

Fondation Eagle

Report Form

Interim or Final report: Final report

Donor name: Fondation Eagle

Fondation Eagle reference: FF652

Name of Charity: Mondo Foundation

Introduction: A project to promote environmentally friendly farming, improve health and wellbeing through diversification of nutrition, and educate beneficiaries to support themselves.

Date of grant accepted: December 2022

Amount: £5,292.00

Conversion rate, date & amount in local currency: Conversion is GBP to TZS. The conversion rate is 1 GBP = 2,793.61 TZS when the first transfer of funding was made from Mondo UK to Mondo TX (3rd January 2023 - £3,057).

It was 1 GBP = 2,914.65 TZS when the second transfer was made (14th April 2023 - £445)

and 1 GBP = 3,153.14 TZS when the third transfer was made (31st July 2023 - £1,309).

£481 stayed in the UK for the 10% towards Mondo management as stated in the original bid.

This brings an average of 1 GBP = 2,953.80 TZS , which has been used in the below budget.

Name and exact location of the project: Environmentally friendly good agricultural practices. Nyakahama Village, Kagera, Tanzania

Period of Project: 12 months – January to December 2023

Project beneficiaries: We supported 416 members (average family size of four) of 20 existing village banking groups. This made the total number of beneficiaries 1,664.

Details of the project:

Mondo Foundation worked with in-country partners DSI in order to support vulnerable subsistence farmers to increase production and livelihood security through environmentally friendly farming practices. Our aim was to improve health and wellbeing through diversification of nutrition and education. Working within existing VICOBA (village banking) networks, we identified beneficiaries who were already in the farming and agricultural industry in need of a helping hand, and worked with them to introduce new, sustainable practices to provide a better quality of life.

DSI (Development Support Initiative) are a grassroots Tanzanian NGO registered in April 2021. DSI is committed to rural community development and envisions a world in which all Tanzanias have access to equal opportunities. The DSI team is led by Shimba Lusela and their goal is to enable Tanzanian communities to take charge of their own development and secure their livelihoods in the era of climate change.

We set up 20 demo plots using environmentally sensitive farming methods, and provided training to 60 farmers in order to;

- improve skills in areas such as compost manure-making and alternative pest and disease control techniques.
- improve soil structure due to the use of compost.
- enable beneficiaries to increase their income stream and therefore economic situation.
- improve nutrition of people in the region through the successful cultivation of diversified crops

The farmers then went on to share their knowledge with the rest of their communities.

Detailed budgets and actual expenditure summary and comparison:

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Cost (UK)</u>	<u>Cost (TZS)</u>	<u>Spent (UK)</u>	<u>Spent (TZS)</u>	<u>Discrepancy</u>
Training	£1,500.00	4,430,700.00	£1,543.00	4,557,713.40	£43.00
Manure fertilizer	£744.00	2,197,627.20	£741.00	2,188,765.80	(£3)
Improved maize and bean seeds	£369.00	1,089,952.20	£369.00	1,089,952.20	£0.00
Ongoing supervision by DSI staff	£1,778.00	5,251,856.40	£1,778.00	5,251,856.40	£0.00
Independent consultant to evaluate project	£420.00	1,240,596.00	£420.00	1,240,596.00	£0.00
Contribution to UK overheads	£481.00	N/A	£481.00	N/A	£0.00
Total	£5,292.00	14,210,731.80	£5,332.00	14,328,883.80	£40.00

Results:

<u>Pre-project</u>	<u>Post-project</u>
<p>Farmer's income generated per year. Each individual farmer was able to generate an income of £45.87 per annum before the introduction of EFGAP practices.</p>	<p>Farmer's income generated per year. Each individual farmer was able to generate an income of £80.46 per annum after the introduction of EFGAP practices.</p>
<p>Production volume of beans per harvest. Before the project, the production volume of beans was about 3,330 kilograms.</p>	<p>Production volume of beans per harvest. After the project, the production volume of beans was 11,633 kilograms – a significant increase.</p>
<p>Production volume of maize per harvest. Before the intervention, the total harvest volume for farmers was only 5,500 kilograms. This was directly due to the application of old models of farming and a lack of knowledge of sustainable agriculture.</p>	<p>Production volume of maize per harvest. Findings discovered that the volume of maize output per harvest post-project was 18,650 kilograms which was directly due to the EFGAP skills and knowledge acquired.</p>
<p>The extent of food availability in farmer households. Before the project, 42.73% of the project beneficiaries reported that they had a readily available food supply for their families.</p>	<p>The extent of food availability in farmer households. After the project, 53.64% of the project beneficiaries reported that they had a readily available food supply for their families.</p>

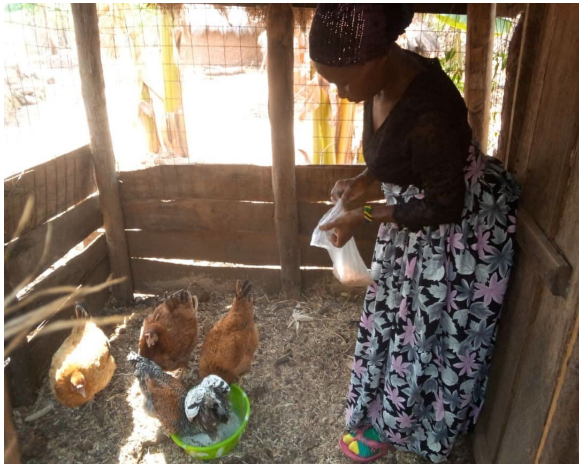
<p>Dietary food utilisation amongst farmers. Before the project, 21.82% of the farmer respondents utilised dietary food in the area. This was due to poor farming practices as well as the effects of climate change.</p>	<p>Dietary food utilisation amongst farmers. After the project, 51.82% of the farmer respondents utilised dietary food in the area. This was a result of the increase in volume of production catalysed by the EFGAP intervention, which increased the availability of food amongst the farmers.</p>
<p>Meal accessibility among farmers per day. Before the intervention only 11/110 respondents which is equivalent to 10% were able to access meals more than twice in a day from the conventional agricultural practices that they were engaging.</p>	<p>Meal accessibility among farmers per day. After the project, a total of 31/110 respondents which is equivalent to 28.18% were able to access meals more than twice per day compared to the period before the project. The evaluation implies that the good farming practices and techniques introduced by the project contributed to increased harvest and increased food availability within farmer households. This has positively affected those farmers who only had access to one meal per day.</p>
<p>Amount of capital share invested in VICOBA before crop production intervention. Each farmer interviewed, on average, was able to invest a share capital of £23.20 in VICOBA.</p>	<p>Amount of capital share invested in VICOBA after crop production intervention. Each farmer interviewed, on average, was able to invest a share capital of £28.23 in VICOBA – a increase of £5.03 per farmer.</p>
<p>Farmers who understood Good Agricultural Practices. Before the project, 53.66% of farmers reported a good understanding of good agricultural practices.</p>	<p>Farmers who understood Good Agricultural Practices. After the project, 65.45% of farmers reported a good understanding of good agricultural practices. We can directly attribute this increase to the new knowledge gained.</p>
<p>The number of farmers who understand compost manure. Before the project, only 20.90% of the farmer respondents said yes; they understood about the compost manure. 69.09% said no and 10% said they didn't know / were not aware respectively.</p>	<p>The number of farmers who understand compost manure. The farmers who said yes and understood compost manure increased to 40.90% while those farmers who didn't understand were 24.54%.34.54% said they didn't know / were not aware.</p>

Impact of the project:

The replication of environmentally friendly agriculture and good practices taught to the farmers through the project have enabled them to yield more produce and increase crop harvestings from

20kgs up to 100kgs of both beans and maize per farmer, that they could use to both sell and feed their families. VICOBA has been boosted to generate more shares among farmers after the end of the project.

The project has had life-changing impact on the individual farmers and their families and had transformed their financial situations. Families are experiencing more food security due to bringing in a more regular income, as well as having spare money to provide for their children's medical bills and items they need to thrive at school.



Consolata is a widow – when her husband died she was left with six children. A farmer by trade, she says she “had to fight to earn a living”. Climate change had caused her crops to deteriorate, leading to food insecurity – a situation which was exacerbated by the 2016 earthquake. She joined both our VICOBA project and the Eagle-funded EFGAP project. She credits both as improving her situation and says; “I thank God, it was the right decision to join.” She is now able to support herself and growing successful crops thanks to the training, as well as chicken and cattle farming through VICOBA.

Filipo is a farmer who was previously experiencing poverty and hardship before the training began. He says, “Before the project, I used the old ways of agriculture and wasn’t following proper techniques to increase the harvest. We were not aware of the issues related to climate change, mitigation measures and how they could inform agricultural practices. As a result of being trained on how to practice the modern agricultural approaches, I have witnessed the increase of crops per harvest; I moved from harvesting 30kg of maize to 160kg per harvest. After the training conducted by DSI, I have been able to get enough food, and produce extra to sell, making a profit.”





Helena is a widow who was left with ten children in a house with no roof. She says “both rain and sun were part of us. I saw heavy burdens in my head and isolation in front of me” and reports receiving no help from community members. When Mondo and DSI offered to help her, first with the VICOBA group and then the EFGAP project, she jumped at the chance. Thanks to both the loans, and the agricultural practices, she is now making a more consistent, stable income – and she has been able to build a new house with a roof for her family.

Follow-up:

The Development Support Initiative-DSI plans to continue investing in training farmers in the Nyakahama to increase their livelihoods and reduce poverty. This will be done by promoting the concept of farmers' business school in 2024 to improve the farmer's agricultural skills, increase production, improve food security, financial literacy, entrepreneurship, and business management skills as well as increase the income of underprivileged communities in Nyakahama. The agricultural training will mostly use environmentally sensitive farming methods/organic farming. We have also applied for funds from Oakdale Trust and The Austin Bailey Foundation for the continuation of the EFGAP project.

Conclusion

The project has been a success, and made life-changing impact on the lives of the individual farmers and their families. Not only that, but the work is designed to be replicated, and we expect our project beneficiaries to spread the word, until EFGAP becomes commonly used in the Nyakahama Village and beyond. On behalf of the team at DIS and Mondo Foundation, we thank Fondation Eagle for funding us and we look forward to partnering again in the future.

Signature and date: