

Global Service Corps- Tanzania

2011 ANNUAL REPORT



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Introductory Statement

This Annual Report for the Financial Year 2011 reports the implementation of the Global Service Corps Tanzania (GSC-TZ) program Letter of Agreement with the Tanzania Government Phase I for the year past. It informs our partners at the local and international levels of GSC-TZ's work toward ending the spread of HIV/AIDS and promoting sustainable agriculture and food security among resource poor families. It highlights GSC-TZ program successes, challenges, and problems faced during the year as well as lessons learned in reaching our vision, mission, and goals. We have been encouraged by committed partners at all levels of the program including beneficiary community groups, volunteer participants, cooperating training institutions, funders, the government, and GSC-TZ staff.

Profile and history of Global Service Corps

US-based Global Service Corps (GSC), a project of the 501(c)(3) organization Earth Island Institute, is an international service-learning volunteer program. Since its founding in 1992 by Rick Lathrop, GSC has provided service-learning community development programs, initially in Costa Rica, Kenya, and Guatemala, and currently in Thailand, Tanzania and Cambodia. GSC is a project of the Earth Island Institute since 1995.

Since 1993 GSC-Tanzania has recruited, oriented, trained and supervised over 1,460 international volunteers in these countries. They have assisted in capacity-building for communities and individuals in need through this service-learning experience. GSC programs are unique compared to traditional

volunteer education programs in that they provide the volunteers with one week of cultural orientation (including language learning) and technical training in specific skills, followed by on-going training in the field. As a result of this volunteers are equipped to contribute more to the ongoing GSC-TZ community development work. Volunteer participants work with local counterparts to provide technical training to communities in a culturally appropriate way in HIV/AIDS & nutrition (HA) and Sustainable Agriculture (SA). Cultural emersion experiences from staying in homes of local families enable them to maximize their cultural understanding and to subsequently provide a culturally appropriate service.

GSC-TZ Mission Statement

- To empower vulnerable Tanzanians to improve their livelihoods through food security, sustainable agriculture and health education, using local and international resources
- To provide life-changing, cross cultural service-learning experiences for visiting and local program participants, leading to greater international understanding and community support.

GSC-TZ provides SA and HA trainings for villagers, farmers, women's groups, churches, students, trade schools, and secondary schools in response to local organization's requests for training. GSC-TZ's training efforts have reached over 10,000 people per year through funding support of the US Department of Agriculture through Partners for Development (PfD) and the Canadian Foodgrains Bank through the Mennonite Central Committee (MCC), two three-year projects addressing food security in a total of 48 remote Tanzanian villages through introducing a number of innovations intended to promote food security and decrease the impact of HIV/AIDS. Through these two partnerships, expansion of GSC-TZ programs has been made possible and garnered GSC-TZ increased recognition and respect from the local government, communities, local and international NGOs and the public at large.

GSC-TZ is becoming known for its practical approach in fighting HIV/AIDS and food insecurity. They seek sustainable solutions to food insecurity through training farmer and pastoralist groups. Interventions include mobilizing community food security committees, Newcastle Disease control in rural poultry, organic home gardens, farmer-based fruit-tree nurseries, conservation agriculture practices, education in nutrition, food storage and preparation, and water harvesting. The project supports a small marketing initiative by successful groups for their surplus organic produce, administered with the help of a MCC

volunteer. Community training and education through field seminars helps to sustain the benefits for vulnerable groups. GSC-TZ itself mobilizes international and local volunteers and interns to accompany GSC-TZ staff and its partners to train and support the mobilization. The project aims to identify community caregivers for most vulnerable community members.

Local conditions and opportunities for GSC-TZ

Over the past three years, according to USAID's Family Early Warning System, recurring drought has caused severe food insecurity particularly in drier pastoralist areas of Meru, Arusha, Monduli and Longido Districts. Farmers have not harvested for four years in some areas. Livestock losses from drought, diseases such as East Coast Fever (ECF) and Newcastle Disease have produced annual livestock and poultry losses in excess of 50%. Rainfall patterns have become more concentrated within fewer months, forcing community members to try earlier maturing crops and strategies to harvest water at home and in fields. Conventional extension promoting high external input farming practices has not availed nutritious produce throughout the year, and communities have become highly dependent upon food distributions. Pastoralists, mostly illiterate, seek barriers against predators of livestock, and disease prevention among their livestock.

In these districts, over 40% of the children are malnourished, infant mortality is high, comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention is low, and there are a large number of orphans and vulnerable children who are dependent on the already economically stretched extended family. Population growth and land pressure force families to cultivate marginal, erosive lands, with resultant environmental degradation and unsustainable food production, a high percentage of which is lost before consumption. Few farmers in the region have access to higher education or access to formal credit resulting in a majority of the rural population living a subsistence only lifestyle.

Opportunities abound to increase the availability and consumption of locally appropriate food through regenerative home gardening, conservation field practices to increase yields in dry years and maintain or improve soil fertility and water retention. Simple and appropriate technologies can be taught to harvest or retain rain water for home use as well as to produce fresh home garden vegetables and fruits, or to gather and solar dry produce from the wild, or to reduce losses of livestock, poultry and field produce. Community care committees can sustain project initiatives and support nutritious food production and storage for households. Community volunteers can promote

production and storage of nutritious vegetables, fruits and poultry which can feature more in local diets on and off season, and increase household incomes.

These interventions can help buffer the effects of drought and reduce drudgery especially for women.

The HIV/AIDS crisis in the region has increased vulnerability to poverty. Diminished human labor needed to generate family income from agriculture has left fields fallow and livestock neglected or sold. Extended families are over-stretched to bear the burden of orphans and care-giving. Rural communities in these regions lack adequate health services to address the spread of HIV/AIDS and information relating to prevention, care of those infected. Testing and counseling are often lacking, resulting in perpetuating negative behaviors which have decreased the life expectancy in Tanzania to rank 18th lowest in the world at 52 years.




Knowledge of comprehensive information on transmission and prevention is low. Youth are especially vulnerable to HIV and each year, 60% of new infections in Tanzania occur in 15-24 year olds. Their general awareness is higher but adopting prevention methods is quite low due to lack of life skills needed to make healthy decisions and resist peer pressure. GSC-TZ is embracing the opportunity to provide much needed education in HIV/AIDS and health (including nutrition). In order to reach those less likely to receive education through a formal setting, GSC-TZ is able to train rural community groups in comprehensive HIV knowledge and nutrition and rural health assistants or motivators to promote these interventions. In formal settings, GSC-TZ programs can focus on youth HIV/AIDS prevention education and life skills training. Annual Day Camps conducted in Arusha area schools offer the opportunity to reach thousands of students through systematic follow up of student run health clubs. In both secondary schools and now expanding work on HIV training in rural primary schools, appropriate messages can reduce the onset of sexual activity among upper primary school students of whom 80% will not go on to secondary school .








This report describes how GSC-TZ's nutrition, health and sustainable agriculture programs are taking up these opportunities and having a direct impact on the challenges highlighted above.







2011 Activities







Service-learning: In addition to receiving 48 international volunteers to promote the projects in 2011, 24 Tanzanian college interns and volunteers also joined with GSC-TZ to implement these community development projects. The 72 volunteers were provided life-changing, cross cultural service-learning experiences while benefiting rural Tanzanian communities, leading to greater intercultural understanding and community support. GSC-TZ is committed to providing more Tanzanian college/university students and volunteers with opportunities to gain skills and experience in community development in the future.



Program growth in GSC-TZ's service-learning program and community development work in food security/sustainable agriculture, HIV/AIDS and nutrition, and international health is shown in the text boxes on the following pages. The exact interventions introduced in each community depend upon their appropriateness and the receptivity of communities.







| | Training description | Goals/Achievements | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--------------|----------|--------|-----|-------|-----|------|-----|-----|----------|-------|-----|-------|-------|--|
|    | <p>Gardens for rural families in drought-prone areas:</p> <p>Gardens provide sustainable nutritive sources of food for low-income families, especially those affected by HIV/AIDS. Access to proper nutrition including green vegetables can be enhanced through simple sack gardens, for people with limited land or water or for people with limited physical strength to take care of larger gardens. Gardens alleviate problems many people have in obtaining nutritious Vitamin A—rich foods. This program includes training in sack gardens, deep-dug beds, or keyhole gardens. Training includes seeds and materials for gardens, training to families in composting, nursery beds, and simple gardening techniques, training in alternative 'integrated' pest control minimizing use of chemicals and companion planting, indigenous vegetables, valuable herbs, and simple irrigation techniques.</p> | <p>Goal: >4,000 households from 48 community groups taught intensive organic gardening techniques; at least 20 participants per village graduating in gardening production</p> <p>Achieved:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Participants</th><th># Female</th><th># Male</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PFD</td><td>1,259</td><td>482</td></tr> <tr> <td>CFGB</td><td>663</td><td>452</td></tr> <tr> <td>SUBTOTAL</td><td>1,922</td><td>934</td></tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td><td>2,856</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2,856 participants were trained for 5 days each in 48 villages.</p> | Participants | # Female | # Male | PFD | 1,259 | 482 | CFGB | 663 | 452 | SUBTOTAL | 1,922 | 934 | TOTAL | 2,856 | |
| Participants | # Female | # Male | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PFD | 1,259 | 482 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CFGB | 663 | 452 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SUBTOTAL | 1,922 | 934 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 2,856 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



| | Training description | Goals/Achievements | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--------------|----------|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|----------|-------|-----|-------|-------|--|
|   | <p>Improved fruit and vegetable drying to reduce 50% losses: Food Drying Trainings help rural communities to know how to dry excess fruits and green garden products for later use in the dry season, or for sale to augment incomes. Typical on-farm losses from field to mouth exceed 50% due to the lack of food preservation knowledge. On-farm losses contribute to common vitamin A deficiencies of mothers' and children, especially during the dry season. Alternatives include low-cost drying structures, education about appropriate drying methods, and how to reconstitute dried foods.</p> | <p>Goal: >20 participants per village trained in post-production use Achieved:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Participants</th><th># Female</th><th># Male</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PFD</td><td>653</td><td>256</td></tr> <tr> <td>CFGB</td><td>524</td><td>245</td></tr> <tr> <td>SUBTOTAL</td><td>1,177</td><td>501</td></tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td><td>1,678</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>1,678 participants were trained for 5 days each in 48 villages; 1,040 food driers assembled and distributed to households.</p> | Participants | # Female | # Male | PFD | 653 | 256 | CFGB | 524 | 245 | SUBTOTAL | 1,177 | 501 | TOTAL | 1,678 | |
| Participants | # Female | # Male | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PFD | 653 | 256 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CFGB | 524 | 245 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SUBTOTAL | 1,177 | 501 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 1,678 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|   | <p>Community health workers training:</p> <p>GSC-TZ has begun to train Community health workers to provide support to encourage groups to plant gardens and to dry foods for use during the dry season, promote community trainings on nutrition and HIV/AIDS, promote better nutrition at household level especially among vulnerable populations such as orphans, pregnant and nursing mothers, under-5s, and HIV+ persons.</p> | <p>Goal: 240 rural care-givers with diverse skills caring for others Achieved:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Participants</th><th># Female</th><th># Male</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PFD</td><td>127</td><td>90</td></tr> <tr> <td>CFGB</td><td>39</td><td>36</td></tr> <tr> <td>SUBTOTAL</td><td>166</td><td>126</td></tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td><td>292</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>292 participants were trained for 5 days each in 37 villages</p> | Participants | # Female | # Male | PFD | 127 | 90 | CFGB | 39 | 36 | SUBTOTAL | 166 | 126 | TOTAL | 292 | |
| Participants | # Female | # Male | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PFD | 127 | 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CFGB | 39 | 36 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SUBTOTAL | 166 | 126 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 292 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|    | <p>Hafirs - Rainwater collection tanks for home garden irrigation:</p> <p>A hafir creates a home water source to reduce women and children drudgery of hauling water long distances. This 7 - 12 m³ trench lined and covered with plastic enables water to be harvested from field run-off or the roofs of houses for household uses, especially gardens. Covering the hafirs decreases evaporation. They are surrounded by living fences to keep animals and small children out. The hafir can hold 10,000+ liters of water and costs 1/50th of conventional options! During the rains, they collect and store water for various uses during the dry season, such as watering home gardens. This program supports subsidizing costs of hafirs for families, training of farmers to promote ways for families to purify the water for kitchen use, helping neighbors to build their own hafirs and training to minimize water needs.</p> | <p>Goal: Rural homesteads with closer water sources; 10 HH have improved access per village in villages with little to none Achieved:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Participants</th><th># Female</th><th># Male</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PFD</td><td>112</td><td>89</td></tr> <tr> <td>CFGB</td><td>127</td><td>175</td></tr> <tr> <td>SUBTOTAL</td><td>239</td><td>264</td></tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td><td>503</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>503 participants were trained for 5 days each in 48 villages; 283 hafirs were built to date. This program awaited plastic dam liner from China; it arrived in the last half of the year.</p> | Participants | # Female | # Male | PFD | 112 | 89 | CFGB | 127 | 175 | SUBTOTAL | 239 | 264 | TOTAL | 503 | |
| Participants | # Female | # Male | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PFD | 112 | 89 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CFGB | 127 | 175 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SUBTOTAL | 239 | 264 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 503 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | Training description | Goals/Achievements | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--------------|----------|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-------|-----|--|
|    | <p>Chicken vaccination project and rural poultry husbandry improvement:</p> <p>Newcastle Disease kills 70% of the chicken population in Tanzania. It is controlled by vaccinating chickens. Chickens are the livestock of the poor, and improved survivability has a major impact on the lives and well-being of a large portion of the population. Vaccinations allow chickens to live longer thereby producing more eggs and growing to a larger size for consumption. This provides families with increased nutrition and sources of income which is the goal of this project. The project trains and mobilizes community vaccinators who generate an income from vaccinating chickens against this disease. Support includes training of Community Vaccinators to vaccinate chickens village-wide, bicycles for community vaccinators, training workshops on nutrition, health, and reduced predation by improved housing, and initial support to accompany campaigns to vaccinate chickens in entire villages.</p> | <p>Goal: Decrease in disease related poultry deaths by 50% in each village; 70% coverage per village; 240 community vaccinators trained, equipped, 3x yearly campaigns established in each community</p> <p>Achieved:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Participants</th><th># Female</th><th># Male</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PFD</td><td>59</td><td>73</td></tr> <tr> <td>CFGB</td><td>29</td><td>56</td></tr> <tr> <td>SUBTOTAL</td><td>88</td><td>129</td></tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td><td>217</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>217 participants were trained for 5 days each in 48 villages; 211 Community vaccinators were trained for 10 days each in 45 villages; 386,537 poultry were vaccinated in repeat visits to 8,457+ households.</p> | Participants | # Female | # Male | PFD | 59 | 73 | CFGB | 29 | 56 | SUBTOTAL | 88 | 129 | TOTAL | 217 | |
| Participants | # Female | # Male | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PFD | 59 | 73 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CFGB | 29 | 56 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SUBTOTAL | 88 | 129 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 217 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|    | <p>Improved storage in rural homesteads to reduce 40%+ losses from improper storage:</p> <p>Grain storage training helps rural communities to improve their traditional grain storage and to reduce the current average losses exceeding 40% from field to mouth. Training includes how to modify traditional stores, reduce mold through improved selection and drying techniques prior to storage, implement the use of biodegradable pest management, such as ashes and Neem tree leaves, and how to reduce access to the grain by rats. Neighbors help each other to build their own stores. Improved grain stores will be demonstrated at each sub-village. This program provides training on causes of grain losses and prevention, improving and sharing indigenous knowledge, prototype grain “stores” for improved storage, and training of village technicians to help neighbors build their own stores.</p> | <p>Goal: <20% losses of grains & pulses; >20 participants trained in improved grain storage per village</p> <p>Achieved:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Participants</th><th># Female</th><th># Male</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PFD</td><td>142</td><td>177</td></tr> <tr> <td>CFGB</td><td>92</td><td>123</td></tr> <tr> <td>SUBTOTAL</td><td>234</td><td>290</td></tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td><td>524</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>524 participants were trained for 5 days each in 36 villages; 120 grain stores were constructed at as many homesteads.</p> | Participants | # Female | # Male | PFD | 142 | 177 | CFGB | 92 | 123 | SUBTOTAL | 234 | 290 | TOTAL | 524 | |
| Participants | # Female | # Male | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PFD | 142 | 177 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CFGB | 92 | 123 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SUBTOTAL | 234 | 290 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 524 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | Training description | Goals/Achievements | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--------------|----------|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-------|-----|--|
|    | <p>Promoting village food security committees: A sustainable village-based institution is promoted whereby vulnerable community members in the targeted 24 villages will have more secure quality food for improved health, and their social networks will have been reinforced. Community volunteerism is promoted by participation of village leaders from different sectors, village government, faith-based institutions, and those who respond most enthusiastically to learn innovations: Community vaccinators, Sustainable Agriculture Motivators and Community Health Motivators. A committee which comprises these people is mobilized to oversee the intended roles of each, and to help to solve issues which constrain a good performance. Overall it is hoped that there will be a local initiative to promote sharing and caring among vulnerable members of the community.</p> | <p>Goal: 24 Community Food Security Committees mobilized 48 Extension staff also trained in organic farming techniques and equipped for follow-up</p> <p>Achieved: 48 communities and 48 extension staff mobilized for food security initiatives. Community leadership still emerging for committees; 26 committees formed.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|    | <p>Farmer Field Schools to promote action-research in conservation agriculture: Farmer Field Schools cause farmers to meet regularly over a planting season, giving them an opportunity to exchange knowledge and experiences. In the CFGB – funded project the FFS does field research in adopting Conservation Agriculture, under the supervision of government extension staff with support of Global Service Corps- Tanzania. Use of ox-drawn implements such as rippers, sub-soilers, planters, and Zambian wipes for herbicides are tested, as well as different types of intercropping with legumes, cover crops, and different types of grain seeds. Field days are organized near the end of each ‘FFS’ whereby practices are evaluated, and celebration of achievements and learning take place, replete with songs, a role plays, and speeches. The program promotes conservation tillage through Farmer Field Schools, and supports government extension workers to guide the FFS action-research.</p> | <p>Goal: >20 participants trained in conservation agriculture in 4 pilot villages</p> <p>Achieved:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Participants</th><th># Female</th><th># Male</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PFD</td><td>n/a</td><td>n/a</td></tr> <tr> <td>CFGB</td><td>588</td><td>646</td></tr> <tr> <td>SUBTOTAL</td><td>234</td><td>290</td></tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td><td>524</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>524 members participated in 10 FFS for 2 planting seasons in 6 villages; some met weekly, some bi-monthly. In total those persons attending times the number of days in attendance equaled 25,674 person-days of training.</p> | Participants | # Female | # Male | PFD | n/a | n/a | CFGB | 588 | 646 | SUBTOTAL | 234 | 290 | TOTAL | 524 | |
| Participants | # Female | # Male | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PFD | n/a | n/a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CFGB | 588 | 646 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SUBTOTAL | 234 | 290 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 524 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | Training description | Goals/Achievements | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--------------|----------|--------|-----|------|------|------|------------|------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|--|
|  | <p>Nutrition and Health Education for Community Groups, Secondary and Primary School Youth</p> <p>Nutrition, HIV/AIDS and health education provide for participants to be equipped with the skills and knowledge necessary to promote good health, and prevent HIV/AIDS. Knowledge of nutrition, and life skills such as communication, relationships, decision-making, and goal setting help translate knowledge into behavior change. Students are trained to be peer educators so they can continue to educate their fellow students. GSC staff provides support and follow up to ensure the success of health clubs. It involves nutrition & health training for rural groups, Peer educator training for student leaders and teachers in primary and secondary schools, follow-up of health club activities in schools including voluntary counseling and testing and Peer education support activities such as talent competitions.</p> | <p>Goal: 48 rural groups have raised nutritional and HIV awareness and members tested for HIV status >4,000 household members increased awareness; >20 participants trained in nutrition per village</p> <p>Achieved:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Participants</th><th># Female</th><th># Male</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PFD</td><td>1313</td><td>1103</td></tr> <tr> <td>CFGB</td><td>1,701</td><td>1,589</td></tr> <tr> <td>SUBTOTAL</td><td>3,014</td><td>2,692</td></tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td><td>5,706</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>5,706 participants were trained for 5 days each in 46 villages.</p> | Participants | # Female | # Male | PFD | 1313 | 1103 | CFGB | 1,701 | 1,589 | SUBTOTAL | 3,014 | 2,692 | TOTAL | 5,706 | |
| Participants | # Female | # Male | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PFD | 1313 | 1103 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CFGB | 1,701 | 1,589 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SUBTOTAL | 3,014 | 2,692 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 5,706 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | <p>Cattle immunization project against East Coast Fever:</p> <p>Immunizing cattle against East Coast Fever will help to combat this tick-borne disease which kills 40% of pastoralists' annual calf crop in Tanzania. The goal of this project is to ultimately increase the nutrition and income of the Maasai by protecting their assets and livelihoods which depend upon cattle, sheep and goats. GSC-TZ promotes Maasai communities to immunize their animals by linking them to private veterinarians; over 40 calves must be done at the same locale and time to make it cost-effective, and this means meetings to coordinate and assurance from both stakeholders that a minimum number of calves will be brought together, and that the treatment is sold at cost. This program includes Video showing in pastoralist communities, community training workshop on the importance of immunizing against East Coast Fever, linking veterinarian service providers and coordinating the first Immunizations of local herds with cost-recovery.</p> | <p>Goal: 20% of cattle owners attending ECF video screening & trainings; 6 campaigns conducted</p> <p>Achieved:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Participants</th><th># Female</th><th># Male</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PFD</td><td>n/a</td><td>n/a</td></tr> <tr> <td>CFGB</td><td><u>244</u></td><td><u>828</u></td></tr> <tr> <td>SUBTOTAL</td><td>244</td><td>828</td></tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td><td>1,072</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>1,072 participants were trained for 2 days in 18 villages; 16 campaigns were conducted; 787 calves immunized; program utilized a multi-lingual version of DVD, and subsidized the immunization of first 50 calves per village.</p> | Participants | # Female | # Male | PFD | n/a | n/a | CFGB | <u>244</u> | <u>828</u> | SUBTOTAL | 244 | 828 | TOTAL | 1,072 | |
| Participants | # Female | # Male | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PFD | n/a | n/a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CFGB | <u>244</u> | <u>828</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SUBTOTAL | 244 | 828 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 1,072 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | Training description | Goals/Achievements | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--------------|----------|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|----|----|----------|----|----|--------------|------------|--|
|    | <p>Fruit tree nursery promotion in communities:</p> <p>GSC-TZ is promoting the establishment of fruit tree nurseries at each sub-village through the training of Sustainable Agriculture Motivators who will have their own nurseries and encourage other villagers to plant trees. A manual has been produced, translated and expanded from a World Neighbors publication, which guides farmers in nursery establishment, different types of fruit trees, grafting, pruning, and other fruit tree management. The project also provides working gear, seeds, equipment & supplies.</p> | <p>Goal: >20 participants trained in fruit trees per village</p> <p>Achieved:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Participants</th><th># Female</th><th># Male</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PFD</td><td>n/a</td><td>n/a</td></tr> <tr> <td>CFGB</td><td>64</td><td>37</td></tr> <tr> <td>SUBTOTAL</td><td>64</td><td>37</td></tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td><td>101</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>101 participants were trained in villages, plus 152 Sustainable Agriculture Motivators, for 5 days each in 24 villages</p> <p>Achieved: Training syllabus prepared; nurseries started; 268 trees of 5 types distributed from office nursery and tree nursery training given during Sustainable Agriculture Motivator trainings.</p> | Participants | # Female | # Male | PFD | n/a | n/a | CFGB | 64 | 37 | SUBTOTAL | 64 | 37 | TOTAL | 101 | |
| Participants | # Female | # Male | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PFD | n/a | n/a | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CFGB | 64 | 37 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SUBTOTAL | 64 | 37 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 101 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|    | <p>Demonstration plots</p> <p>Demonstration plots have been established at LITI Tengeru, at the GSC-TZ Office and at the Tanzania Agricultural Society Fair. These avail training demonstration sites and practical learning experiences for Sustainable Agriculture Motivators, interns from local colleges and universities, farmers and international volunteers, all who assist or participate in the rural training programs. Demonstration centres are also set up at each Sustainable Agriculture Motivator's homestead in each sub-village, thereby to showcase in the village the aspects of bio-intensive gardening, permaculture, and other project interventions so that rural farm families can more easily access site-appropriate technologies and training. Demonstration plots, especially the site at the Tanzania Agricultural Society Fair, also create awareness of the wider public of food security issues and household-level solutions, and provide a place where trainings can be organized.</p> | <p>Goal: Demo plots & training facilities established; 240 sustainable agriculture motivators with skills equipped to train others</p> <p>Achieved: Demo plots well established at all 3 locations and utilized for Farming God's Way; other NGO staff trainings occurred, training demonstrations for thousands at the TASO Fair, co-hosting an international ECHO Symposium. Training was completed for 152 Sustainable Agriculture Motivators and follow-up of SAMs was done as village demo farms were supported to be developed in subvillages.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | Training description | Goals/Achievements | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--------------|----------|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|--------------|------------|--|
|   | <p>Conservation Agriculture – Minimum Tillage - Farming God's Way – Foundation Farming: GSC-TZ promotes training of farmer groups in establishing 'Well Watered Gardens' which are a conservation agriculture method not requiring draft power or tractors, but enable organic agriculture principles to be scaled up to field level. A 6m by 6m demonstration garden is established for the training of farmers in their own communities to demonstrate the techniques in village farms. Training includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Seeds and materials for gardens -Training to families in composting, nursery beds, and simple gardening techniques -Training in alternative 'integrated' pest control minimizing use of chemicals -Proper measuring of the planting holes to be used repeatedly each season, use of compost and ash, use of open-pollinated seeds, crop rotation, simple irrigation techniques and other principles. -Developing gardens for vulnerable homesteads | <p>Goal: 48 community groups taught intensive organic gardening; >20 participants per community trained</p> <p>Achieved:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Participants</th><th># Female</th><th># Male</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PFD</td><td>153</td><td>151</td></tr> <tr> <td>CFGB</td><td>232</td><td>168</td></tr> <tr> <td>SUBTOTAL</td><td>234</td><td>290</td></tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td><td>524</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>524 participants trained for 5 days each in 24 villages plus 152 Sustainable Agriculture Motivators trained in 28 villages.</p> | Participants | # Female | # Male | PFD | 153 | 151 | CFGB | 232 | 168 | SUBTOTAL | 234 | 290 | TOTAL | 524 | |
| Participants | # Female | # Male | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PFD | 153 | 151 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CFGB | 232 | 168 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SUBTOTAL | 234 | 290 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 524 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p align="center">2011 GSC-TZ Program Outputs Summary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Training 48 rural farmer groups and vulnerable populations in bio-intensive agriculture and/or conservation farming (zero-tillage) and home kitchen gardens; 2,856 participants trained in 48 communities ■ Training 211 community poultry vaccinators in each sub-village of project area to vaccinate against Newcastle Disease (386,537 poultry vaccinated to date), to promote improved poultry husbandry to increase productivity, income and nutritional benefits from poultry. ■ Demonstrating and training in construction of 283 inexpensive rainwater collection ground tanks called hafirs to enable gardening in areas where it has not been possible previously; 503 community participants were trained in construction. ■ Promoting East Coast Fever immunization among pastoralists in 18 communities, to reduce the 50% losses experienced by pastoralists; 16 campaigns were conducted and 787 calves were immunized. ■ Training 152 Sustainable Agriculture Motivators to pilot innovations in their respective sub-villages, such as Conservation Agriculture demo plots, ■ Training 524 participants and constructing 120 improved demonstration grain stores in 36 villages and better post-harvest husbandry to reduce losses from pests, mold and vermin ■ Training and demonstrating fruit tree nursery establishment in 24 villages and among 152 SAMs, to encourage permaculture and availability of food from perennial crops | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

- Training 292 Health & Nutrition Motivators in 37 villages to promote HIV/AIDS awareness, support of food security in vulnerable households, and food drying.
- Training of 5,706 participants in HIV/AIDS and improved nutrition.
- Training of 1,678 participants from 48 communities in food drying, and constructing 1,040 food dryers for as many households to use.
- Mobilizing 26 food security committees in communities to sustain all the above efforts, and to focus on vulnerable households to encourage them to benefit from these innovations
- Hosting 48 international volunteers and 24 local Tanzanian volunteers, providing life-changing experiences and opportunities for service-learning and community service.
- Support of 30 health clubs through continuous visits by Peer Educators throughout the year, thereby sustaining peer education in the schools where day camps have been conducted since 2002.
- Conduct Peer Educator Training workshop to train additional students to be peer educators – undertaken mid-year 2011.
- One International health program volunteer partnered with the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania (ELCT) to train hospital staff in computer use and telemedicine.
- Six college students in the Summer Program, and 9 college students in the Fall 2011 Semester Abroad Program participated in the GSC-TZ community development programs and at the same time obtained college credit.

Program Impact:

Impact on food security and awareness of HIV/AIDS in 2011 is significant, as well as on the lives of the volunteers who have participated in doing the training. GSC-TZ food security and HIV/AIDS trainings reached have reached more than 10,000 families; total participants multiplied by the number of days they attended GSC-TZ training events over the duration of the PfD and CFGB-supported projects to date equal 106,513 ‘person-days’ of training. It is hard to estimate the ultimate value of this training on families, nor the spread effect on the societies of which they are a part. Thousands of GSC-TZ booklets and handouts have been produced and disseminated during rural trainings, a popular provision for participants, as well as increasing the public exposure afforded at the *Tanzania* Agricultural Society Organization (TASO) Nane Nane Agricultural Fair in Arusha in August. Several thousand handouts were distributed during the weeklong fair.

How wonderful!

- a testimony by Narivi Mathayo, Oldonyowas village

“Since GSC came around here, things are different. As you can see there are green things in most parts of this garden area. It started by one individual practicing bio-intensive agriculture after receiving training and now it has spread for almost everyone in this area. There is no one who is now thinking of going to the market to buy vegetables, tomatoes, and onions and also no one is consuming the vegetables which are not organically grown. Our children nowadays are healthier because they eat healthy food plus eggs as a result of Newcastle Disease eradication. You know, before that eggs were seen very rarely; but now, we even sell eggs because we get a surplus. This is because we have a lot of healthy chickens in our village and because no Newcastle Disease prevails here. This is because we agreed on doing vaccination against Newcastle Disease, after every four months after the first vaccination. We also have been taught new ways of keeping chickens and controlling other diseases. Also we were provided with some materials for construction of chicken bandas (sheds). So we have enough eggs, and not much disease problem. Now I even plant onions which I have sold wholesale at the Kilombero market in Arusha. I never did this before the GSC training of Bio-Intensive Agriculture.”



An improved poultry shed at the Narivi Mathayo homestead



Showing onions irrigated by hafir water



A training in vanilla cultivation was provided to 12 participants from communities where such cultivation is possible. In the photo, participants learn of how pollination is done manually in order to produce the vanilla bean from the orchid flower.



At the Livestock Training Institute at Tengeru 152 Sustainable Agriculture Motivators were trained in diverse techniques to augment their home food production, to become demonstrators of new technologies at their homesteads and to how to train adults.



GSC-TZ inaugurated its Semester Abroad Program in the summer and fall of 2011 which enables International and Tanzanian college students to get practical and theoretical training in Service Learning, while getting field experience in rural development among local farming and Maasai communities.



“The time I first heard about HIV was on television. I cried and was very scared and thought ‘Oh God, what can I do?’ Now I am very relieved because I know how you get HIV, how to prevent it, about testing, that a person can live with HIV, and so many other things.”

Sofia Salim, Form I, Irkisongo Secondary School

Networking:

In order to have a national impact not requiring GSC-TZ expansion and becoming over-extended, GSC-TZ began to train local NGO partners in 2011.

Staff from nine partner NGOs attended a two-week training, and have shown keenness to follow GSC-TZ's food security approaches. GSC-TZ has also submitted a proposal to some major donors to fund its Seeds of Sustenance Fellowship program. If funded, this will support the training, placement and support of local and visiting fellows with other NGOs and CBOs in Tanzania and the Sub-Saharan Africa Region. These Fellows will assist in building local capacity to integrate nutrition, sustainable agriculture and food security into their own programs, allowing GSC-TZ to expand its own outreach countrywide and beyond. It will also preserve GSC-TZ's philosophy of encouraging and supporting others to be effective where they are. In order to have an international impact not requiring increased funding for GSC-TZ expansion in 2011, GSC-TZ has been a key institution in the planning and hosting of the ECHO Symposium for East Africa, an event scheduled for February 2012. GSC-TZ has become part of a worldwide network of like-minded organizations promoting sustainable agriculture through support to small farmers. GSC-TZ intends to further these aims by increasing and diversifying service delivery capacities and those of local partners.

Acknowledgement and appreciation for finances and other resources:

Many of the successes in 2011 are attributable to funding received from PfD and CFGB which, as mentioned previously, allowed both expansion of program offerings (especially in the area of food security) and expansion into rural areas. Prior to receiving this funding, GSC-TZ was not able to reach remote rural areas with its services; now GSC-TZ has been enabled to go to a wider area of coverage for its activities where needs are more pronounced. The world-wide financial crisis since late 2008 and its aftermath underlined GSC-TZ's vulnerability; the decreased number of volunteers reduced its operating budget, and the need for diversified funding so that it may sustain support services to community groups. While past funding sources were mostly limited to the contributions of the GSC international volunteer participants, since 2009 GSC-TZ has secured local and international donor contributions which now far exceed the contributions of volunteers. This has created more sustainability in the program's developmental activities. GSC-TZ's acquisition of funding has now enabled growth of a full time local technical and management staff of 34 who have improved the quality, effectiveness, accountability and efficiency in its operations. It will be a challenge to sustain this team for the future.



GSC-TZ continued to demonstrate its innovations at the annual TASO Nane Nane Fair, thereby contributing to wider public understanding of food security issues through the GSC-TZ outreach.

By the end of 2011, Partners for Development released to GSC-TZ \$635,219 total for three years. This has covered the costs of project development work in 24 communities described above and over 50% of staff funding for GSC-TZ staff salaries and benefits in 2011. The Canadian Foodgrain Bank has released \$454,771 thus far toward the first and part of the 2nd years funding commitment to date, of the \$1,200,000= approved for 3 years. This has covered over 45% of the costs of GSC-TZ staff during 2011, as well as significant running costs, and expansion of the program. These funds enabled purchase of vehicles, office equipment and furnishings, maintaining the office premises with areas for demonstration gardens and a training venue. These funds along with the \$57,364 provided by GSC-US in 2011 have increased support for project field work and covered many other project costs in which local and international volunteers were engaged. Local fundraising in Tanzania for the program for 2011 equaled \$7,056 which was received from local businesses, friends, board members and from the Arusha Community Church. A full accounting and audit are appended to this report.

Challenges

While we are celebrating the successes, a number of challenges still exist. Some of these challenges are to be met in the plans for 2012:

1. Inadequate entrepreneurship skills among organic farming groups which hinders them from entry into better markets. GSC-TZ addressed this in 2011 by submitting a grant request to enable the establishment of a farmers' market and organic vegetable kiosks in the urban area of Arusha. Funding was not forthcoming, but a pilot marketing initiative is promoted within the CFGB-funded project.
 2. Measuring impact of the project is needed but is very costly. Savannas Forever which did the original baseline surveys has no longer the grant subsidizing the follow-up surveys, so this will be very costly in excess of \$7,000 per village. A plan has been made using PfD and CFGB funding for an evaluation in early 2012 to measure the project impact, outputs and outcomes. This is needed for the Letter of Agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives. An small impact evaluation from the rural poultry vaccination campaigns was done by a Tanzanian masters degree student in one village; however, it did not make adequate use of household data collected by the vaccinators, and thus, its positive conclusions were incomplete in describing impact on households and overall food security. More extensive data still will be collected to determine in test villages a snapshot of numbers of chickens surviving, number of chickens consumed, number sold, and number of deaths, since the vaccinations began. This data will show project impact on households.
- These challenges are opportunities for future improvement in building capacity of GSC, GSC-TZ and its target communities, its partnering groups and other stakeholders in project sustainability and effectiveness.

Plans for Financial Year 2012:

Food security work will continue to be a key feature of GSC-TZ's community outreach in Tanzania in remote village trainings which are funded by external donors in 24 villages funded by CFGB. The work supported by PfD has been completed in its third year in 24 villages and funding has not been secured to continue that work. Potential growth is anticipated through subcontracting through USAID-funded Feed the Future partners, Development Associates International, World Education International, and possibly Africare, although no commitments have been obtained to date. Other NGOs, OIKOS from Italy, Fert from France, World Vision Tanzania have committed to using GSC-TZ trainers to introduce GSC-TZ innovations in their project areas, and interest has been shown by the World Food Programme and Lutheran World Relief, but is yet to be secured.

There is increasing interest in opportunities for colleges; in 2012 a group from Salisbury University will come for the 4th time, and the Spring Semester Abroad Program has a few students. There will be a Summer Program again for 9

weeks, followed by a full 15 week Fall semester program giving college credit to international students, developed with The State University of New York (SUNY) at Albany.

International and local volunteers will continue to be a feature of GSC-TZ work in 2012. Local Tanzanian volunteer interns from local universities will be engaged to accompany international volunteers in support of rural training efforts and work in schools.

GSC-Tanzania Board of Trustees and Advisors

(as of 31st December, 2011)

GSC-TZ celebrates the support of GSC by its six-member trustee board which also benefits from four additional advisory members who guide the development of the organization. Board members represent the NGO sector, the private sector and government ministry representatives. They provide a balance of expertise, men and women with key roles such as financial oversight, legal compliance, agricultural and health program specialists, and ‘door-openers’ to potential local, national and international funding opportunities. They stay aware of what GSC is doing through meeting three times per year. Board members have embraced GSC’s vision, are themselves service-learners, financial contributors, fundraisers, strategic planners and project field visitors. They review and offer advice on plans of work, progress reports, budgets and financial statements, and selection of auditors. They also review the legal compliance with US and local Tanzania labor and tax laws, as well as contractual agreements and arrangements to protect GSC from other vulnerabilities and risks.

| 2011 GSC-Tanzania Board of Trustees & Advisors as at 31 December, 2011 | |
|--|--|
| 1. Rick Lathrop, Director, GSC International, San Francisco, CA, USA President & Trustee | 7. Dr. Florence Ghamunga, Principal (Retired) Community Development Training Institute - Tengeru, TZ - Advisor |
| 2. Walter Maeda, Board Chair, Golden Rose Hotel, Arusha, TZ - Trustee | 8. Jeremia Sembosi, Arusha Regional Agriculture Officer – Advisor |
| 3. Stacy Readal, Board Treasurer, Director, Duma Safaris, Arusha, TZ Trustee | 9. Apaikunda Rasia, Farmer/Homestay Representative – Arusha, TZ - Advisor |
| 4. Charles Bonaventure Shirima, World Vision Tanzania, TZ - Trustee | 10. Ritha James, Youth representative Arusha, TZ - Advisor |
| 5. Dr. Deborah Wafer, M.D., San Francisco, CA, USA - Trustee | 11. Erwin Kinsey, Secretary, GSC-TZ Country Director, Arusha, TZ - ex-officio Trustee |
| 6. Joseph Hafey, Ex-CEO, Public Health International, San Francisco, CA, USA – Trustee | 12. Polikapo Mginah, GSC-TZ Finance & Administrative Manager, Arusha, TZ - ex-officio member |
| 2011 GSC-Tanzania Staff as at 31 December, 2011 | |
| 1. Erwin Kinsey – Country Director | 16. Emmanuel Mallilo-SA Program Coordinator II |
| 2. Polikapo Mginah – Finance and Administrative Manager | 17. Joan Amanya – HA Program Coordinator II |
| 3. Daphne Waite – Office Manager | 18. Anna Mtui-Sustainable Agriculture Trainer III |

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|---|---|
| 4. Euphrasia Fortunatus– Volunteer Program Coordinator & HA Program Coordinator I | 19. Ediltrude Massawe – Sustainable Agriculture Instructor IV |
| 5. Chrispin Mirambo – SA Program Coordinator I | 20. Joyce Nambaso – HIV/AIDS & Nutrition Trainer II |
| 6. Simeon DiGennaro – SA Program Advisor | 21. Brown Mamuya – SA Monitoring Officer |
| 7. William Rite – Sustainable Agriculture Consultant | 22. Susan Ombati – HA Monitoring Officer |
| 8. Javasson Evans – Sustainable Agriculture Instructor I | 23. Sophia Kasubi – Personal Assistant to Director |
| 9. Sommy Issangya – Sustainable Agriculture Instructor II | 24. Venance Mollel – Appropriate Technology Trainer I |
| 10. Thomas Rafael – HIV/AIDS & Nutrition Trainer I | 25. Happy Martin – Appropriate Technology Trainer II |
| 11. Mary Lukas – Demonstration Plot Assistant I | 26. Herry Charles – Driver I |
| 12. Eva Dominic – Office Assistant | 27. Musa Harrison – Driver II |
| 13. Anton Ntuwe – Security Guard I | 28. Okuli Nahum – Office Demonstration Plot Manager |
| 14. Loti Thomas – Security Guard II | 29. Joseph Mwacha – Demonstration Plot Assistant II |
| 15. Ayubu Kiseyan – Security Guard III | 30. Joseph Oseital – Security Guard IV |
| | 31. Benjamin Moses – Security Guard V |

Financial Statements and Audited Report for 2011: (to be added)