presented their mode of operation, operational challenges and ways forward.

Challenges

One of the challenges facing these water schemes is that people would prefer to fetch water from unprotected water sources to avoid paying water bills. The harmonized approach is for every CBWSO to conduct water quality analysis from the non-protected sources and use the negative results obtained from the laboratory to discourage the use of water from non-protected sources through village meetings and when the results from the lab turns out positive that particular source can be improved and the CBWSO will collect the revenues. At the end, All CBWSOs agreed to have common ways on tackling the identified challenges so as to ensure the sustainability of water system and the community continues to access safe and clean water.

URBAN REFUGEE AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

Overview



Photo: Leah Masanja, with the aid provided by TCRS

TCRS maintains its humanitarian action in Tanzania through provision of relief support to refugees and most vulnerable groups specifically living in urban settings. TCRS continued to work with those other refugees who live in urban areas in Tanzania. In Dar es Salaam there are refugees and asylum seekers, who have temporary permit, others don't have any document, others are in urban areas because of medical treatment, protection and resettlement to the third country. The project focuses on the refugees and most vulnerable groups (Tanzanians) like orphanage, elderly and sick people living legally in Dar es Salaam region and who are in need of humanitarian assistance like psychosocial support, food, medical treatment and accommodation together with community empowerment thus to enable them to become self-reliant. During the implementation period, the project has been able to provide psychosocial support, Non-food items and training for VICOBA groups.

Psychosocial support

During the year, the project has been able to provide psychosocial support to 192 (97 female, 95 Male) urban refugees and vulnerable groups through visiting the office seeking support of several kinds such as accommodation, food and medical treatment, at their business point as well as at their home where counselling have been provided. Traumatized individuals got relief from various feelings of pain, torture and hatred.

Non-food items support:



Photo: TCRS Acting Director giving refugees support of clothes and food during Christmas holiday

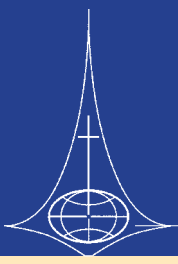
TCRS received many requests for accommodation, food assistance and medical treatment but we managed to support the neediest and those in the worse condition who were 63 people (37f /26m) with used clothes upon presentation of valid permits. During Christmas, TCRS managed to support 66 families (45 urban Refugees and 21 Vulnerable) who were the neediest and those in worse condition. The organization provided each one with 1 box of used clothes, 5 kilograms of rice and 2 kgs of beans.

Training of VICOBA groups

During the reporting year, the project conducted training to 2 VICOBA groups with a total of 48 (26m/22f) representative members. The aim of this training was to provide knowledge and equip them with entrepreneurship skills which will help members and their families to improve their living standards as part of the TCRS strategy to empower vulnerable, marginalized, and displaced communities to achieve self-reliance and sustainable development and to reduce human suffering and poverty.

Visiting VICOBA groups

Two groups (one of refugees and the other of albinos) with 28(16m/12f) members were visited to see their progress and the challenges they face. A group of urban refugees is facing the challenge of being evicted from business areas and being harassed. When they present their permits, they are released. TCRS supports refugees who do business by talking to the local authorities so that they are not harassed. And those refugees who do not have permits, TCRS advises them to seek permits from UNHCR and MHA so that they are not harassed. Along with individual projects, the Albino VICOBA Group has taken the step to have a joint project to make charcoal using food scraps and sawdust. The challenge they face is the lack of a charcoal making machine. they make it by hand. The organization is in the process of buying machines.



DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM

CEPs are being implemented in TCRS focus areas and targeted to uphold the poorest of the poor in the community. It builds people's capacities and competences, both as individuals and as active members of groups and communities, to critically examine their potentials to achieve results for themselves. Disadvantaged community members, and indeed the poorest of the poor, and local groups are equipped with enough knowledge, skills and attitudes that broaden their options, build their confidence and self-esteem, and empower them to take control of their lives and enjoy their human rights.

KIBONDO AND KAKONKO DISTRICTS

Project Overview:



*Photo: Tomato Garden,
Itumbiko, Kakonko*

In this reporting period of 2022 TCRS Kibondo under the Community Empowerment Program (CEP) continued with Project interventions in 10 project villages of Kibondo and Kakonko districts namely Rusohoko, Nyange, Kigogo, Kigendeka and Minyinya in Kibondo and Itumbiko, Kiga, Kasongati, Kiduduye and Kiyobera focusing on enabling people to lift themselves out of poverty while building community resilience through Climate Smart Economic Empowerment (CSEE). This has been done by creating jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities for young men and women whereby climate-smart food production systems are in place, increasing the income of small-scale producers and service providers.

During this reporting period, the project conducted a series of activities that fostered food Security by increasing the production and consumption of micronutrient-rich foods, indigenous vegetables, beans and orange-flesh sweet potatoes as well as increasing the use of community-based nutrition services in smallholder households in project areas. The Project promoted

short-term changes in high-impact nutrition behaviors and practices, Thus the project has been working with other stakeholders at all levels in project implementation which enables to foster interconnection with various supporting partners in working together to bring the expected knowledge to all beneficiaries.

Climate Smart Economic Empowerment (CSEE)



Photo: Tomatoes farming by Women group in Malagarasi, Kibondo.

This year the project has managed to enroll a total of 569(364 female and 205 men) Investors whereby 440 were for Poultry keeping and 129 were for vegetable farming. A total of 22 producer groups for both veggie and poultry keeping were formed and registered by the end of December, all these groups are involved in active farming and rearing of improved chickens (Sasso and Layers). This year farmers have achieved a total sale of Tsh.255,978,900/= whereas Tsh.166,386,285/= were from poultry and Tsh.89,592,615/= from veggie sales, small-scale producers have increased their income by 42%

from Tsh.105,862,900/= last year (2021) to Tsh.255,978,900/= this year. It is through this increase that families are able to afford basic requirements Purchasing foods, Non-food items and housing improvements). This increase has been attributed by access to reliable markets for veggie and poultry products. Farmers have succeeded to secure a total of 11 contracts with permanent buyers of vegetable and poultry products i.e. Chico Road Construction Co, Cheyo Hotels, Moyowosi, Swedish and Recreation hotels in Kibondo.

The project facilitated the development of tree nurseries for businesses aiming at diversifying their economy by providing a variety of products and services in three villages of Itumbiko and Kiduduye in Kakonko District and Rusohoko village in Kibondo District where a total of 105,000 seedlings were planted. Thus, the Project facilitated the development of these nurseries through mobilization, capacity building and technical support. These trees will be produced as a renewable resource for wood and direct timber sales and, these may also involve revenue generation, for food products, educational activities and other strategies.



Photo: Women group in Malagarasi, Kibondo during tomatoes harvesting.

The Trees for Food Security will provide cheap and climate-smart alternatives (use of trees and shrubs) to increase agricultural productivity, provide additional income opportunities from tree products, and guarantee improved environmental outcomes that sustain productivity gains. Capacity building was conducted to all Climate adaptation coalitions in 10 Villages, aiming at strengthening collaboration between farmers in the community practising best farming methods while addressing climate change effects by ensuring food security and poverty reduction in the phase of changing climate. To support communities to build resilience and adaptive capacity to the effects of climate change through various adaptation, mitigation, and productivity strategies.



Photos: Tree Nursery Management in Rusohoko village



Photo: Mr. Joram Hungwa a project beneficiary from Kigendeka village.



Photo: Cassava crop of Mr. Joram Hungwa after harvesting

Youth Empowerment

The Project managed to Link schools leaving youths 26 (14 female and 12 male) to placement for skills development in agribusiness. A total of 204(106 female, 98 male) Youths were reached during the mobilization, training and formalization of youth groups along the agricultural value chains, aiming to facilitate inclusive innovation and value chain and scaling up smallholders. Thus, Youths were able to increase their knowledge about agriculture and technology while having a direct connection with farmers.



Photos: Veggie farming by Youths of Kiyobera village, Kakonko.

Livelihood

By the end of December, all 112 IR-VICOBA groups have achieved to contribute a total share of TSh.3,102,232,000/= and issued loans to various members amounting to Tsh. 2,513,645,500/=. A total of 3,220(1,725 female and 1,495 male) members have attended normal meetings in their respective groups, as part of economic empowerment the project continued to facilitate training on entrepreneurship skills (vocational skills) and marketing strategies.

Environment



Photo: Improved Cooking Stove in Minyinya Village.

The target households' livelihoods have been improved as a result of using the Improved Cooking Stoves. From January to December 439 Improved cooking stoves were constructed, 296 in Kibondo district and 143 in Kakonko district. Changes include reduced time spent on collecting firewood, cooking and tending the fire. Improved Cooking Stove has brought a revolution in Kibondo and Kakonko Districts. The constructed Improved Cooking Stoves made a big difference especially in reducing time and money consumption, producing minimum Carbon dioxide and saving from health disorders. Dependency on

fuel consumption has significantly reduced because the stoves can burn biomass much more efficiently and even more importantly are designed to draw off the smoke and toxins, thus creating a safe environment for women's and children's health.

KILWA DISTRICT

Project Overview:

Inclusive Community Resilience Project.



Photo: Members of Mapambano group at their Maize farm.

The Inclusive Community Resilience project started in 2022 covering 15 villages with a total population of 35,478 people (19,096 females and 16,382 males) living in 5,240 households (according to a household survey). Direct households account for 3,750, old households are 565, and new households are 3,185. The project is being funded by the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission (FELM) through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). The project focused on ensuring improved food security and increased income opportunities to target communities. The Project achievement was attained by enhanced Climate-resilient farming skills for food /cash crops production

and supporting farming groups on agricultural crops and products based on the availability of market by linking them with market actors. On the other hand, the Project focused on ensuring improved climate change adaptation and disaster risk management in targeted communities by strengthening the capacities of targeted communities and local government authorities to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change.

Gender-Based Violence Project.



Photo: Muslim Religious leaders in group discussion sharing a correct interpretation of theological and scripture references which prevent and respond to GBV issues.

In the year 2022, TCRS Kilwa continued to implement the Gender-based Violence Project in 10 villages. The project is funded by Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) with 3,942 direct beneficiaries and 14,613 indirect beneficiaries. The project mainly focused on ensuring dominant norms transformed to protect women and girls from violence and harmful practices by strengthening religious leaders to use scriptures to challenge harmful dominant norms and practices promoting GBV, enhanced capacities to women, men, boys and girls to challenge harmful dominant norms and practices at the community level.

Also, the Project focused on Women and girls at risk of violence and survivors' access to life-saving and specialized GBV services, enhanced capacity to service provider individuals and institutions, establishing GBV referral mechanisms at the community level, enabling GBV survivors to have access to medical and psychosocial support services and enhance capacities to health Centre staff to manage and/or refer GBV cases. Also, the Project focused on Empowering women and adolescent girls to lead, build, self-esteem and realize their rights where women and girls mobilized relevant arenas for economic and political empowerment.

On the other hand, the Project focused on Women and adolescents accessing comprehensive sexuality education and modern family planning where women and adolescents were knowledgeable about comprehensive sexuality education by Capacitate and creating awareness to adolescents boys and girls in school and out of schools men and women on issues related to family planning and SRHR. Also, health partners and local health providers strengthened their capacity to enhance the provision of SRHR services.

Project Achievements.

Inclusive Community Resilience

Improved food security and increased income opportunities to target communities

Communities have adopted appropriate farming methods hence increasing sustainable food production and attaining capacities to manage livelihoods activities, access to reliable markets and social services where 1,053 households farmers were trained on resilience farming in which 594 households and 17 households of PLWDs were reported to adopt to modern farming. Also, about 8 climate resilience farming groups were formed and supported with drought-tolerant crop seeds and early maturity seeds aimed at adaptation to climate change threats.



Photos: Resilience farming, sweet potatoes and maize, Matandu village

A total of 27 Organic farming groups were formed and supported with seeds for gardening activities. The groups were reported to have earned Tsh.30 million from their farming activities, particularly gardening activities. A total of 600 (300 female and 267 male) people and PLWDs were equipped with entrepreneurship skills and saving and credit schemes and managed to form 37 VICOBA groups and achieved to contribute shares amounting to Tsh.55,668,300 million, while 78(63female and 15 female) members were reported to have access to loans and managed to establish small scale business like Kiosk, selling coconuts, prepare farms and buying seeds for agriculture seasons others were able to obtain school expenses for their children and improve their houses.



Photo: VICOBA group members of Mtoni village buying their shares.

Improved climate change adaptation and disaster risk management in targeted communities.

The Project achieved to improve climate change adaptation and disaster risk management in targeted communities by enhancing communities to have capacities in environmental conservation and climate change adaptation where a total of 300(202 female and 98 male) people were trained on tree nurseries and management, 2 tree nurseries were established and 15 school environmental clubs were formed while 8,650 trees were provided at Primary and secondary schools, and at the household level of which 4,000 (2500 lime trees and 1500 tiki/Tectona) trees survived. A total of 1,367 Households were trained on alternative energy-saving cooking stoves and 704 out of 1,367 households were reported to have constructed and used alternative energy-saving cooking stoves.



Photo: Energy-saving stoves constructed by community members at Chapita village



Photo: School environmental club at Chapita secondary school

WASH

In this reporting period, the Project continued to strengthen Communities' capacities to sustain water, sanitation and hygiene by instilling knowledge, Attitude, Practice and Behavior (KAPB). This was achieved by supporting communities to construct improved ventilated pit latrines at schools for pupils to sustain sanitation and hygiene for a better learning environment, Sensitize communities on hygiene and sanitation by Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) and Community Lead Total Sanitation (CLTS) approaches of which a total of 595 households were reported to use local utensils driers, 177 households are using handwashing facilities and 505 households have dustbin holes. Two (2) ventilated pit latrines with 13 drop holes were constructed in 2 primary schools of which 1,501(691 female and 765 male) pupils including 45 pupils LWDS will have access to pit latrines.



Photo: Improved ventilated pit latrines constructed at Masaninga school.



Photo: Tree planting and Tree nursery management at Chapita primary school

Gender-Based Violence Project.

Dominant norms transformed to protect women and girls from violence and harmful practices

Dominant norms transformed to protect women and girls from violence and harmful practices, A total of 60(5f, 55m) which is equivalent to 91.6% of male religious leaders and 8.3% of Male religious leaders were trained on the use of positive narratives to sensitive GBV issues at local levels of which 45% out of 100% trained religious leaders were reported to share correct interpretation of theological and scripture references and disseminated key messages in their religious platforms on GBV practices. Also, through capacity strengthening religious leaders managed to conduct two (2) advocacy initiatives of which about 56% of community members including religious leaders are aware of marriage laws which resulted into reduction of earlier marriages in the project area.



Photo: Muslim and Christian religious leaders sharing a correct interpretation of theological and scripture references which prevent and respond to GBV issues at Ilulu, Tingi ward

Women and girls at risk of violence and survivors' access to life-saving and specialized GBV services

In this reporting period a total of 8 service providers including health facilities and 30 paralegal officers facilitated GBV Survivors 1,303(790f/513m) to have access to quality and specialized life-saving GBV services including medical care and psychosocial support. This included Service providers institutions like Schools, health facilities, paralegal units, Social welfare departments, religious institutions through village leaders, women and Children protection committees, Police gender desk, and Village Government offices whose capacities were strengthened through training and supportive supervision at health facilities which resulted to an increased number of GBV Survivors having access to quality and specialized life-saving GBV services like medical care, legal and psychosocial support.



Photos: Awareness creation campaign to promote positive messages related to GBV/SRHR in the local communities at Mtandango village

Access to life-saving and specialized GBV services among women and girls who are at risk of violence

The project facilitated ten (10) functional referral mechanisms aiming at reporting GBV cases including paralegal units, Male role models, women and children protection committees, VEO offices, police gender desk, Social Welfare office, health facilities, school teachers, Marriage and reconciliation Committees. With these referral pathways in place, it was reported that in 2022, about 92 cases were reported and referred to the district court. These cases included rape, Sexual harassment, and unnatural offence cases of which 30 people were convicted and jailed, 20 cases are still in the hearing stage, two (2) persons were acquitted, 3 persons abetted and 15 cases were withdrawn and 22 Sexual harassment and forced sex were reported.



Photo: GBV/SRHR training to Health partners and local health providers at Ilulu, Tingi ward



Photos: Awareness creation campaign to promote positive messages related to GBV/SRHR in the local communities at Mtandango village

A total of 136 (38.46%) women and 68(19.1%) girls survivors were reported to receive psychosocial services or legal redress as a result of training, paralegal supports and psychosocial activities including IR-VICOPA, Poultry keeping and Veggie production where they spend time to interact and work together for their common goals while improving their economic capacities. In ensuring that the health centre staff have the knowledge and skills to manage and/or refer GBV cases, the project successfully managed to train 8 health staff personnel on GBV case management and referral.



Photo: Improved new breeding chickens supported to poultry keeping groups at Mtukwao village

Through paralegal units, the project managed to train 30(13female and 17 male) members on legal issues related to GBV in 10 villages of project operation as a means to ensure that women and adolescent girls lead, build self-esteem and realize their rights which about 1,311women and 854 men were reported to have access to paralegal services. The Project ensured that Women and adolescents have access to comprehensive sexual education and modern family planning, whereby initiatives were made to ensure that there is an increased knowledge among women and adolescents on comprehensive sexuality education, 78% reached were in Schools, 37.6% were out of School and 25.9% were reached through Community conversation and this was attained through campaigns and training conducted in all ten (10) Project villages. Also, the Project ensured the availability of user-friendly family planning services in the Project area by training 8 service providers (5 female and 3 male) including teachers and health facility service providers who managed to establish guidelines/standards for friendly family planning on providing SRH services.

KISHAPU DISTRICT

PROJECT OVERVIEW

The project was implemented in 86 of 128 villages (24 of 29 administrative wards) having 215,781 (110,048 female and 105,733 male). The activities were implemented successfully with financial support from various donor partners described hereunder:

Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission (Felm) supports the Inclusive community resilience project was implemented in 15 villages (5 wards) intending to enhance communities to attain food security and increasing income opportunities, improving social services, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management, environmental conservation and water sanitation hygiene. The project targeted total of 3,750 vulnerable and marginalized households with 24,608 (12,550 female and 12,058 male) identified basing on primary and secondary indicators of marginalization. The primary indicators include; disability, widow, elderly and chronic ill whereas the secondary indicators are self-employment, housing standard, food security, domestic items, land ownership and environment management.



Photos: Sunflower farming (left) and sunflower seeds value addition to produce cooking oil (right) (Sanjo village)

Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission (Felm) supported the Small-scale reforestation initiative project implemented in 2 villages (1 ward) from January to July 2022 with focuses on enhancing carbon sink through improved vegetation cover, reducing fuel wood demand by energy efficiency facilities, creating alternative livelihoods for the agents of deforestation and improving forest resource governance. The project targeted 1,250 families with estimated 8,750 (4,462 female and 4,288 male) and 66 (24 female and 42 male) village leaders.

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) supports Climate Smart Economic Empowerment (CSEE) project which operates in 10 villages (2 wards) targeting to enable small-scale farmers to lift themselves out of poverty while building community resilience to climate change. The main focus is to enhance target farmers to increase food production, increase income and self-employment while protecting the environment. The project targeted to reach 3,000 people including (1,260 women, 840 women youth 540 men 360 men youth).



Photos: Drip irrigation method for vegetable production ensuring nutrition and income (Dulisi village)

Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (ELCA) supports the Improved food security and sustainable livelihoods project which is implemented in 5 villages (2 wards) focusing on enhancing 600 (348 women and 252 men) people to attain food security and livelihood through improved farming methods of cash and food crops, animal production and environment protection for climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Foundation for Civil Society (FCS) supports the Transparency and accountability project targeting to improve delivery of safe clean and enough water in 10 villages (5 wards) by Public Expenditure Tracking System (PETs). The project is tracking water projects with total budget of Tzs. 10,343,401,461 (US\$.4,497,131.07) funded by the government. The projects are either completed or under construction.

Women in Law and Development Africa (WiLDAF)-UNFPA with funds from Government of Finland: My Choice My Rights project implemented in 10 wards comprising 44 villages. The project aimed at protecting the rights and choices of women and girls, particularly women and girls with disabilities to enjoy their right to live a life free of discrimination, violence and abuse and to make decisions concerning their rights. During project implementation, the project considered the results-based management through sharing information with right holders and duty bearers regarding project budget, implementation timeframe, monitoring and evaluation. The project maintained a strong relationship with the government and other development stakeholders in the district. Local government officers collaborated with project staff to facilitate trainings.

PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

Enhancing Food Security and Income



Photos: Ensuring food security and income through high yielding quick maturity and drought coping crops (Ijimija village)

There is noted project impact in targeted communities, for example; 1,972 (969 female and 1,003 male) farmers gained knowledge on practicing climate resilient agriculture hence increase crop production ultimately attaining food security as well as livelihoods. According to household visits findings, it was noted that in spite of inadequate rainfall in the year 2022, almost 95% (1,873 of 1,972) famers attained average harvests of crops either sorghum, finger millet, sweet potatoes, green-grams or maize hence attaining food supply for one to two meals of either kind in a day.



Photos: Drip irrigation method for fruits production to adapt climate change effects (Mipa village)

This was due to effective application of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) methods such as use of fertilizers, organic manure, drip irrigation, rainwater harvesting horizontal bunds (*fanya chini-fanya juu*); cultivation of quick growing, high yielding and drought coping crop varieties such as sorghum, finger millet, nutritious sweet potatoes, maize and vegetable (tomatoes, cabbage, onions, watermelon) including small animals (goat and chicken) husbandry.



Photos: The horizontal rainwater harvesting bunds digging(left) and the maize grown in same plot(right) (Mangu village)

Farmers gained income through selling food or cash crops such as sorghum, maize, green gram, tomatoes, Chinese-cabbage, watermelon, cabbage and okra including livestock such as goat and poultry. 47(13 female and 34) famers are maintaining retail business such as kiosk, buying and selling of crops or livestock and handcrafting such as making batik, soap, basket and tailoring. 119 families improved shelter by buying corrugated galvanized iron sheets to improve their houses from grass thatched roof to iron roof.



Photos: Farmer enhanced to manage the one-day-chicken and growers chicken(Mipa village)

95 Village Community Bank (VICOBA) groups with 1,902(1,103 female and 799 male) among 760 youths and 18 people with disabilities were actively participating in saving and credit systems whereas 62 groups were formalized by the local government. The VICOBA management enhanced group members to accumulate income whereby during the reporting period, the VICOBA group fund reserve of shares and other contributions was Tzs.475, 500,800/= (Us\$. 206,739). So far, the group members benefitted in different ways; e.g. shelter improvement from grass thatched houses to tin-roofed, attaining domestic assets such as bicycles, radio, telephone handset, fulfilling school's requirements for their children including investing in other production activities such as agriculture and petty businesses. Also, 15 women and youths' groups received non-interest loan of Tzs. 90,000,000/= (US\$39,130) from local government to boost their groups in managing livelihoods activities.



Photos: Enhancing handcraft producers groups to attain markets through exhibitions (*left photo-farmers day commemoration held at Simiyu region for lake Victoria south-east zone*) and *right photo women day commemoration held at Shinyanga town*)

Gender Equality and Human Rights Enhancement

There are several signs of project impact in project villages regarding gender equality and human rights. For example; there is an enhanced women self-employment and income levels increase through entrepreneurship activities as there is considerable number of women and youths including people with disabilities participation in self-employment activities. Self-employment and income gain contribute to reduce violence and discrimination actions. It was noted that women and youths join income generating activities increasingly. For example; women in groups are 58 percent (1,103 of 1,902 group members) and the youths are 39 percent (760 of 1,902 group members) whereas people with disabilities participation noted as 18 persons with disabilities are members from income generating groups.



Photos: Farmers enhanced to manage poultry efficiently hence to fetch market (*Wishitejeja village*)

Moreover, the rights of the adolescent girls that were excluded from accessing education opportunities have achieved joining into life skills trainings. For example; 230 adolescent girls and young women are benefitting from village-level mechanisms that support their life skills, vocational and livelihood courses. The village level mechanisms include the women and children protection committees and families being aware of importance to support adolescent girls and young women with 15-24 years age to participate in life skills training with regard to Sexual Reproductive and Health Rights (SRHR), preventing HIV and sexually transmitted diseases, nutrition and livelihoods. 200 adolescent girls and young women were enrolled into vocational skills training in VETA colleges at Shinyanga.



Photos: Creating awareness on Sexual Reproductive and Health Rights (SRHR) to adolescent girls Mangu secondary school(left photo) and Mwakipoya secondary school (right photo)

The project has significantly contributed to beneficiaries' rights such as rights to food and livelihood with consideration of gender equality in respect to participation in production activities and resource ownership by gender. There is gradual increase of access to multi-sectoral and disability-inclusive gender-based violence and child marriage prevention, mitigation and protection services for women and girls, including women and girls with disabilities. For example; the women and children protection committees are realizing their roles and responsibilities towards enhancing women and girls including those with disabilities to attain their rights.



Photos: Life skills enhancement to adolescent girls and young women to realize their rights at Maganzo centre(left) and during 16 Days of Activism at Shinyanga municipal(right)

Enhancing Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

The project achieved to enhance target communities to attain capacities to adopt and mitigate climate change effects through various methods or practices. For example; 2,125(983female and 1,142male) were sensitized and trained on various re-greening practices such as tree management by tree nursery, tree planting and protecting the planted trees as well as managing the natural germinated trees by Farmers Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR), digging the half-moon rainwater harvesting bunds. 850 half-moon rainwater harvesting bunds dug in degraded land of 30 acres.



Photos: Re-greening of the degraded land by half-moon rainwater harvesting method (Ngeme village)

Total of 26,816 of 41,900 equivalent to 64 percent of planted trees survived after dry season whereas 4,500 trees were managed through FMNR method. Two tree nurseries were managed in project area, the one with 8,500 seedlings managed by pupils and another nursery with 6,000 cashew nuts seedlings managed by group members. All seedlings were planted in school's premises, residential places and farms.



Photos: Climate change mitigation through tree nursery(Mwamasololo village) and Farmers Managed Natural Regeneration (at Ijimija village)

Also; families were sensitized on energy saving stoves construction and use. Total 209 households and 1 school adopted using of energy saving stoves whereas 11 male local artisans were trained on energy saving construction and repair skills. The families particularly women who are principal users of the kitchen; acknowledge that the energy saving stoves are the best in terms of safe cooking environment due to smoke control, quick cooking and reducing women's workload because of minimal firewood consumption hence mitigating climate change by minimizing trees cutting for firewood.



Photos: Climate change mitigation through use of the energy saving stoves to reduce tree cutting (Inolelo village)

The communities are enhanced to attain capacities to sustain water sanitation and hygiene. It is noted that communities are aware of the improving sanitation and hygiene environment at household and schools. According to project household visits; it was noted that 2,613 of 3,750 (69 %) direct households are using the complete ordinary sanitation and hygiene facilities such as pit latrines and utensils dry rack whereas 3,592(1,771 female and 1,821male) people among of which 24 are pupils with disabilities using ventilated improved pit latrines which are disability inclusive. This was contributed by project to support additional 15 ventilated pit latrines, 1,320 (670 girls and 650 boys) and 17 (4female and 13 male) teachers are accessing clean water from the school rainwater harvesting tanks supported by project.



Photos: Ventiladed improved pit latrines to enhance school sanitation and hygiene (Iboja primary school –Iboja village)



Photo: Water sanitation and hygiene promotion through rainwater harvesting support in schools-Mwang'halanga primary school-Mwang'halanga village

There is an increased awareness towards environment management by youths. This was attained through sensitization and engagement of youths in and out of schools in environment management practices such as tree nursery and rainwater harvesting for agriculture and sanitation/hygiene management in schools and their home. 450(223 female and 227 male) out of school participated actively in community sensitization whereas 7 clubs with 150 (72 female and 78 male) students trained and engaged in environment management.

Local Leadership Roles Enhancement

Local governance has been effective, accountable, inclusive and able to respond to climate change, gender-based violence and other risks. For example; local leadership function has increased through realizing avoiding exclusion and violence against women, girls and children including climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction mechanisms. The village council members include about 35 percent women; are aware of their roles and responsibilities. Additionally; the women and children protection committees of 13 villages, 3 wards and district comprising 374 (168 female and 206 male) are aware of their roles and responsibilities towards mitigating the exclusion and violence against women, girls and children including people with disabilities.

15 village disaster management committees with 188 (56 female and 132 male) are aware of their roles and responsibilities and are able to address issues affecting communities. For example; the committees formulated the village disaster management plan.



Photos: Village leaders' capacity enhancement –Songwa ward Women and Children protection committee(left) and paralegals capacity strengthening training held at Shinyanga town (right)

Improving Transparency and Accountability in Water Sector

The 10 Public Expenditure Tracking System (PETS) committees having 80 (36 female and 44 male) are knowledgeable on tracking water projects including legal and policy frameworks. The committees tracked water projects with value of Tzs. 10,343,401,461 (US\$. 4,497,131.07) in 10 villages. PETS' committees report gave their findings and recommendations that was shared during dialogue meeting with stakeholders at district level which included representative of village leaders, PETS committees, councillors, local government officers, Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) officers, District Commissioner, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA) manager and Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS) representative. The findings and recommendations from PETS committees created a room for the decision makers to discuss and provide the way forward (resolution) for water service delivery improvement.



Photos: Dialogue meeting on PETS findings and recommendation for water service delivery improvement –Kishapu district council hall



Photos: Consultative meeting with district authority on PETS findings and recommendation way forward –Kishapu district council hall

Project Personnel Capacity Strengthening

Staff capacity was enhanced on project management whereby 14 (5 female and 9 male) Staff were trained. Training covered on data collection by Kobo collect for project data collection and reporting. 9 (4 female and 5 male) Staff participated in TCRS all staff training in which topics covered included; advocacy skills, results-based management, finance management, legal compliance and human resource. There were usual monthly meetings whereby staff discussed project structure in regard to project impact, outcome, outputs, activities and the relevant indicators to be monitored including challenges. 3 staff all males participated in the learning visit to Lead Foundation –Dodoma about re-greening and soil management methods including Farmers Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) and rainwater harvesting bunds. Also, the project enhanced capacities of 60(30 female and 30 male) volunteer village animators to be able to support project staff during project implementation. During reporting period, the District Management Committee (DMC) members participated in quarterly meetings in which project achievements, successes and challenges were discussed. The 10 (3 female and 7 male) DMC members realize project strategies and how the project is implemented. Generally, the project staffs were able to coordinate project activities efficiently.



Photos: Project staff participated in Kobo collect training (left). DMC member and project staff participated in meeting (right)

PROJECT OVERVIEW

In 2022, TCRS Morogoro kept providing services to the Morogoro District Council supported by Felm and Ministry of foreign affairs in Finland .In previous years,the project dealt with community empowerment program but from 2022 to 2025 the project's goal shifted to inclusive community resilience which focusses more on coping with climate change adaptation and mitigation. The project engages on improved food security and increased income opportunities to target communities as well as improved climate change adaptation and disaster risk management in targeted communities.

The target population for this project was 3,750 households with a total population of 1,215 females and 2,535 male households headed from 15 villages in 4 wards of Mikese, Tomondo, Kiroka and Tawa.

During the reporting period a total of 3,927 females and 3,554 males within 1,496 households were reached through the implementation of the various project activities such as tree planting, gardening, fish farming, agriculture, bee keeping, animal husbandry as well as income generating. Implementation of the activities during the reporting period were conducted by project staff with assistance from volunteer village animators in collaboration with local government officers and other stakeholders like Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) and industrial company (Mahashree).

PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

Communities have adopted appropriate farming methods for increased sustainable food production.

972 farmers(Males 395 and females 577) were trained on climate resilient farming skills focusing on cultivation of drought resistance and early maturity crops in order to ensure food security. 64 groups were formed in 15 villages and acquainted with knowledge on team working and cooperation aiming at easy markets access for their products. Follow up trainings on sustainable agriculture practices where community members were motivated to produce more resistant and early maturity crops. In addition, 4 groups have bought drip irrigation materials and installed them in their farms. As a result, they have increased four acres of maize and tomatoes farms from 2 previous acres.



*Photos: Mr.Mwalim form Kungwe village -Tomomondo ward fumigating his maize crops (left).
Mr.Mwalim with TCRS staff examining the maize attacked by stalk borer(Right)*



321 community members (124 females and 197 males) from 10 groups were trained on pests and diseases control and upgrading local breeds to achieve higher production through the support of improved chicken breed, feeders and trained on how to prepare chicken feed.

Photo: Chicken hut from muungano group at Mtego wa simba village

A total of 462 people (198 females and 264 males) were trained on organic farming and vegetable production. However, 223 people (72 females and 151 males) are practicing organic agriculture and they were supported with vegetable seeds and irrigation equipments. All Groups were able to harvest about 1,145 buckets of tomatoes which were sold Tzs 13,500 @ and earned a total of TZs 15,457,500/= equivalent to 6,720 USD. Individual members were able to buy food, domestic assets, scholastic materials for their children and seeds for agriculture seasons.



Photos: Mr. John (left) with other group members from Umoja ni nguvu group in Vuleni village- Tomondo ward, harvesting their chinese.



Photos: Upendo group from Diovuva village when harvesting their tomatoes.

Women, Men, youths and people with disabilities have attained capacities to manage livelihoods activities, access to reliable markets and social services.



Photo: Mwendo mdundo VICOBA group members from Kikundi village-Tomondo ward during VICOBA meeting.

689 beneficiaries (Women 291, men 185 and youths 213) from 26 VICOBA groups were knowledgeable about entrepreneurship skills, saving and credit scheme. In the reporting period they accumulated shares amounting to Tsh. 127,000,000/= equivalent to Usd 55,217.4 per year. Members have taken loan and establish micro, small and medium enterprises while others have invested in agriculture and managed to support their children education, cover medical expenses, food purchase and improve their houses.

Together with that 6 entrepreneurship groups with 224 members (females 153 and males 71) were trained on handcraft skills and supported with materials for making different products like soap, batik, basketry and wallets. The materials helped them to earn additional income and increased production.



Photos: Mavuno group members from Lukonde village -Tomondo ward during basketry weaving(left). Tumain group from Mtego wa simba village-Mikese ward during batik making (right).

It was noted that there is a decrease of dependency as women, youths and people with disabilities who engaged in IGAs are no longer dependant to their spouses or parents for their basic needs. This was noted from one of the disabled who was supported by the project with a small capital of Tsh. 70,000/= to start her business at home and was able to manage her business and increased her capital from Tsh. 70,000/= to Tsh. 630,000/= ,With all the money earned She was able to fulfil her family's necessities such as food, clothes and scholastic materials for her child who is in secondary school and used the remaining money to join in VICOBA scheme. 8 groups were trained on how to prepare fish ponds and were supported with fingerling for fish farming.



Photos: Jikwamue na samaki fish pond at kifindike village

Improved environment sustainability and disaster risk management.

Implementation of the project activities contributed positively toward the impact of environment as the project actively promoted climate adaptation and mitigation practices such as promotion of tree planting within the target communities' farmland and institutions (schools, dispensaries and religious buildings) premises. Five tree nurseries established with 47,000 tree seedlings managed by school's environmental clubs and out of school youth as well as 20,846 trees seedlings were planted at institutions and individual plots within project villages where about 16,950 trees survived. The project also strengthened school environment clubs within the target communities so as to enhance their knowledge and responsibilities in environmental sustainability and the importance of climate change adaptation and mitigation. The project applied participatory project implementation approach whereby different stakeholders were involved hence minimized the risky of negative consequences to the environment.



Photos: Tree nursery managed by school environmental club at Tawa Secondary School (left). Project beneficiaries receiving tree seedlings in the nurseries at Kifindike village(right).

A total of 1,054 vulnerable families were trained on how to make and use energy serving stoves and about 783 households from the direct beneficiaries and 178 indirect beneficiaries are using Improved cooking stoves.



Photos: Woman cooking food by using energy saving stoves at Mhungamkola village

Communities have capacities to sustain water, sanitation and hygiene through Knowledge, Attitude, Practice and Behaviour (KAPB) change.

A total of 2,670 people (females 1,378 males 1,292) were reached and sensitized on hygiene and sanitation by participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) through sub-village and village meetings. As a result of sensitization, a total of 2,320 households are using hygiene facilities such as toilets, tip tap and dry rack. However, in collaboration with communities, the project constructed 13 improved ventilated pit latrines with special room for girls and people with disability, these latrines are used by 312 girls. Two rain water harvesting tanks with a capacity of 50 thousand litres were constructed in a primary school and dispensary.



Photos: Nurse from kungwe dispensary together with DWE at the RWH tank (left). Students from Newland p/s standing at their new toilet (right)

Gender equality

Both males and females had equal chances during decision making and participation in various Project activities. The project has increased women income through agriculture and non-agriculture activities, in turn this has reduced over dependency as they were able to fulfill their basic needs. Project activities were conducted by using participatory methods in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The initiative took gender issues into account when forming the groups because every committee and group equally composed both males and females. Also, equal opportunity for leadership was encouraged among group

members during project activities. In addition, the DMC members, project personnel, and volunteer village animators were divided into equal gender groups, for instance, 60 volunteer village animators comprised of 30 men and 30 women.

In recognition of TCRS contribution toward gender balance and improving rights, TCRS Morogoro were awarded an appreciation trophy by the district council.



Photo: Appreciation Award to TCRS for its contribution toward Gender balance

NGARA DISTRICT

INTRODUCTION:



Photo: Anosiatha Edward from Murulama village with her goats as microfinance activities

In 2022; the project still works in Bukirilo, Bugarama and Muganza Wards, covering 10 villages of Bukirilo, Nyabihanga, Murulama, Mumuhamba, Bugarama, Rwinyana, Mumilamila, Muganza, Mukubu and Mukalinzi. The thematic focus area was on; sustainable livelihood, Climate change, Gender justice, Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights. In 2021 the project was financed by the by Act Church of Sweden and Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.

Economic empowerment and sustainable Livelihood:

To achieve sustainable livelihood and poverty reduction; the project still continue to empower the community in Micro finance and income generating activities. This is achieved through mobilization and building the capacity of community in community based microfinance schemes literally and widely known VICOBA.



Photo: Beatrice Sentana, pig farmer at Muganza village



Photo: Winifrida Paschal engaged in goat keeping at Mumuhamba village.

Based on the project monitoring data and testimonial provided by the right holder shows that; the livelihood of the people engaged in microfinance continues to improve. These can be seen in terms of socio-economic benefits accrued through microfinance. Based on our monitoring and evaluation, shows that; the number of members that started new enterprises was, 496 and members that scaled up their businesses was, 467 (30%). Moreover; members have increased assets for their families. For instance in 2022; 91(6%) members have bought cow, 741(48%) have purchased small animals (goats, sheep and pigs), 36 (2%) bought motorcycles, 62 (45) bought bicycles, 294 (19%) bought new plots of land/farm and 204 (13%) have constructed new houses.

Microfinance members; have also benefited from the social funds that meant to support each other in education and medicare expenses. In this year; 599 (39%) members benefited from the social funds for paying school fees and medicare expenses for their children and families.

Gender justice and equality

To enhance gender justice and equality, TCRS has been involved in conducting campaigns and capacity building to the MTAKUWWA committees, religious and Village leaders. TCRS has also engaged the microfinance groups in gender equality advocacy. In the CMGs both women and men are treated with equity and dignity. In 2022; TCRS managed to provide various trainings on gender justice and equality to both right holders and duty bearers.

The 16 days of activism was commemorated by organizing events to raise awareness on GBV. These events were jointly organized by the Ngara District council and CSOs available

In 2022; the project managed to mobilize 9 more groups, that has led to an increment of CMGs from 53 (2021) to 62 (2022). These Groups have a total number Of 1,550 people (756 (49%) women and 754 (51%) men). The total capital generated through VICOPA had also increased from TZS 335,362,250/= (2021) to TZS 473,068,200/= (2022).



Photo: Mr Shukuru Ngege from Mkubu village accrued benefits gained by the community members through microfinance activities.



Photo: District stakeholders during 16 days of activism at Bugarama village



Photo: TCRS continue to build the capacity of MTAKUWWA committees at Mkubu village.

in the district. Awareness campaigns were conducted at Murukulazo, Kanazi, Bugarama and Rwinyana villages; involving communities, MTAKUWWA and the Ward Tribunal committees. The CSOs involved were; TCRS, Community Development Initiative Support Organization (CODISO), Mama's Hope for Legal Assistance (MHOLA), Kagera Peoples Centered Development Foundation (KAPESEDEFO), Tumaini Orphan Support Organization (TOSO) and Marafiki wa Afrika Tanzania (MAT).

The presence of MTAKUWWA committees, empowered village councils and communities on gender justice and equality; have increased community awareness on gender justice and equality. Based on the study conducted by the project in December 2022; shows that; the number of GBV cases reported to the MTAKUWWA committee was 87. These cases involved 33 (38%) physical assault, 30 (34%) family abandonment, 2 (2%) denial to sex, 13 (15%) abuse of property 2 (2%) abusive languages and 4 (5%) rape. Other include; 3 (4%) denial access for schooling. Despite of these achievements, due to stigmatization and fear of confidentiality some people still do not feel comfortable to report GBV abuses. This gives an alert that; more awareness campaigns are needed to both right holders as well as duty bearers.

Moreover; the status of women's and men's participation after training, in economic and social activities, has improved too. For instance, in 2022; women and men participation in microfinance activities was 49% and 51% respectively. Based on the survey piloted in 20 microfinance groups show that; physical assaults, masculinity and family abandonment were the main challenges in realizing gender equality in the project area.

Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights:

The project also continues to facilitate training on SRHR. The main purpose was to impart Sexual Reproductive Health education and ensure that the rights of young girls and boys are upheld for their growth and development. In 2022; the project managed to train 941 (F/M: 600/341) on SRHR. These trainings were conducted by the District Council health practitioners and TCRS

area facilitators. The main topics covered were; safe menstrual hygiene (period with dignity), contraceptives, child rights, Sexual Transmitted Infections and SRHR health care services. TCRS also supported 6 Schools with 31 boxes of sanitary pads.

Based on the study conducted by TCRS has discovered that; SRHR education has increased attendance especially for girls during the menstrual period. Furthermore; girls do no longer fear to report their menstrual status to the authorities. SRHR education has also increased understanding to the adolescences, on the effect of early marriages and menstrual hygiene management. It has reduced early pregnancies and STIs too. This is based on the interviews carried out to the teacher and students in 13 piloted primary and 3 secondary schools. The study had also revealed that; no case on early pregnancy was reported in 2022.

Moreover the study has shown that; some children were subjected to abuses from the communities and their parents. For instance in the 2022, 12 girls left schools to look for work in the cities and towns. The authorities have managed to rescue only 5 girls and brought back to school. Other child abuses, involved 3 boys who were instructed by their parents not to perform well in their final standard seven examination, so that they cannot incur secondary education expenses. The boys reported to the authorities. Finally, they were able to sit for the national examination and performed well. Currently they have started secondary school education.

Despite of the education on SRHR education that has been facilitated by TCRS, still there are some challenges in achieving SRHR in schools. These include; lack or shortage protective gears like condoms especially for students in secondary, harmful customs and traditions (girls denial from schooling), some parents kept secret /refusal to report on GBV especially those involved relatives, masculinities, shortage of sanitary pads and parents feels ashamed to talk to their children about sexual reproductive health.



Photo: TCRS Facilitated SRHR training to the adolescence in Primary and Secondary Schools



Photo: TCRS supported girls with sanitary pads at Kigarama primary school, Murulama village

Additionally, most of the schools have no access to water and changing rooms to keep girls clean during the menstrual period too. Only one school has changing rooms for girls. Lack of hostel for girls in Secondary Schools, were also noted as challenge in achieving SRHR especially for girls. The girls renting houses in the public areas; are most vulnerable and victims of sexual or physical violence. According to the, teachers construction of hostels or dormitories for girls who are in secondary school would be most effective strategy to combat teen pregnancy and early marriage. They suggested that; SRHR training should be provided to the teachers and parents too. This will help them to disseminate and deliver SRHR knowledge precisely in and off schools.

Climate Change Adaptation and mitigation:



Photo: Mwanga group from Mumuhamba village attending their woodlot planted in 2021 season

During this year; TCRS continued to empower women and men in climate change measures. The project have engaged and supported communities in tree planting and climate resilience. The number of trees planted in 2022 was, 350,709. Communities' participation in climate change, have improved. This can be demonstrated by their engagement in tree planting activities. Since TCRS started to work in the current villages we have noted and increment of the number of trees that have been raised year by year. For instance; the number of trees planted since 2018 to 2022 was as follows; 2018 (71,653), 2019 (86,476), 2020 (111,085), 2021 (230,653) and 2022 (350,709).



Photos: Left, Beletha Benedict member of Twitezembe group, Mukubu village, engaged in cassava cultivation as an adaptive measure to climate change. Right, Mr. Mathias Joseph and his wife in their woodlot at Rwinyana village, established with support from TCRS in 2018.

To cope with the climate change, the project has been promoting cultivation of drought resistant crop too. In Ngara District; cassava crop has been identified as an ideal resilient crop to climate change. Based on the survey the project did in December, 8,701 (75%) families out of 11,658 households have cultivated at least 2 acre of cassava. Traditionally, communities in Ngara used to grow maize as food crop. Due to the effect of climate change, maize does not perform well as it was in the past, which influenced the communities to opt for cassava production.



GOVERNANCE & STAFF

Board of Trustees

Chairperson Bishop Renard Mtenji - Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania (ELCT)

MEMBERS

Engineer Robert Kitundu – ELCT

Rev. Canon Moses Matonya – Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT)

Ms Clotilda Ndezi – CCT

Advocate Victoria Mandari - ELCT

Dr. Rogate Mshana - ELCT

Dr. Shangweli Emmanuel - Director (Up to September) ((Ex- Officio)

Ms Irene Mpangile – Acting Director (From September) (Ex- Officio)

STAFF

A total of 66 employees worked with TCRS program in 2022 as listed below:

On Contract Staff

Head office 13

Ngara Project 9

Kibondo 15

Kishapu 9

Morogoro 10

Kilwa 10

Seconded staff from Government 6

Volunteer animators 254

Other volunteers- 0

Head Office Staff

Dr. Shangweli Emmanuel:	Director (Up to September)
Ms. Irene Mpangile:	Acting Director (From September)
Ms. Irene Mpangile:	Program officer (From March)
Ms. Suzy Ukio:	Finance & Procurement Manager
Ms. Kellen Machibya:	Program Manager

Ad. Calvin Lyimo:	Legal & Admin Officer (Up to April)
Ad. Calvin Lyimo:	Legal & Compliance Officer (From April)
Ms. Purity Ntinyari:	Finance & Procurement Officer
Ms. Lukundo Zawadi:	Fundraising Officer (Up to April)
Ms. Lukundo Zawadi:	Human Resources & Operations Manager (From April)
Mr. Allen G. Selanyika:	Project Accountant
Mr. Odilo Aloyce:	Logistics Officer
Mr. Enock Kakwi:	Internal Auditor (From May)
Ms. Irene Mushi:	Communication Officer (From September)

PROJECTS

Ngara CEP:

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

Kibondo Field Project:

Mr. Albert Temu: Project Leader
Mr. Emmanuel Busanya WASH Engineer
Mr. Kennedy Lwiza: Finance Officer
Mr. Festo Daniel Field Officer

Kishapu CEP:

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

Kilwa CEP:

Mr. Zawadi Singo Kalist: Project Leader
Mr. Enock Kakwi Field Officer (Up to April)
Mr. Silas Mzava (From May)

Morogoro CEP:

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

FINANCE REPORT

TCRS is committed to transparency and Accountability. Independent, professional accounting firm annually audits our financial statements. The 2022 consolidated financial reports were audited by independent auditors Deloitte and Touch Tanzania, in accordance with International Standards of Auditing (ISAs).

The accounts approved by the Board of Trustees and were issued on 30 May 2023.



INCOME
\$ 1.320 MILLION

EXPENDITURES
\$1.679 MILLION

ASSETS
\$ 4.283 MILLION

Through its Technical Pronouncement No. 3 of 2020, NBAA mandated NGO and Societies to use IPSAS accrual basis in preparation of their general-purpose financial statements effectively from reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2021 encouraging earlier application.

The Trustee's financial statements for the year ended 30 December 2022 are its first financial statements prepared under accounting policies that comply with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and applied certain transitional exemption in IPSAS 3

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 USD
Revenue		
Revenue from non-exchange transactions		
Grants from donors	6	1,139,512
Revenue from exchange transactions		
Rent income	7	162,459
Other income	8	18,639
		1,320,610
Expenditure		
Project/Program me cost		680,723
Personnel costs		483,287
Office costs		44,051
Travel and transportation costs		25,719
Motor vehicle operations		16,248
Organization development		50,291
Monitoring and evaluation		43,287
Administration costs		112,092
Depreciation		224,190
		1,679,888
Deficit for the year before taxation		(359,278)
Taxation		-
Deficit for the year		(359,278)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	31 December 2022	1 January 2022
		USD	USD
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and bank balances	9	179,697	441,203
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	10	3,377	-
Receivable from exchange transactions	11	8,801	-
Staff advances		715	-
		192,590	446,405
Non-Current Assets			
Property and equipment	12	4,090,898	4,295,393
TOTAL ASSETS		4,283,488	4,741,798
LIABILITIES AND RESERVES			
Current Liabilities			
Deferred grant income	13	16,739	126,147
Trade payable	14	49,622	55,915
Other payables	15	19,713	19,390
Accrued expenses	16	46,707	34,909
Provisions	17	26,955	10,950
Total Current Liabilities		159,736	247,311
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provision	17	54,822	66,279
Total Liabilities		214,558	313,590
Reserves			
Accumulated Surplus		4,068,341	4,326,329
Vehicle replacement reserve	18a	-	56,512
General Reserve	18b	589	589
Revaluation reserve	18c	-	44,778
Total Reserves		4,068,930	4,428,208
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVES		4,283,488	4,741,798

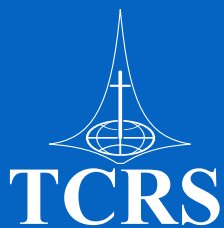
(Source: 2022 Financial Statements)

The main sources of income received for year 2022 were from Church Related organization (NCA, FELM, ACT CoS, and ELCA), United Nation agency (UN HABITAT), Trustees, Foundation and local NGO (FCS and WiLDAF) and Local income generated from Rent and other income. TCRS total Income for the year was USD 1.320 million. The income went down by 18% compared to US\$ 1.607million in the previous year.

Expenditure spent for year 2022 was for implementation TCRS programme work and head office administration. Total Expenditure for the year was USD 1.679 million, which is a decrease of 3% compared to USD 1.727 million spent in 2021.

The decrease of income and expenditure was mainly due to presence of ended projects for Covid 19, Community empowerment and decrease of rental income while other projects for Climatic Resilience started during the year.





Tanganyika Christian Refugees Service (TCRS)
Plot 436 Mwai Kibaki Road- Mikocheni
P.O.Box 3955, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Tel: +255 22 2700579/80
Email: mail@tcrs.or.tz
Website: www.tcrs.or.tz