



ENHANCING RURAL LIVELIHOODS IN MALAWI, TANZANIA AND MOZAMBIQUE



ANNUAL TECHNICAL REPORT: JULY 2009 TO JUNE 2010

Prepared By

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1. Introduction

The aim of Enhancing Rural Livelihoods (ENRL) is to enhance the livelihoods of rural communities in Malawi, Tanzania and Mozambique where most households live below the poverty line of less than \$1 per day. Funding is provided by PMI with implementation by Washington State University and Total LandCare through a memorandum of agreement. The program was expanded in scope and scale based on a new 5 year grant agreement approved in principle by PMI in July 2008. Full details of the agreement are contained in the proposal submitted to PMI. The program also incorporated an educational component involving the construction of 100 primary school blocks within the project area by 2013.

This report contains field results across all 3 countries for 2009/10 but excludes the school program in Malawi. Although this component is being implemented according to plan, a complete update on its status is presented as a separate report.

2. Purpose

The goal to improve rural livelihoods will be achieved through the following objectives:

1. Improve the economic use and management of natural resources on a sustainable basis with reduced soil and forest degradation focusing on the following:
 - Different forms of tree planting at the household and community level.
 - Sustainable regeneration and management of natural woodlands.
 - Fuel-efficient tobacco barns and kitchen stoves to reduce wood consumption.
 - Planting local bamboo to replace wood for many products and uses.
2. Increase and diversify farm productivity to improve household food security, nutrition, and incomes through low-cost, sustainable agricultural practices linked to good markets.
3. Enhance village health standards by introducing safe water and sanitation.
4. Improve primary education among children in rural areas by working with the Ministry of Education and local communities to build basic school blocks equipped with desks, chairs, blackboards, teaching aids, storerooms, potable water, latrines, and teachers.

3. TLC's Extension Approach

TLC uses an integrated demand-driven approach to address diverse needs with strong synergies to ensure impact and sustainability. TLC's principles focus on 1) empowering people to become self sufficient by transferring knowledge, skills and tools; and 2) building capacity and sustainability based on a policy of '**payment for goods and services**'.

4. Management Structure

Trent Bunderson and Zwide Jere are responsible for administering and managing the programs in all countries. Victoria Kambalame is responsible for the accounts and expenditures with the IRD Office at WSU, and Olivia Kachuma oversees Monitoring and Evaluation.

Rebecca Mkufya manages the Tanzania program while Dionisio Novele oversees Mozambique. The field program in Malawi was re-organized into zones to facilitate

management and to reduce travel and logistical costs. Responsibilities for implementation on the ground have been allocated to TLC managers in different zones: John Chisui for Kasungu/Dowa, Brand Mbale for Lilongwe/Dedza, Glynwell Siyeni for Zomba/Blantyre, and Obedi Mkandawire for Rumphu/Mzimba. Other TLC personnel provided support for field operations, training, and accounting. At the field level, program activities were implemented through field coordinators and extension volunteers based in the areas where they operate.

5. Field Results for 2009/10

1. Operational frameworks have been consolidated across all 3 countries to build a solid base for scaling up with competent management and field personnel.
2. Good collaboration exists with government, NGO and private sector entities.
3. Trainings and meetings with communities are presented in **Tables 1a, 1b and 1c**.
4. Field results against targets are summarized across all 3 countries in **Table 2**. A breakdown by country is provided in **Tables 3a, 3b, and 3c** which includes a section with comments and cumulative results across years since the Project was first launched.

Results are on track or have exceeded targets for most components of the project. Safe water and sanitation are the only real exceptions, but improvements have been made to catch up with the targets in the next 1-2 years.

Participation was good for all 3 countries as there is strong interest by communities in all components of the project. The reason for higher achievements in Malawi is that most households are located in villages, which makes it easier to reach and influence more people. The number of villages in Malawi was high because neighboring villages wanted to copy each other.

In contrast, many households in the Tabora Region of Tanzania live in relative isolation, often not in villages. This is especially true of farmers engaged in flue tobacco production due to the need to be close to forests for access to wood for curing. This makes it more difficult to reach large numbers of farmers.

In all countries, participation by women, summed across the different interventions, was similar at about 35%.

Tables 3a-3c provide results by intervention for all 3 countries. Footnotes at the bottom of these tables explain key challenges in meeting the targets.

Table 1a: Meetings, Training Courses, Field Tours and Field Days in Malawi 2009/10

TRAININGS & MEETINGS	Nature of Training	Participants (# People)			Total Participants (includes Leaders)		
		# Courses	# Govt	# NGO	# Project	# Male	# Female
Staff Training							
Ext/Training Approaches	6	26	6	9	31	10	41
Forestry Nurseries / Tree Planting	27	175	31	26	739	212	951
Nat Regeneration / Village Forest Areas	6	73	0	1	71	3	74
Improved Wood Stoves	2	16	8	9	22	11	33
Irrigation	23	163	77	32	216	88	304
Conservation Agriculture/Agroforestry	11	59	43	35	118	87	205
Water & Sanitation	4	23	21	21	28	37	65
Totals	79	535	186	132	1 225	448	1 673
Community Sensitization Meetings	# Meetings	# Villages	# Leaders	# Villagers	# Male	# Female	Total PPs
General	465	8 294	3 233	33 522	19 810	18 900	38 710
Ext/Training Approaches	62	240	127	3 364	1 326	1 793	3 119
Forestry Nurseries / Tree Planting	625	7 142	2 927	37 471	21 332	18 364	39 696
Nat Regeneration / Village Forest Areas	122	5 991	1 086	10 834	5 880	6 040	11 920
Improved Wood Stoves	103	1 195	240	4 291	1 585	2 925	4 510
Irrigation	350	6 998	1 204	18 183	13 041	11 379	24 420
Conservation Agriculture/Agroforestry	332	7 987	895	17 070	9 760	6 942	16 702
Water & Sanitation	205	4 594	1 277	13 326	7 369	6 643	14 012
Totals	2 264	42 441	10 989	138 061	80 103	72 986	153 089
Community Training	# Courses	# Villages	# Leaders	# Villagers	# Male	# Female	Total PPs
General	174	358	201	4 340	1 984	3 409	5 393
Ext/Training Approaches	18	130	80	1 030	632	478	1 110
Forestry Nurseries / Tree Planting	888	9 344	4 841	47 147	25 974	25 289	51 263
Nat Regeneration / Village Forest Areas	61	2 757	168	5 446	2 910	2 680	5 590
Improved Wood Stoves	130	1 518	420	6 623	2 491	4 570	7 061
Irrigation	149	2 902	902	7 767	4 660	3 189	7 849
Conservation Agriculture/Agroforestry	136	4 933	271	8 423	4 310	4 299	8 609
Water & Sanitation	40	2 295	243	4 444	2 093	2 193	4 286
Totals	1 596	24 237	7 126	85 220	45 054	46 107	91 161
Field Days	# Events	# Staff	# Leaders	# Villagers	# Male	# Female	Total PPs
Forestry Nurseries / Tree Planting	41	131	1 667	5 610	3 029	3 280	6 309
Nat Regeneration / Village Forest Areas	1	3	162	162	101	71	172
Irrigation	6	26	198	1 315	777	568	1 345
Conservation Agriculture/Agroforestry	7	9	82	648	315	424	739
Totals	55	169	2 109	7 735	4 222	4 343	8 565
Field Tours	# Tours	# Staff	# Leaders	# Villagers	# Male	# Female	Total PPs
Forestry Nurseries / Tree Planting	12	17	269	220	492	353	845
Nat Regeneration / Village Forest Areas	1	4	20	1	20	15	35
Irrigation	4	10	37	86	160	88	248
Conservation Agriculture/Agroforestry	1	10	2	30	28	12	40
Totals	18	41	328	337	700	468	1 168

Table 1b: Meetings, Training Courses, Field Tours and Field Days in Mozambique 2009/10

TRAININGS & MEETINGS	Nature of Training	Participants (# People)			Total Participants (includes Leaders)		
		# Courses	# Govt	# NGO	# Project	# Male	# Female
Staff Training							
Ext/Training Approaches	2	0	0	5	5	0	5
Improved Wood Stoves	1	0	0	2	2	0	2
Irrigation	2	0	48	11	38	21	59
Conservation Agriculture/Agroforestry	2	7	2	5	11	3	14
Water & Sanitation	1	0	0	2	2	0	2
Totals	8	7	50	25	58	24	82
Community Sensitization Meetings	# Meetings	# Villages	# Leaders	# Villagers	# Male	# Female	Total PPs
General	210	185	250	8 574	5 745	3 079	8 824
Ext/Training Approaches	2	1	2	12	7	7	14
Forestry Nurseries / Tree Planting	189	166	167	3 199	1 956	1 410	3 366
Nat Regeneration / Village Forest Areas	8	5	3	142	90	55	145
Irrigation	41	40	62	808	589	280	869
Conservation Agriculture/Agroforestry	55	58	59	1 287	736	610	1 346
Water & Sanitation	84	92	101	2 311	1 368	1 034	2 402
Totals	589	547	644	16 333	10 491	6 475	16 966
Community Training	# Courses	# Villages	# Leaders	# Villagers	# Male	# Female	Total PPs
General	3	3	3	1 207	787	423	1 210
Forestry Nurseries / Tree Planting	241	324	145	4 975	3 100	2 030	5 130
Irrigation	71	137	35	1 020	672	333	1 005
Conservation Agriculture/Agroforestry	41	87	19	563	350	232	582
Water & Sanitation	48	104	42	1 435	807	670	1 477
Totals	404	655	244	9 200	5 716	3 688	9 404
Field Days	# Events	# Staff	# Leaders	# Villagers	# Male	# Female	Total PPs
Forestry Nurseries / Tree Planting	1	1	2	503	326	180	506
Improved Wood Stoves	1	1	2	503	326	180	506
Irrigation	2	2	4	536	347	194	541
Water & Sanitation	1	1	2	504	326	180	506
Totals	5	5	10	2 046	1 325	734	2 059
Field Tours	# Tours	# Staff	# Leaders	# Villagers	# Male	# Female	Total PPs
Forestry Nurseries / Tree Planting	4	58	16	245	120	193	313
Improved Wood Stoves	4	58	16	245	120	193	313
Irrigation	1	5	2	30	17	15	32
Conservation Agriculture/Agroforestry	3	9	5	114	53	69	122
Water & Sanitation	2	6	5	102	43	64	107
Totals	14	136	44	736	353	534	887

Table 1c: Meetings, Training Courses, Field Tours and Field Days in Tanzania 2009/10

MEETINGS/TRAININGS	Nature of Training	Participants (# People)			Total Participants (includes Leaders)		
		# Meetings	# Villages	# Leaders	# Villagers	# Male	# Female
Community Sensitization Meetings							
General	43	34	66	707	619	154	773
Forestry Nurseries / Tree Planting	33	23	43	470	364	149	513
Nat Regeneration & Mgt / Village Forest	9	0	0	101	69	32	101
Improved Wood Stoves	32	6	9	471	242	238	480
Irrigation/Crop Diversification	61	26	27	615	508	134	642
Water & Sanitation	55	30	69	788	675	182	857
Totals	233	119	214	3 152	2 477	889	3 366
Community Training	# Courses	# Villages	# Leaders	# Villagers	# Male	# Female	Total PPs
General	18	60	34	295	269	60	329
Forestry Nurseries / Tree Planting	25	13	32	398	335	95	430
Nat Regeneration & Mgt / Village Forest	21	17	20	309	251	78	329
Improved Wood Stoves	25	18	20	273	164	129	293
Irrigation/Crop Diversification	31	17	30	328	225	133	358
Water & Sanitation	50	23	49	671	547	173	720
Totals	170	148	185	2 274	1 791	668	2 459
Field Tours	# Tours	# Staff	# Leaders	# Villagers	# Male	# Female	Total PPs
Forestry Nurseries / Tree Planting	1	1	2	32	28	6	34
Water & Sanitation	3	2	8	53	44	17	61
Totals	4	3	10	85	72	23	95
Field Days	# F-Days	# Staff	# Leaders	# Villagers	# Male	# Female	Total PPs
Forestry Nurseries / Tree Planting	9	3	15	116	114	17	131
Nat Regeneration & Mgt / Village Forest	3	2	2	19	19	2	21
Improved Wood Stoves	6	3	27	140	68	99	167
Irrigation/Crop Diversification	14	4	20	188	158	50	208
Water & Sanitation	23	7	17	284	251	50	301
Totals	55	19	81	747	610	218	828

Table 2: PMI-ENRL Project: Field Results Across all 3 Countries for 2009/10

Village / HH Participation (previous years + current period) ¹	2009/10 Targets vs. Results			Cumulative Results To Date
	Targets	Results	% of Target	
Districts / Areas (#)	18	18	100%	18
Villages /Primary Societies in Tz (# cumulative)	6 284	4 868	77%	4 868
Participating Households (# cumulative)	112 500	128 581	114%	128 581
% Female Participation	35%	42%	121%	42%
Participating Beneficiaries (# cumulative)	562 500	642 905	114%	642 905
Forestry Program				
Nurseries Seedlings (#)				
Tree Seedlings (#)	14 500 000	16 667 874	115%	57 910 484
Bamboo Seedlings (#) ²	No seed due to 20 yr cycle of flowering			368 298
Outplanting				
Total Out-Planted (# all types)	14 500 000	15 308 495	106%	53 899 141
Total Area under Planted Trees (ha)	7 250	7 654	106%	26 950
Natural Tree Regeneration ³				
Total Area (ha)	940	1 065	113%	5 518
Regenerating Trees (#)	1 102 000	1 596 450	145%	8 277 378
Improved Stoves				
Villages (#)	600	394	66%	2 402
Households with Improved Stoves (#)	6000	7 084	118%	36 753
Winter Irrigation ⁴				
Treadle Pumps				
Clubs (#)	160	282	176%	1 186
Households (#)	1 400	1 535	110%	7 365
Area Planted (ha)	265	330	125%	1 564
Stream Diversion				
Clubs (#)	40	43	108%	233
Households (#)	350	1 066	305%	3 797
Area Planted (ha)	25	98	392%	337
Conservation Agriculture (CA)				
Villages/Clubs (#)	210	363	173%	509
Households (#)	1050	2 191	209%	3 270
Area Planted (ha)	420	816	194%	1 098
Water and Eco-Sanitation				
Shallow Wells with Hand Pumps ⁵				
Shallow Wells Installed (#)	160	103	64%	283
Villages Impacted (#)	160	107	67%	300
Households Impacted (#)	5 600	5 227	93%	12 408
People Impacted (#)	28 000	26 135	93%	62 040
Eco-Sanitation Pit Latrines ⁶				
Villages (#)	100	123	123%	356
Households with Eco Pit Latrines (#)	1 400	542	39%	2 462
People Impacted (#)	7 000	2 710	39%	12 310

¹ Participants include farmers from previous seasons and well as new farmers for the current period. Most of these farmers are planting trees every year to meet demands for wood. Some of these farmers are engaged in other interventions. Figures reported here include beneficiaries from past seasons for tree planting but they are new for natural regeneration, stoves, irrigation, conservation agriculture, safe water and sanitation.

² Seed was limited due to depleted stocks in store and the 20 year cycle of flowering. Attempts are underway to identify other sources of seed.

³ Regenerating trees are estimates that need to be verified from surveys

⁴ Irrigation often involves sharing pumps among households in small clubs, hence higher participation.

⁵ Installation of wells has impacted more villages than expected. Progress has been slow due to time to identify sites, training of staff and mobilizing communities to contribute labor and materials. High interest will allow targets to be reached over the next year.

⁶ Figures reflect challenges to overcome cultural barriers but adoption is improving through education

Table 3a: PMI-ENRL Project: Malawi Field Results for 2009/10 with Cumulative Figures since Launching the Project

Village / HH Participation (previous years + current period) ¹	2009/10 Targets vs. Results			Cumulative Results To Date	Comments
	Targets	Results	% of Target		
Districts / Areas (#)	10	10	100%	10	
Villages (# cumulative)	6 000	4 440	74%	4 440	The number of villages was over-estimated but the number of participating households and women exceeded the targets
Participating Households (# cumulative)	100 000	111 579	112%	111 579	
% Female Participation	35%	53%	151%	53%	
Participating Beneficiaries (# cumulative)	500 000	557 895	112%	557 895	
Forestry Program					
Nurseries Production					
Nurseries (#)	3000	2 798	93%	8 545	Over 42 million tree seedlings have been raised in 8500 nurseries
Tree Seedlings (#)	10 000 000	11 707 549	117%	42 534 228	
Bamboo Seedlings (#) ²	No seed due to 20 yr cycle of flowering			261 230	
Outplanting					
Total Out-Planted (# all types)	10 000 000	10 595 951	106%	39 527 626	Villagers have planted nearly 40 million trees on over 19,000 ha
Total Area under Planted Trees (ha)	5 000	5 298	106%	19 764	
Natural Tree Regeneration ³					
Total Area (ha)	500	852	170%	3 120	Natural regeneration has proved very popular with over 3000 ha and 4.5 m trees
Regenerating Trees (#)	400 000	1 278 000	320%	4 680 678	
Improved Stoves					
Villages (#)	500	280	56%	1 789	Nearly 30,000 households have improved stoves despite fewer villages than expected
Households with Improved Stoves (#)	5000	5 801	116%	29 144	
Winter Irrigation ⁴					
Treadle Pumps					
Clubs (#)	80	182	228%	732	The demand for irrigation is reflected in the high number of participating clubs and households
Households (#)	800	1 004	126%	4 910	
Area Planted (ha)	160	227	142%	1 076	
Stream Diversion					
Clubs (#)	40	43	108%	217	Stream diversion is popular because of costs for equipment are low
Households (#)	250	1 066	426%	3 592	
Area Planted (ha)	25	98	392%	307	
Conservation Agriculture (CA)					
Villages/Clubs (#)	200	349	175%	491	CA started in 2008/09, and is proving popular due to impacts on conserving labor, soils and rainfall while stabilizing crop yields
Households (#)	1000	2 122	212%	3 149	
Area Planted (ha)	400	803	201%	1 075	
Water and Eco-Sanitation					
Shallow Wells with Hand Pumps ⁵					
Shallow Wells Installed (#)	80	9	11%	141	Progress with shallow wells has been steady but slow due to delays in securing handpumps from India, identifying suitable sites and engaging support from communities
Villages Impacted (#)	80	26	33%	163	
Households Impacted (#)	2 800	1 064	38%	5 011	
People Impacted (#)	14 000	5 320	38%	25 055	
Eco-Sanitation Pit Latrines ⁶					
Villages (#)	40	73	183%	188	Adoption of these low cost latrines has improved with educational campaigns about their construction, use and value
Households with Eco Pit Latrines (#)	600	267	45%	1 516	
People Impacted (#)	3 000	1 335	45%	7 580	

¹ Participants include farmers from previous seasons and well as new farmers for the current period. Most of these farmers are planting trees every year to meet demands for wood. Some of these farmers are engaged in other interventions. Figures reported here include beneficiaries from past seasons for tree planting but they are new for natural regeneration, stoves, irrigation, conservation agriculture, safe water and sanitation.

² Seed was limited due to depleted stocks in store and the 20 year cycle of flowering. Attempts are underway to identify other sources of seed.

³ Regenerating trees are estimates that need to be verified from surveys for a) woodlands, and b) trees on-farm

⁴ Irrigation often involves sharing pumps among households in small clubs, hence higher participation.

⁵ Installation of wells has impacted more villages than expected. Progress has been slow due to time to identify sites, training of staff and mobilizing communities to contribute labor and materials. High interest will allow targets to be reached over the next year.

⁶ Figures reflect challenges to overcome cultural barriers but adoption is improving through education

Table 3b: PMI-ENRL Project: Mozambique Field Results for 2009/10 with Cumulative Figures since Launching the Project

Village / HH Participation (previous years + current period) ¹	2009/10 Targets vs. Results			Cumulative Results To Date	Comments
	Targets	Results	% of Target		
Districts / Areas (#)	3	3	100%	3	Overall participation by villages and households has exceeded targets
Villages (# cumulative)	250	389	156%	389	
Participating Households (# cumulative)	6 250	8 725	140%	8 725	
% Female Participation	35%	37%	105%	37%	
Participating Beneficiaries (# cumulative)	31 250	43 625	140%	43 625	
Forestry Program for 2009/10					
Nurseries Production					
Nurseries (#)	375	474	126%	1 619	Nearly 6 million tree seedlings have been raised in 1600 nurseries
Tree Seedlings (#)	1 500 000	1 853 016	124%	5 806 874	
Bamboo Seedlings (#) ²	No seed due to 20 yr cycle of flowering			42 873	
Outplanting					
Total Out-Planted (# all types)	1 500 000	1 808 508	121%	5 487 638	Villagers have planted 5.5 million trees on over 2700 ha of land
Total Area under Planted Trees (ha)	750	904	121%	2 744	
Natural Tree Regeneration ³					
Total Area (ha)	40	46	116%	148	Although popular, land for natural regeneration is very limited
Regenerating Trees (#)	32 000	69 450	217%	221 700	
Improved Stoves					
Villages (#)	50	60	120%	279	279 villages and 6000 households have improved stoves
Households with Improved Stoves (#)	500	775	155%	6 023	
Winter Irrigation ⁴					
Treadle Pumps					
Clubs (#)	40	70	175%	255	The demand for irrigation is reflected in the high number of participating clubs and households
Households (#)	300	231	77%	1 169	
Area Planted (ha)	60	55	92%	243	
Stream Diversion					
Clubs (#)	0	0	0%	16	Stream diversion was not undertaken in 2009/10 due to difficulties in organizing communities
Households (#)	100	0	0%	205	
Area Planted (ha)	0	0	0%	31	
Conservation Agriculture (CA)					
Villages/Clubs (#)	10	14	140%	18	CA started in 2008/09, and is proving popular due to impacts on conserving labor, soils and rainfall while stabilizing crop yields
Households (#)	50	69	138%	121	
Area Planted (ha)	20	13	63%	23	
Water and Eco-Sanitation					
Shallow Wells with Hand Pumps ⁵					
Shallow Wells Installed (#)	40	42	105%	90	Progress with shallow wells has been steady but slow due to delays in securing handpumps from India, identifying suitable sites and engaging support from communities
Villages Impacted (#)	40	42	105%	98	
Households Impacted (#)	1 400	2 994	214%	6 228	
People Impacted (#)	7 000	14 970	214%	31 140	
Eco-Sanitation Pit Latrines ⁶					
Villages (#)	30	30	100%	45	Adoption of these low cost latrines has improved with educational campaigns about their construction, use and value
Households with Eco Pit Latrines (#)	400	142	36%	273	
People Impacted (#)	2 000	710	36%	1 365	

¹ Participants include farmers from previous seasons and well as new farmers for the current period. Most of these farmers are planting trees every year to meet demands for wood. Some of these farmers are engaged in other interventions. Figures reported here include beneficiaries from past seasons for tree planting but they are new for natural regeneration, stoves, irrigation, cons agriculture, safe water and sanitation.

² Seed was limited due to depleted stocks in store and the 20 year cycle of flowering. Attempts are underway to identify other sources of seed.

³ Regenerating trees are estimates that need to be verified from surveys for a) woodlands, and b) trees on-farm

⁴ Irrigation often involves sharing pumps among households in small clubs, hence higher participation.

⁵ Installation of wells has impacted more villages than expected. Progress has been slow due to time to identify sites, training of staff and mobilizing communities to contribute labor and materials. High interest will allow targets to be reached over the next year.

⁶ Figures reflect challenges to overcome cultural barriers but adoption is improving through education

Table 3c: PMI-ENRL Project: Tanzania Field Results for 2009/10 with Cumulative Figures since Launching the Project

Primary Society and HH Participation (previous years + current period) ¹	2009/10 Targets vs. Results			Cumulative Results To Date	Comments
	Targets	Results	% of Target		
Districts / Areas (#)	5	5	100%	5	TLC works with Primary Societies in Tanzania which are clubs of registered tobacco farmers. Membership is relatively constant due to the quota on tobacco in the region. Increases are due mainly to irrigation, water and sanitation
Primary Societies (# cumulative)	34	39	115%	39	
Participating Households (# cumulative)	6 250	8 277	132%	8 277	
% Female Participation	35%	37%	107%	37%	
Participating Beneficiaries (# cumulative)	31 250	41 385	132%	41 385	
Forestry Program					
Nursery Production					
Tree Seedlings (#)	3 000 000	3 107 309	104%	9 569 382	Nearly 10 million tree seedlings have been raised by 39 Tobacco Primary Societies
Bamboo Seedlings (#) ²	No seed due to 20 yr cycle of flowering			64 195	
Outplanting					
Total Out-Planted (# all types)	3 000 000	2 904 036	97%	8 883 877	Tobacco farmers have planted nearly 9 million trees on over 4000 ha of land
Total Area under Planted Trees (ha)	1 500	1 452	97%	4 442	
Natural Tree Regeneration ³					
Total Area (ha)	400	166	42%	2 250	Natural regeneration has proved very popular with over 2000 ha and 3.4 million trees
Regenerating Trees (#)	320 000	249 000	78%	3 375 000	
Improved Stoves					
Villages (#)	50	54	108%	334	334 villages and 1600 households have improved stoves which is saving a lot of forest
Households with Improved Stoves (#)	500	508	102%	1 586	
Winter Irrigation ⁴					
Treadle Pumps					
Clubs (#)	40	30	75%	199	The demand for irrigation is reflected in the high number of participating clubs and households
Households (#)	300	300	100%	1 286	
Area Planted (ha)	45	48	108%	246	
Stream Diversion					
Clubs (#)	Unsuitable terrain and water supplies for stream diversion in the Tabora Region				
Households (#)					
Area Planted (ha)					
Conservation Agriculture (CA)					
Villages (#)	Not yet implemented due to lack of trained staff in Tanzania and resistance among the tobacco supply companies to promote CA with tobacco farmers				
Villages/Clubs (#)					
Households (#)					
Area Planted (ha)					
Water and Eco-Sanitation					
Shallow Wells with Hand Pumps ⁵					
Shallow Wells Installed (#)	40	52	130%	52	Construction of shallow wells started in 2009 due to delays in securing handpumps from India, identifying suitable sites and engaging support from communities
Villages Impacted (#)	40	39	98%	39	
Households Impacted (#)	1 400	1 169	84%	1 169	
People Impacted (#)	7 000	5 845	84%	5 845	
Eco-Sanitation Pit Latrines ⁶					
Villages (#)	30	20	67%	123	Adoption of these low cost latrines has improved with educational campaigns about their construction, use and value
Households with Eco Pit Latrines (#)	400	133	33%	673	
People Impacted (#)	2 000	665	33%	3 365	

¹ Participants include farmers from previous seasons and well as new farmers for the current period. Most of these farmers are planting trees every year to meet demands for wood. Some of these farmers are engaged in other interventions. Figures reported here include beneficiaries from past seasons for tree planting but they are new for natural regeneration, stoves, irrigation, cons agriculture, safe water and sanitation.

² Seed was limited due to depleted stocks in store and the 20 year cycle of flowering. Attempts are underway to identify other sources of seed.

³ Regenerating trees are estimates that need to be verified from surveys for a) woodlands, and b) trees on-farm

⁴ Irrigation often involves sharing pumps among households in small clubs, hence higher participation.

⁵ Installation of wells has impacted more villages than expected. Progress has been slow due to time to identify sites, training of staff and mobilizing communities to contribute labor and materials. High interest will allow targets to be reached over the next year.

⁶ Figures reflect challenges to overcome cultural barriers but adoption is improving through education