



*RELIEF TO DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY
(REDESO)*

QUARTELY NEWSLETTER JANUARY TO MARCH 2020

“TOGETHER WE SERVE VULNERABLE PEOPLE”



OUR CONTACTS

REDESO Headquarters

P.O. Box 2621, Kinondoni B
urambo-Street- Plot No. 40
Dar es Salaam
Tel/Fax: +255 22 2666725
Mob: +255 786740746
E-mail: redeso-hq@redeso.or.tz
Website: www.redeso.or.tz
Twitter: TzRedeso

Kibondo Field Office

P.O. Box 142
Kibondo
Tel/Fax: +255 28 20215
Email:
kibondo@redeso.or.tz

Ngara Field Office

P.O. Box 187
Ngara
Tel: +255 28 2226057
Email:
redesongara@gmail.com

Kishapu Field Office

P.O. Box 598
Kishapu -Shinyanga
Tel: +255 683 170 233
Email:
redeso_kishapu@redeso.or.tz

Kasulu Field Office

P.O. Box 352
Kasulu
Email:
kasulu@redeso.or.tz

Chief Executive Officer's Message

Dear partners, our beneficiaries and other stakeholders.

I am very much delighted to welcome you to the first edition of our newsletter for 2020. In this edition, I wish to share our project implementation updates for the first quarter of the year 2020. First and foremost, I wish to extend my heartfelt thanks to our partners in particular, the Government of Tanzania, UNHCR, OXFAM, US Embassy and the Netherlands Development Organization (SNV) for continued guidance and support to our programs in Kibondo, Kasulu, Kishapu, Meatu and Dar es Salaam for the period from January to March, 2020. Our alliance in common goals has indeed empowered REDESO to achieve its vision of serving refugees and other vulnerable people. In these areas we have managed efficiently to provide humanitarian services and community development programs ranging from youth and women empowerment, livelihood projects, provision of energy solutions to both PoC and host communities, protection of natural resources, provision of basic needs to PoC in urban area, emergency preparedness and supporting People with Specific Needs (PSN).

The period under this report, has been challenging following the global unprecedented situation caused by the COVID – 19 pandemic. Following this pandemic, some of our program activities have been affected including suspension of the activities at the Dar es Salaam Refugee Community Centre (RCC), the Vocational Educational and Training courses, Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) workshop and training for income generating activities and Refresher training on environment conservation, energy and natural resources management to PoC and Energy Committee as well as the first round of the co-existence meeting between refugee and host community in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps.

The organization and staff have and will continue to heed to the mandatory social distance, travel restrictions and other directives as provided from time to time by the government as measures to prevent the spread of the pandemic. The period has also characterized by the new way working, the teleworking or working from home. Thanks to the technology without which this could not have been possible.

Finally, I take this opportunity to thank all staff who have dedicated their time and skills to the implementation of the program activities even at this challenged time. The end of the first quarter marks the start of the next quarter in which we commit to continue supporting our beneficiaries.

Thank you all and we welcome you to join our efforts to serve vulnerable people.

Mr. Abeid H. Kasaizi
Chief Executive Officer



1. Dar es Salaam Site

Information Sharing Session with PoC

REDESO and UNHCR organized the meeting for information sharing and awareness creation to PoC on entrepreneurial and financial matters which was held on 30th January 2020 at RCC. The meeting was facilitated by UNCDF and attended by 35 urban PoC. The session also gave PoC awareness on UNCDF and its activities. UNCDF has been working in Tanzania since 1982 by promoting local economic development and financial inclusion as well as enhancing local government alternative sources of funds. Also UNCDF provides advice on financial planning for those who are having capital and supporting people to know how to get small loans. It was also informed that UNCDF uses digital devices to help people organize their activities hence people who are in need of these activities are given the devices with the condition of reimbursement. Based on this, PoC were requested to form small groups of at least 5 members each so as every member can start to donate the amount agreed and later member group will be borrowing money and reimburse it with the small interest.



Photo 1: UNCDF staff, Ms. Anna (at the in front 2nd from the right) elaborating on entrepreneurial and financial to PoC.



Photo 2: Female PoC standing while asking a question during the meeting on Entrepreneurial and Financial Awareness facilitated by UNCDF at language class at RCC.

Enhanced Relationship between REDESO and International School of Tanganyika

The visit provided an opportunity to youth refugees for exchange of ideas through learning, interaction and sharing their life stories with IST students as well as playing various games as one way of socialization and enhancing their relationship. The visit enabled the refugee youth in building friendships, interaction, learning and sharing life's stories with students.



Photo 3: IST students and Youth Refugees in a large circle listening instruction remarks from Ms. Katy



Photo 4: Group discussions between refugees' youth and students during life's story sharing among themselves.



Photo 5: IST staff, students and refugee youth in a group photo after interacting with each other and game playing.

International Women's Day 2020

On 9th of March 2020, REDESO in collaboration with UNHCR and Mwananyamala Regional Referral Hospital celebrated the International Women's Day by attending brief opening ceremony of newly established one stop centre (an integrated medical, police, social and legal services center) intending to help survivors and victims of sexual gender-based violence after receiving grant of TZS. 40 million from UNHCR to construct modern toilets and changing rooms facilities. During this inauguration day, 17 females PoC attended the event where they were informed to make use the one stop center by reporting whenever they meet SGBV circumstances in the community.



Picture 6: UNHCR representative, Gen. George Kuchio speaking during the launch of the Integrated Service Center at Mwananyamala Regional Referral Hospital.



Photo7: PoC attendees on brief occasions of launching the Integrated Service Center at Mwananyamala Regional Referral Hospital while welcomed and recognized for their presence.



Photo 8: Chairperson of the Advisory Board of Mwananyamala Regional Referral Hospital Ms. Anna Maembe speaking during the launch of the One stop centre at Mwananyamala.



Photo9: Chairperson of the Advisory Board Regional Referral Hospital Mwananyamala Ms. Anna Maembe and UNHCR Representative Hon. George Kuchio cutting a ribbon marking the opening of One-stop Centre.

Outbreak and Response to Coronavirus (COVID 19)

Due to the outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID – 19), the execution of various program activities has been affected including suspension of RCC classes, VETA training courses, SGBV workshop and training for income generating activities which were planned to happen in March 2020. The classes were suspended following the government order to close all the schools, colleges, universities and stop trainings and workshops to avoid gatherings.

The organization has put in place the following preventive measures and efforts to support PoC:

- Provision of awareness on cleanliness (*hand washing with flowing water*) and practicing social distancing.
- PoC were informed on primary symptoms of COVID 19.
- Advise was provided to PoC to avoid unnecessary movement to crowded places.
- Provision of hand washing kits and disinfectant liquid soap (Dettol)
- Advising PoC to report to REDESO in case of symptoms that related to

COVID 19 through the telephone. The dedicated numbers to call are +255 737 955 394 (Dr. Lisa Mbeba), +255 752 071 668 (Restituta Masaga), +255 789 707 773 (Hassan Matete-Driver) and +255684 448 894 (Hope Kigazama).

We have also advised PoC in the event, they would like to communicate with Government Health Expert to call free 08001100124 for more clarifications on preventive measures on COVID 19 transmission.

The arrangements have been made to ensure that staff who will be attending the PoC with symptoms are aware on the basics of handling COVID 19 cases and have been provided with protective gears including masks, gloves and sanitizers.

The following measures are in place, in the event of receiving PoC with COVID 19 symptoms: Conduct body temperature test; Perform counseling to persons with symptoms; Upon confirmation of abnormal body temperature, the PoC will be rushed to hospital for medical checkup; and Continue to follow the health progress of the PoC.



Photo 10: REDESO Senior Medical Counsellor and Senior Social Counsellor during visit to the guest houses for giving instruction and precaution following the outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID-19).



Photo11: REDESO Senior Medical Counsellor while giving demonstration on washing hands steps to PoC due to the outbreak of COVID-19.

2. Kibondo Site

Managing forests with people

It is important to know that, it is very difficult to protect forests from degradation with a single entity; rather it is a collective effort, if at all we want to realize the positive impact to the Environment. To achieve this, REDESO Kibondo has started strengthening or capacitating the Village Natural Resources and Environment Committee (VNREC) in eight villages neighbouring Nduta and Mtendeli Refugee Camps by conducting awareness trainings to the host community Villages Environment and Natural Resources Management Committees (VENRMC) and Local Government Authorities on environment conservation, natural resources management (forest, water catchment areas and soil), climate change impacts, laws and bylaws governing environment and natural resources in Tanzanian context. As a result, 175 members (101 males and 74 females) have been trained in 8 villages. For example, Kumbanga village has established a successful CBFM, VENRMC and woodlots in the village to enhance environmental conservation. It is true that by involving the communities in

protecting and managing their own natural resources, will ensure sustainable use of the resources in problem. This is conducted in these villages simply because the scarce resources available in the villages are actually shared by both the host community and refugees in these camps.



Photo 12: Capacitation of village natural and environment committees.



Photo 13: VENRMC and LGA attending an awareness training on Environment and NRM.

Resources available in the camps and host community

The Natural resources available and are commonly shared by the two communities are; Natural Forests found on open areas as well as in the village land forest reserves and water sources especially rivers. Almost all rivers which are producing water to both communities are originating from the host community and some bore holes which are in the host community. Because of the existing situation, currently there is a high need of

proper management of the resources for today and in the future. But using participatory approach, the VNRECs were guided to identify the natural resources in their village, their status and gaps in managing them in the sustainable so as to plan and improve their management.

Water sources and rivers conservation interventions

REDESO Kibondo and Kakonko has been advocating for water sources and rivers conservation in her project areas and all over the districts of Kibondo and Kakonko. The organization has been doing this advocacy through conducting awareness meetings, local radio programme, demarcation, planting trees of which are water friendly and protection for conservation.

As part of efforts for conserving rivers and water sources, the project has fabricated beacons for demarcation of rivers and other water sources in host community. A total of 200 beacons (100 beacons for Kibondo and 100 beacons for Kakonko district) have been fabricated and installed. Beacons are installed to demarcate a 60M distance from water sources, mainly rivers shared by the host and refugee's community.



Photo 14: Beacons fabrication in process for demarcating rivers and water sources shared by the host and refugee's community.

Staff capacity building on Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and code of conduct (CoC) to both National and incentive staff

REDESO Kibondo conducted Staff capacity building on Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and code of conduct (CoC) to both National and incentive staff in Kibondo and Kakonko districts to ensure that get common understand on PSEA and code of conduct so that the knowledge and skills gained may help them to understand what are the 'Dos' and Don'ts' when the provide services to PoC in their working environment. A total of 119 staff were trained (63 males and 56 females).



Photo 15: National and Incentive staff attending PSEA training.

Soil conservation intervention

Soil conservation intervention is part and parcel of environmental conservation, in so doing particularly in both camps the land scarp is characterized with gentle and steep slopes and due to environmental degradation erosion over the bear and loose soil is inevitable, hence construction of gabion structures, check dams and contour alignment and excavation.



Photo 16: Gabion showing a healing process of a gully at Nduta camp in Kibondo.

Forest protection intervention

Firewood consumption is still a challenge to natural forest in and around the refugee's camps. Both host and refugee community in the camps sole rely on firewood as source of cooking fuel. This has imparted severe deforestation in camps and bordering proximity host communities of Kakonko and Kibondo. However, through various REDESO interventions with financial support from UNHCR and Oxfam have facilitated some solutions including tree planting, natural forest protection through community based approach as well as facilitation of community based forest management. Alternative energy sources including charcoal briquettes and use of improved energy efficient stoves will be an important milestone towards conservation of our environment and natural resources.



Photo 17: Women carrying firewood bundles on the way returning back to their home are exposed to Sexual and Gender Based Violence risks.

Also, as an intervention on reducing deforestation, the organization has been conducting regular patrols in and around the refugee's camps in Nduta and Mtendeli to oversee the environmental protection interventions and some challenges encountered.



Photo 18: Debarking of indigenous trees inside the refugee's camps.



Photo 19: Animal grazing inside the refugee's camps.

REDESO Environmental Extensionist services to host communities

Following the good practices that REDESO has shown in the camps in implementing various interventions including environmental conservations interventions in the camps, host communities' representatives in peaceful coexistence meetings requested REDESO to extend such interventions undertaken in the camps to host community as well. This essence of commencing intervention in host community particularly on FES fabrication and use, water source and rivers conservation, forest protection, tree planting and best agricultural practices. These undertaking are done through awareness meetings to community members, home visit, physical demonstrations, demarcation of water sources and tree planting to mention a few. Field follow up on the host community activities implemented in 8 villages, among the activities implemented by environmental extensionists include: Households visit for promotion and demonstration on fabrication of improved energy efficient stoves; Repairing of damaged improved energy efficient stoves; and Awareness rising to the community on environment, natural forest and water sources conservation and protection.



Photo 20: One of improved energy efficient stoves promoted in the host community.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Project

DRR program seeks to build the capacities of local organizations, authorities and communities enabling them to take a leading role to reduce conflict and disaster-related risks; mitigate the risks impact and better prepare to respond in Kishapu and Kibondo districts of Shinyanga and Kigoma Regions respectively.

Reactivation of Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) in Kibondo

The Disaster Management Act, 2015 sets out a comprehensive legal framework for National Disaster Risk Management. The Disaster Management Act, 2015, sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 states that there shall be a Disaster Management Committees (DMC) at national, regional, district, ward and village levels in their respective jurisdictions. Due to that, REDESO and Oxfam through DRR project interventions reactive DMCs at district, ward and village level and also DMCs members trained on disaster preparedness, response and mitigation and adaptation to shocks caused by disaster and improved mitigation measures that reduce the impact on their wellbeing. Established committees at ward and village level their members were changed due to the results of local government election held on 24th November 2019 and this is due to most of the members are political leaders (village & sub-village chairs) and several members had lost their members as result of election.

On 28 January 2020, REDESO in collaboration with DDMC representative conducted assessment survey to assess the effects of local election on DMCs and also on 29, 30 and 31 January 2020 reactivate and train new members on General Concept of Disaster Management to three wards including Biturana, Rusohoko and Murungu.



Photo 21: Group Photo representing REDESO Staff, Kumuhasha DMC members and DDMC after Training Session.

Environmental and Water Source Protection

REDESO Kibondo field office under DRR project on 2020 continue on creation awareness to the community on the importance of protecting Environment and Water Source. In this regard on 5th, 6th and 7th February 20019 REDESO held refreshers meetings with village leaders and Village Environmental and Natural Resource Committees (VENRCs) representatives in collaboration with district authorities (District Environmental Officer, District Agricultural Officer and District Land and Natural Resource Officer). The meetings aimed on creating awareness to village leaders and VENRCs on their roles in protecting available environmental resources to their villages.

Also REDESO in this year of DRR Implementation plan to fabricate 200 beacons for demarcating water sources, for this during the session also we discussed on the demarcating available water sources in the village by installing concrete beacons as means of protection against all anthropogenic activities around water sources, due to the challenge of community acceptance and its complication process of involve community in the process we agreed fabricated beacons will be installed in Kumuhasha village at Murungu ward. As a result, on 8th February 2020,

Kumuhasha village leaders held general village meeting purposely to sensitize and engage community to identify water sources to be installed with beacons. The villagers prioritized three water sources including CHIGAZULE, KWISENGA and KATAZI sources as they are highly used by the villagers.



Photo 22: Participants of Village assembly discussing Beacons Installation in the water sources

Civil Society Actors (CSAs) intervention under DRR Project

REDESO in the implementation of DRR project in Kibondo district engaged six CSA work jointly. Engaged CSAs are TCRS, CARITAS, BABAWATOTO, KIVULINI, KIEMA and KIPAFO each CSA had different but also all activities contribute to archive three DRR project results. During this first quarter of 2020 two CSAs (CARITAS and KIVULINI) were implementing their activities.

KIVULINI during this first quarter engaged in creating awareness to the community prevention of Sexual Violence against Women and Girls (SAWG) to the community through both community open dialogues and schools' dialogues. In this regard, KIVULINI reached a total of 1,093 community members who were inspired to reject and take public action against SVAWG in six villages of *Rusohoko, Maloregwa, Biturana, Nengo, Kumhasha and Kumbanga*.



Photo 23: Maloregwa community members discussing SGBV issues during Community Open Dialogue.

On the other hand, the school dialogues aimed to assess whether teachers and students are aware of the effects of violence against women emotionally, economically, sexually and physically to the affected ones. To know their role and responsibilities as youth and teachers in ending violence against women to initiate clubs, debates and dialogues on VAW. And act like champions of ending violence against women in their schools and communities at large.

On these a total of 3,361 students and teachers were reached (1,331 being boys and men and 2,030 being girls and women). During the implementation of the project in six schools being Murungu Secondary school, Rubanga secondary school, Kibondo girls' school, Biturana secondary school, Maloregwa primary school and Kumbanga primary school. The school is located in three (3) wards i.e. *Murungu, Biturana and Rusohoko wards.*



Photo 24: Representing Kambanga Primary School teachers and pupils' discussion on SGBV issues as they are the victims of SGBV incidences.



Photo 25: Pupil from Maloregwa Primary School discussing SGBV cases to the school environment during open school dialogues facilitated by KIVULINI Staff in collaboration with DRR REDESO Staff.

CARITAS during period of first quarter has engaged in supporting identified women and youth groups in agriculture interventions. CARITAS identified four groups of Women and Youth to support them in entrepreneurship activities under grand facility. Therefore 87 members (52 females and 35 males) are benefiting from CARITAS support under DRR interventions. Groups assessed their needs to be supported and proposed to be supported in agriculture activities, pig keeping, and gardening. One group (Tumaini Walemavu) from Biturana village which was supported in the first year (2018) of DRR also scaled up in

grand facility due to their nature of group members made with disabled persons with lower daily income status. CARITAS has distributed garden inputs (seeds, fertilizers, holes and pesticides) and farmer protective gears (rain boots) as indicated in table below per groups.

S/N	Group name	Supported Intervention	Location (Village)
1	Tumaini Walemavu	1. Agriculture activities (supported by agriculture inputs i.e. maize seeds, fertilizer, storage material (PIC) e.tc	Biturana
2	Nia Moja Group (Women Group)	2. Pigs keeping (supported with ten pigs and initial food)	Nengo
3	Imani group	Agriculture activities (maize farming)	Rusohoko
4	Mpango Garden Group	Supported garden inputs and greenhouse	Maloregwa



Photo 27: Mpango Garden group members handling garden inputs supported by CARITAS under DRR Project in Kibondo.



Photo 26: Staff from REDESO and CARITAS speaking with member from NIA MOJA WOMEN GROUP on the aim of the support under DRR project in Alternative Income Generating Activities.

Briquette Production & Distribution to Poc in Nduta Refugee Camp (US Embassy)

US Department of state in partnership with REDESO came in with new initiative to reduce the intensity of firewood problem by introducing and installing briquette production machine with the capacity of producing 3-4 tons per day. To sustain the project, capacity development has also been conducted to the refugee community so that they can engage fully and own the project. The following activities were implemented:

Preparation of project Kick off and consultation to government authorities:

This activity involved two main components, i.e. Consultation to District authority and Ministry of Home affairs (MHA), inception meeting with Refugee community leaders and Refugee energy and environment committee members.

The community leaders were much excited with this intervention as it will reduce the risks associated with fuelwood collection especially to women and children. *“I would like to thank REDESO and other humanitarian actors for their efforts in solving cooking energy problem, we as refugee community leaders we pledge to mobilize our fellow community members to respond positively on this project*

as it brings advantage to us” Bugabogabo Banchira; Nduta Zone Leaders Chairperson.



Photo 28: Discussion with zone leaders during inception meeting in Nduta Camp.



Photo 29: Discussion with Energy and Environment committee during inception meeting in Nduta Camp.

Briquettes machine procurement, transportation and installation in Nduta.

This activity involved locally purchase of the briquettes making machine with capacity of producing 3 to 4 tons of the briquettes and installation activities within REDESO field Office premises.



Photo 30: Installed engine at Nduta camp



Photo 31: Installed extruding machine.



Photo 32: Installed crushing machine

Materials mobilization for the char powder production

This activity involved hiring the supplier to conduct raw materials mobilization from different areas where there are factories deal with processing of both forest products and agricultural produce. Raw materials collected by supplier were rice husks, wood chips and saw dust. The materials were collected from different processing center and delivered to REDESO field Office by the supplier before been sewed for the charring process.



Photo 33: Rice husks offloaded ready briquette production.



Photo 34: Saw dust materials mobilized by supplier.



Photo 35: Wood chips materials mobilized by the supplier.

Training of the staff and community leaders on the char powder production.

This section involved the training session conducted to staffs and community leaders on the char powders production (carbonization process). The general objective of the training was to train the incentives workers and community on the briquettes production especially important stages involved during biomass charcoal briquettes production, handling of the machines and precautions to be taken when running of the machine while the specific objectives of conducting training were to create the sense of ownership among

refugee's community on briquettes making machine, training the community on charring process and the types of char kilns and char materials which are involved in char production, training on rationing between binders and charred materials, training on the briquettes process drying process and training on mud fuel efficient stoves which accommodate the usage of briquettes. The training session included both National staff and incentive workers who latter on will work as community trainers during the implementation of this project. After completion of training all participants were happy to see there are efforts which are done to reduce the intensity of Energy crisis inside Nduta refugees camp. Community leader were happy to the extent that they promised on community sensitization and mobilization of collecting raw materials for char production especially during harvesting of agricultural produce.



Photo 37: Constructed metal kiln in Nduta Camp.



Photo 36: Constructed brick kiln in Nduta Camp



Photo 38: One of the Incentive workers mixing char powder and the binders in Nduta Camp.



Photo 39: Charring process taking place by using metal kiln.

Briquettes production process involves the crucial stages including charring, size reduction (crushing), rationing and drying. Essentially, the mobilized materials were carbonized(charred) using either the metal kilns or the brick kilns, crushed by the crushing materials then mixed in appropriate ratio with the binding materials (molasses and cassava flours) and finally the mixed materials were taken to the extruder machine for performing the briquetting process. The briquettes production tracking form were used to record the daily briquettes production in order to determine different variable such as fuel used, raw materials used, types of binding materials and number of briquettes produced for the particular day.



Photo 40: Incentive worker collecting crushed charred materials.



Photo 41: Vessel with molasses binder used during rationing.



Photo 42: Incentive worker rationing between charred materials and molasses binders.



Photo 43: Incentive worker cutting in small pieces produced briquettes.



Photo 44: Depicting produced Briquettes inside the drying parlour in Nduta Camp.



Photo 45: Representing produced briquettes inside drying parlour which is open to one end.

3. Kasulu Site

Natural resources and shared environmental will be well protected if the following will be worked out that is environmental education, Environmental management, Reforestation, Afforestation (Tree planting), Natural forest regeneration, River and water catchment conservation, forest protection and Soil conservation. Therefore, conducting awareness meeting on water and river conservation for refugee and host community settings assist committees to know the relationship between soil, water and agriculture and is also the key to soil and water conservation.

Currently, most of the soils of substances are degraded and some of the causes be the fact that land sizes are continuing to be smaller leading to deforestation, poor farming methods such as slash and burn in the process of farm preparations, non- adherence of sustainable agriculture practices where soil and water practices and agroforestry are encouraged contrary to what is now applied which including: mono cropping and misuse of commercial pesticides and industrial fertilizers.



Photo 46: Awareness meeting on water sources and river conservation at Nyarugusu camp in Kasulu District.

After going through Flash participatory appraisal of the state of water sources and river banks catchments it was revealed that all watershed areas were seriously destroyed and continuing to be degraded, through human activities such as vegetable gardens and farming to rectify the situation it was agreed to revive and strengthen the laid down water sources conservation policy.

Therefore, river and water sources conservation in refugee camps and host community can be controlled by making sure that are demarcated as stated in Natural resources management and water catchment policies. It was resolved that watershed demarcations should first be done by planting peculiar vegetation and then to be followed by planting permanent beacons with recorded coordinates. Furthermore, it was technically advised to align graded contour lines to halt surface runoff, and to align graded infiltration ditches to improve water catchment aquifer. Continuing to plant in indigenous water friendly trees present in situ that will continue to conserve water sources as it was used before the encroachment.

BASELINE SURVEY ON ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS

REDESO being not new in Kasulu district, as we implemented Vocational Training for refugees and host communities for five years between 2002 to 2007. Despite the awareness creation meeting which took place in February, we conducted baseline survey to determine the Environmental status so as to have benchmark for reference in the due course of implementation. Second reason of undertaking baseline survey, was to confirm what was gathered in Flash participatory appraisal as part of awareness creation process.

Through the baseline survey it was affirmed as it was revealed in Flash participatory appraisal that there is an environmental degradation which needs much attention. There is high degree of encroachment on river catchment contrary to water catchment regulations. Some of the eroded areas, were attended by our predecessor by some remedial measures, but did not solve the problem due to poor and un-professional approaches.



Photo 47: Gullies at zone 4 which needs rehabilitation, resulted in uncoordinated road construction.



Photo 48: Degradation of water catchment in Nyarugusu Camp.



Photo 49: Human activities intruding water sources leading to insufficient of water.



Photo 50: Refugee fetching polluted water at Nyarugusu Camp in Kasulu due to human activities.



Photo 51: Nyamidaho village destroyed forest reserve in Nyarugusu Camp in Kasulu.



Photo 52: Nyarugusu Host Community charcoal traders intercepted during baseline survey taking charcoal for selling in refugee camp illegally. Refugee camps “as rule of thumb” green wood, charcoal and wild game meat are restricted entrance.

FIRE WOOD HARVESTING AND DISTRIBUTION

When we took over from our predecessor, we found there were no firewood in the stock to distribute to vulnerable needy refugees. Firewood is still the main source of cooking fuel for about 95% of the households in both host and refugee communities. However, as firewood is not readily available in the camp, refugees have to search for firewood in the nearby host community forests. It takes refugees over six hours to collect firewood outside the refugee camp. Lack of sufficient cooking fuels for refugee families continues to pose a major protection concern particularly to women and girls who are often tasked with searching for firewood, which exposes them to SGBV risks. The limited access to cooking

energy goes in line with inadequate fuel-efficient stoves which would reduce the consumption of limited fuel wood.

Kasulu District Council was in need of timber for desks and roofing classrooms, but had run short of funds to facilitate timber sawing, while REDESO was in need of firewood for supplying to refugees. REDESO and Kasulu District Council had detailed discussions and entered an agreement to harvest tree remains (branches and reject logs) from felled trees at Kagera Nkanda village, where the district council was harvesting timber. This activity began in the beginning of February 2020 and went through 3rd March 2020.



Photo 53: Incentive workers under the supervision of REDESO Staff loading firewood in a truck.



Photo 54: Incentive workers under the supervision of REDESO Staff offloading firewood from the truck at Nyarugusu Camp.



Photo 55: Preparation of firewood by splitting using chainsaw machine and weighing in the balance ready for distribution to the PSN in Burundian caseload.



Photo 56: REDESO Staff weighing firewood during distribution exercise for PSN in the Congolese and Burundian caseload in Nyarugusu refugee camp.

4. Kishapu Site

Strengthening Community Resilience on Drought hazard through modern agricultural practice under DRR Intervention

REDESO is implementing a Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Project with OXFAM as a partner project implementer in six villages which include: Inolelo, Ngofila, Kiloleli,

Miyuguyu, Ikoma and Mwamala A found in Kishapu District. One among of the project results is to improve local capacity to absorb and adapt the risks (i.e Drought, destructive Pests of crops, Flood, GBV and Youth Unemployment) through small mitigation measures. The project supported 344 households (including 18 Community Based Organizations, CBOs) with drought tolerance seeds such as sorghum 6.3 tons, sunflowers 2.5 tons and 90000 cuttings of fleshed orange sweet potatoes. “Iponyamatembe” women group is found at Inolelo village with 14 members (12 females and 2 males). The group is supported by the project with open drip irrigation for growing fleshed orange sweet potatoes and sunflower seeds. This group has grown 0.5 acre of fleshed orange sweet potatoes and 3 acres of sunflower. The open drip irrigation was introduced for two purposes. Firstly, for growing fleshed orange sweet potatoes and secondly for seed multiplication during the dry season.

On 0.5 acre potatoes field, the group is expecting to harvest 5,000kg and selling at a price of TZS 300/= per kg making total of TZS. 1,500,000/=. Not only that, but also the group is anticipating to produce vine cuttings (fleshed orange sweet potatoes seeds) using open drip irrigation during the summer. The group is expecting to harvest 50bags of 100kg size each and selling at the price of TZS. 20,000/=per bag making a total of TZS. 1,000,000/=. Therefore, the group will earn TZS. 2,500,000= a year from the potatoes field



Photo 57: Practical Training on Orange sweet potatoes growing using open drip irrigation as an IGA to Iponyamatembe women group at Inolelo village.



Photo 58: Two weeks fleshed orange sweet potatoes farm grown by using open drip irrigation at Inolelo village.



Photo 59: One month fleshed orange sweet potatoes farm grown by using open drip irrigation, REDESO team having a regular monitoring follow up at Inolelo village.



Photo 60: One month fleshed orange sweet potatoes farm grown by using open drip irrigation at Inolelo village.

On the sunflower production, the group is expecting to harvest 18 bags each with 100kg of sunflower seeds (i.e. 1800kg) and processing them. The group is planning to make value addition of sunflower seeds to be harvested by processing them to produce cooking oils. According to their experience, 100kg of sunflower produces 20 liters of cooking oils and therefore, the group will totally get 360 liters from 1800kg of sunflower seeds after processing. The community members used to sell TZS. 5,000/=per liter and therefore the group will earn a total of TZS.1,800, 000/= from the sunflower field.



Photo 61: Ester Donald at the sunflower field at Inolelo village, the seeds were supported by the DRR project.



Photo 62: Iponyamatembe women group weeding the sunflower for value addition and income generation at Inolelo Village.

OHK & Tanzania Fund: Sisal farming and Biogas production as an alternative energy source in Kishapu

A Case story for Suzana Philipo Nyange
Suzana Philipo Nyange (58) is a woman lives at Nholola Village, Talaga ward in Kishapu District. She is married and having 6 children (3 females and 3 males) and 6 grandchildren (3 boys and 3 girls). Before the project intervention, she was involving in cultivation of sorghum, groundnuts, sweet potatoes and green grams. These crops were heavily affected by Climate change impacts especially the drought hazard whereby in some years she could not harvest.

In 2009, REDESO in collaboration with OXFAM started sensitizing and establishing women group for saving and internal landing community based group (SILC). Through this group, the sisal farming was introduced in order to respond on the drought hazard due to the fact that, the sisal crop can tolerate the drought condition. Nevertheless, some of the women were provided with a RASPADORA machine (including Suzana) for processing edged sisal around their community for income earning. In 2013, Suzana established one (1) acre of sisal farm using local breed available and in 2016, she cultivated another acre of sisal farm from new sisal hybrid seedling which were brought by REDESO from Tanga region.

Currently, Suzana has two (2) acres of sisal farms which she started harvesting since December, 2017. At first, she harvested 500kg, when brushed she got 489 kgs and sold at TZS. 1,500/= per Kg. The following harvests were: 450kg, 470kg and 510 kg. Selling the sisal fibers at same price per kg.

According to her, the income earning supports her from buying foods for her family, taking school her children (one female student is at A level secondary), medical support for her children (she was able to take her child at Ocean Road Institute of Cancer for cancer Treatment) and herself because her health was not good.

Through engagement of research institutions including Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and expert working at CAMATEC, it was identified that 96% of the sisal after processing remains are wastes; only 4% is the sisal fibers which are sold. The study tour at Mlingano in Tanga region and consultation from the expert working at CAMATEC, it was observed that sisal residues (wastes) can be used for the Biogas Feedstock in co digestion with cow dung for Biogas production.

Due to that, Suzana Philipo was supported by Tanzania Fund project on Construction of Biogas using the sisal remains from her sisal farm and cow dung. She is currently happy and using the Biogas which has reduced the risks of suffering in collecting firewood and cutting down of trees.

The cost for construction of Biogas structure depends on the size of the biogas and the level of use (family or institutional). The project has enhanced two (2) pilot Biogas structures at family level, one at Nhobola village and the other at Miguga village. The biogas structures constructed are both of large size which cost TZS. 2.5 million per one structure while the Biogas for institution, costs at a range of TZS. 10 million to 80million which depends on the institutional usage.

The constructed Biogas structures have 13m³ that requires the feeding ratio of 2,800litres of water (14 water tanks each of 200L) and 2800liters Feed stocks (mixture of cow dung and sisal residues: Slurry). The retention time for the biogas to start producing is about 30 days whereby the user can start using the gas produced and the operational use depends on

the energy demand, normally 20 liters of water and 20 liters of Slurry (cow dung: sisal residues) fed daily. However, for maximum Methane(biogas) production, 40 liters of water and 40 liters of slurry can be fed daily.



Photo 63: Suzana Philipo on her sisal farm checking the Sisal leaves ready to be harvested at Nhobola village



Photo 64: Suzana Philipo on her sisal farm carrying Sisal leaves ready for primary processing at Nhobola village.



Photo 65: Suzana Philipo on her sisal farm carrying Sisal leaves ready for primary processing



Photo 66: REDESO Project Coordinator (Charles Buregeya at right hand side) with Suzana Philipo and her son (in the outlet chamber) having a progress checking up of the Biogas structure during final process of construction at Nhobola village.



Photo 67: REDESO Project Coordinator (Charles Buregeya at left hand side) with Suzana Philipo and other working team having a progress checking up of the Biogas structure during final process of construction at Nhobola village.



Photo 68: Mr. Enock Makinda from CAMATEC (first at left) discussing with one of the REDESO's Officer in the Biogas DIGESTER during the construction at Nhobola Village.



Photo 69: Mr. Nyapi (Local Manson holding a Biogas pipe), Mr. Enock Making (Connecting Biogas pipe at Gas outlet), Suzana Philipo and her son during the construction process at Nhobola village.



Photo 70: Mr. Nyapi (Local Manson holding a Biogas pipe), Suzana Philipo and her son during the Connection of the Biogas pipe into the house.



Photo 71: The connection of Biogas Pipes into Suzana's kitchen.



Photo 72: Suzana Philipo cooking at her household by using the Biogas generated from the Co digestion of Sisal residues and cow dung at Nhobola village.

Engagement of other Civil Society actors (CSA) on Jointly implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) project to strengthen community resilience on Drought Risk and Gender based violence (GBV)

On implementation of the DRR project, one of the activities was to identify other stakeholders, the local available civil society actors (CSA) with different expertise, experience and capacity to humanitarian and livelihood context. In Kishapu District there were so many different CSA identified, however, four (4) organizations were selected

as partner project implementers which were: African Inland Church of Shinyanga (AIC), Tanganyika Christian Refugees Service (TCRS) Shinyanga, KIVULINI and Media (Radio Faraja & Free Africa-RFA).



Photo 73: Suzana Philipo is using the Biogas generated from the co digestion of Sisal residues and cow dung at Nhobola village.

Farming God's way-AIC Shinyanga

This is kind of farming practice whereby there is zero or minimal tillage on land. It involves clearing of weeds before soaring, making holes for soaring seeds including maizes, sorghum etc). After soaring seeds the farm is then covered with Rice Husks for maitaining soil moistures and prevent weed growing. There is no weeding on this farming practice. It is called farming God 's way because there is minimal or zero disturbance on the Land Created by God.



Photo 74: Training women and youths on farming GOD's way at Kiloleli village.



Photo 75: Covering the land with Rice Husks in order to maintain soil Moistures during training women and Youth on farming GOD's way at Kiloleli village



Photo 76: Helena Emanuel cultivating her maize farm by using farming GOD's way practice at Inolelo village.

Kitchen Garden- AIC Shinyaga

This is the garden farming practice whereby the small soil piling like a hill is made at home compound. It is used to grow vegetables including Chinese, spinach, amaranth and so on. It is called kitchen garden because wastes water used in the kitchen like washing utensils is reused in watering the vegetables garden constructed at home.



Photo 77: Training Women and youth on constructing the kichen garden at inolelo village.



Photo 78: Training Women and youth on constructing the kichen garden at Mwamala A village.



Photo 79: Women and Youth Participating in Practical planting spinach on the kichen garden at Ngofila village.



Photo 80: Amaranth and Spinach grown on the kitchen garden at Kiloleli village.

Awareness and understanding on preventing Gender Based Violence (GBV)-KIVULINI

Kivalini is a local NGO involving in Combating Gender based Violence in Tanzania. On implementing DRR project, KIVULINI was engaged as a collaborator in order to Increase awareness of community members on GBV, early pregnancy, rape so that to reduce the rate of violence against women and children as per NPA-VAWC indicators.



Photo 81: Eunice Mayengela (Kivulini Project Officer) providing Community Awareness to Combat on GBV at Kiloleli Village.



Photo 82: Community member dialogue during Combat GBV at Kiloleli Village.

Efficient Cooking Stoves - TCRS Kishapu

“OKOA” is a kind of efficient cooking stove constructed. This stove uses less firewood for cooking at home. The stove requires 45 bricks, 25kg cement, 10kg of lime stone, 60kg of sands, 1-meter moth and water. TCRS as the project collaborator was engaged to provide awareness and construction of cooking stoves in Oder to reduce deforestation rate and others issues accompanied to women and children during collection of firewood. More than twelve (12) cooking stoves were constructed at 6 villages of project intervention.



Photo 83: One of the Cooking stoves constructed at Inolelo village.



Photo 84: One of the women representatives putting the saucepans on the constructed cooking stoves at Inolelo village.



“TOGETHER WE SERVE VULNERABLE PEOPLE”

EDITORIAL BOARD

1. Abeid Kasaizi
2. Charles Buregeya
3. Hance Melchior
4. Simon Semetei
5. Haji Kihwele
6. Phulumensi Kavumvuli
7. Leonce Batondana

CONTRIBUTORS

1. Hope Kigazama
2. Hance Melchior
3. Isack Luhiye
4. Daines Ernest
5. Scarion Ruhula
6. Samson Katabila
7. Zuberi Mustapha
8. Vera Cleophas
9. Shaban Mkonje
10. Anicet Sambala

PHOTOGRAPHY

1. Hope Kigazama
2. Emmanuel Solomon
3. Isack Luhiye
4. Daines Ernest

PRODUCERS

1. Reuben Mmanga
2. Emmanuel Solomon
3. Hance Melchior

OUR PARTNERS

