

Liana
annual
report
2009



Liana

Liana is a non-profit Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) operating in the field of development cooperation. It was established in 2005 and is registered in Finland. In 2008 it was registered as an International NGO in Tanzania[†]. The organisation was established to link local development initiatives with *expertise, resources, information and knowledge*. It helps fill the gap that often separates proven knowledge and practical development activities. Liana's role in development is advisory and supportive, aiming at building local capacity. It works through farmer groups, local development organisations and/or local governments who implement collaborative projects and activities. Liana supports groups that allow people to develop and implement their own solutions leading to change. It focuses its interventions on the most vulnerable groups of rural dwellers, starting its work from problems perceived by the people themselves as the most critical.



Liana aims to base all its activities on best evidence and understanding that comes from:

- Lessons learned from practical development interventions
- Local knowledge
- The wide existing scientific knowledge base
- Analysing and interpreting the relevance of information to local problems

Liana Regular members are development and development research professionals with developing country and project management experience. Most of the work done by members is voluntary. When necessary Liana recruits professionals from outside the organisation as short-term volunteers. Registered organisations or individuals who do not meet the criteria can become Supporting members.

Purpose

The purpose of the organisation is to use the best proven knowledge to improve the livelihoods of the poor in developing countries and other poor areas while sustaining the environment, emphasising equality and joint responsibility.

To fulfil its purpose the organisation operates

- To meet local development needs by generating, finding and evaluating relevant reliable information
- To enable local organisations and through them local people to use this information by connecting sources and experts
- To follow the livelihood status of the poor, putting forward proposals and initiatives, and giving statements
- To support local practical development work through local development organisations with whom agreements of collaboration have been signed
- To facilitate action by development professionals who have the knowledge, the skills and the vision to develop and implement projects aiming at alleviating poverty

To support its operations Liana

- Applies for project funding from governments, foundations and other relevant bodies
- Helps local development organisations secure funding
- Finances its activities by accepting donations and other assistance

Contacts:

E-mail: liana (ät) liana-ry.org

Phone numbers to Eija Soini : +358-(4)00-706322 (Mobile while in Finland), +254-(0)722-318083 (Mobile while in Kenya and Tanzania), +255(0)784-601726 (Mobile while in Kenya and Tanzania)

Web page: www.liana-ry.org

[†] Liana ry, Registration number in Finland 192.207, Y-tunnus/Business Identification Number 1982505-3. Liana registration in Tanzania OONGO/0457, International NGO, Mainland of Tanzania as area of operations.

Table of contents

1. Introduction	1
2. Two rainwater harvesting projects in Tanzania	2
2.1 Improving rural livelihoods by rainwater harvesting in the lowlands of Mt. Kilimanjaro, Tanzania, 2009	2
2.2 Improving livelihoods and environment by rainwater harvesting in Mwanga, Tanzania, 2009	4
3. Kibera food support to children.....	6
4. Project planning	7
5. Keeping Liana running.....	7
5.1 General administration stuff.....	7
5.2 Zero-Vero ('Zero-tax'): our new Accounting software.....	7
5.3 Agreement & Work permit	7
5.4 Jarno's donation, 'the little Ubuntu'	8
6. Members and Support.....	8
7. Accounts for 2009.....	9

1. Introduction

December 2009 will be remembered by many as the time when governments from around the world had the chance to agree on concerted and equitable action on climate change but failed to do so. It is deeply worrying that collectively we cannot agree on action to tackle such a global problem. 10 years ago the 192 members of the United Nations did manage to agree, and approved the Millennium Development Goals. This certainly had the effect of raising awareness of poverty, with everyone from pop singers to presidents and popes calling out loudly to Make Poverty History. It also prompted rounds of planning by 'the international community' and global aid agencies, with corresponding efforts by regional, national and local governments, which produced layer upon layer of fine strategies and action plans. And, so far, they have not worked. In Africa, little has changed in those 10 years, and any reduction in poverty in other regions is probably nothing to do with the goals and strategies.

William Easterly, in his disturbing and fascinating book *The White Man's Burden*¹, shows that this is neither surprising nor something new. Big plans by outsiders for development of any region or country have practically always been a failure. He presents convincing evidence and explains some of the reasons why. Two of these reasons stand out: the lack of voice of the poor when big plans are made, and the lack of accountability of those who make them. But Easterly is not against aid, and suggests ways in which it can work.

Acknowledging that development happens mainly through homegrown efforts would liberate the agencies of the West from utopian goals, freeing up development workers to concentrate on more modest, doable steps to make poor people's lives better.¹

The first step is to change from a Planners approach to a Searchers approach. He says:*[It requires] Searchers with knowledge of local conditions, experimental results from interventions and some way to get feedback from the poor, who will find out all the variable and complicated answers of how to make aid work.* Small things that truly make a difference to the lives of the poor can be made effective by imaginative people and organisations who strive to find solutions, one problem at a time. These are the Searchers.

You don't need to immediately eliminate world poverty, bring world peace or save the environment. You just have to do whatever you discover works with your modest resources to make a difference in the lives of the poor¹

There are certainly a myriad of needs, but efforts to fix them one by one can be effective: *Put the focus back where it belongs: get the poorest people of the world such obvious goods as vaccines,... fertilizer and water pipes.*

Those aiming to do this need to be accountable: *Don't do things to or for other people without giving them a way to let you know – and hold you accountable for – what you have actually done for them.*

How do Liana, and other small NGOs, measure up against these requirements? Some small NGOs have for long been good examples of Searchers, and their projects can be good examples of the focused efforts to make things work. Liana's projects, described in this report, all have clear aims of bringing small but real changes to specific groups of poor people. They aim to bring basic, simple goods like water tanks, vegetable gardens and efficient stoves to people who need them. The projects also have the characteristics of searching between alternatives for things that work and, most importantly, helping poor people do so. We try hard to learn not only from our experiences but from the experiences of others, using documented evidence of what works to enrich the options being tried. Are we accountable? The donors who support us hold us accountable for spending the money as promised. But donors are not the customers of development agencies. A western development agency does not primarily serve a western donor. The feedback that evaluates the quality of our work should come from the villagers whom we work with. Though the current projects all have open informal communication between village people and the project staff, there is still room to improve the feedback mechanisms. However, there is one simple way of judging whether a project is doing what is needed: do people take part? In our projects the answer to that is a very clear 'Yes', and there are good signs that the ideas introduced are being taken up outside the projects.

This ability of smaller NGOs to avoid much of the bureaucracy and built in flaws of aid to governments, and bring change directly to the poor is where their strength lies. We must be grateful that some donors are not putting all their money into the Big Plans.

¹ Easterly, William. 2006. *The White Man's Burden – why the west's efforts to aid the rest have done so much ill and so little good.* Oxford University Press. 380pp

2. Two rainwater harvesting projects in Tanzania

Liana's two main projects are running in Tanzania. In the lowlands of Kilimanjaro we work in two villages, Matala and Makaa. Six farmer groups, that is 43 group members and their families (about 260 people) have enrolled to work with us. In Mwanga, where we partner with the District Council, 15 farmer groups have started working with us. These groups are in five villages and involve 127 families, that is 762 persons in total. The villages are Kururu Lwami, Lembeni, Kiruru Ibwe Ijewa, Mgagao and Kisangiro-Mforo.

Kilimanjaro project (2006-2011)	Mwanga project (2009-2011)
Total budget 113,500 USD 92,500 from McKnight Foundation	Total budget 70,560 € 56,966 from Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland 5030 €from Vantaan Energia and Supporting members' fees 5030 €value of voluntary work
Farmer groups contribution to water tanks, 40% of the value of tanks	Farmer groups contribution to water tanks, 40% of the value of tanks

The biggest component of these projects is rainwater harvesting from rooftops. We teach local people to construct 10m³ water tanks and gutters. So far 42 water tanks have been built. Six fundis (craftsmen) have graduated as skilled tank builders with one more as a semi-skilled fundi. We have taught farmer groups how to establish small (7.5 x 1.5 m) drip irrigated kitchen gardens and how to establish nurseries. Training in agroforestry has also started. Some groups have already been trained in the establishment of live fences - hedges to protect the kitchen garden. Planting trees on the farms for firewood, fodder and fruits will follow. Late this year we started offering training in firewood-saving stoves. In the latter part of the projects we will offer our training in marketing. We will also train groups in independent project planning and fundraising, with the hope that some of the farmer groups will continue development activities even after the project ends.

2.1 Improving rural livelihoods by rainwater harvesting in the lowlands of Mt. Kilimanjaro, Tanzania, 2009



Figure 1. Kuringe drip irrigated kitchen gardens with a young live fence in front.

In May, July and August 2008 we had given training in nursery establishment and the establishment of live fences to protect the drip irrigated vegetable gardens from goats and chicken. Only one of the three (Amani, Mchaka Mchaka, Kuringe) demonstration live fences survived. Kuringe group's fence continues growing. They have now fenced a much bigger area, suitable for three or four drip irrigated gardens. In January Maogola Mbelwa from the Tengeru Horticultural Institute trained Kuringe group in trimming the live fence. The fence used different species to compare performance and at the end of the year it was well established, the Bougainvillea part had grown best.

In January, Maendeleo group of Kilototoni finally dropped out from the project. It had never performed since the first tank was built. It was given nine months extra time to get organised and save for the second tank. Even though the group was dissolved and new members were recruited, it did not survive due to lacking leadership. This was the second group that dropped out, both from Kilototoni village. This meant that we remained only in two villages, Makaa and Matala. As more people would have earlier liked to join the project in Makaa village, an opportunity was given to these people to form a new group of six persons. As a result Imani group got established by the technical assistance of the Rainwater Harvesting Committee chair and secretary with no help from the project advisors. The group had already saved money for tanks in case an opportunity arose for them to benefit from the project. They had money for three tanks which they built in February and March.

Nine group tanks in total were built in 2009. Kuringe's fifth tank in June was built by Tumaini Kiwelu and Foundation Masue independently without supervision of the trainer fundi. This meant that the project got



Figure 2. Two new graduated fundis building independently.

two more graduated fundis in addition to Atanas Ndanu and Elias Menas who had graduated earlier. Ndanu and Elias are also working as trainer fundis in our Mwanga project. And Ndanu has been recruited privately, outside project activities, to build tanks.

The latter part of the year was very quiet. Four tanks that would have needed to be built were not built as members did not manage to save at the planned rate. They will have to make new saving plans for 2010 and 2011 if they are to get the support of the project before it ends.

In February groups received study tour visitors from our Mwanga project. Study tour participants were interested in tanks and tank building by local fundis, drip irrigated gardens and group functions. The whole day was spent together.

Group name	Tank built in
Imani	February 2009
Imani	March 2009
Imani	March 2009
Kuringe	March 2009
Amani	May 2009
Mchaka Mchaka	May 2009
Imani	June 2009
Kuringe	June 2009
Azimio	September 2009



Figure 3. Study tour participants from Mwanga project looking at two thriving Kuringe group kitchen gardens.

In June all groups in Makaa were visited by Istamil Msangi, the Project overseer. Imani group had started growing vegetables on their own. They grew tomatoes, lettuce, cowpeas, Chinese cabbage and amaranthus by irrigating with cans. Later, Imani adopted drip irrigation following informal training by an Amani group member. Another Amani group member was also found to have a new and successful drip irrigated garden in June. He grew leafy spinach-type vegetables and beans. Two Amani members were struggling with their live fence seedlings that they had planted out from the nurseries. They did not have enough water to keep them alive and most of them died later.

Due to the difficulties in establishing live fences, no more agroforestry training seemed appropriate in 2009. As we had just done trainings of firewood-saving wood stoves in the Mwanga project, we offered this same training to Amani, Imani and Kuringe groups in the Kilimanjaro project. We had been requested by one of the Kilimanjaro fundis, Atanas Ndanu, who had taught tank building in Mwanga, to offer this training. He had got interested in firewood-saving stoves in Mwanga after seeing a nice smoke-free stove there. He started to build a stove at his home immediately after his trip to Mwanga. If it is difficult to get tree seedlings survive, people can at least save wood resources by using a stove that uses less firewood.

The project was envisaged as one which raises awareness, introduces and demonstrates the ideas of water harvesting, drip irrigation, growing hedges etc. It is interesting how this introduction of ideas by the project is starting to lead to changes which have not been planned or financed by the project. Farmers are taking the initiative to form groups, build tanks, start gardens, plant hedges and buy drip kits. There is real evidence of the project prompting changes beyond its own activities.

2.2 Improving livelihoods and environment by rainwater harvesting in Mwanga, Tanzania, 2009

The Mwanga project started in February by awareness raising meetings in five villages, Mgagao, Lembeni, Kiruru Lwami, Kisangiro-Mforo, and Kiruru Ibwe Ijewa. Attendance in the first village meetings varied between 28 and 122 persons, about half men and half women. Presentations were given by Shangwe Kiluwia, John Kiwelu, Thadeus Moshy of the Mwanga District Council and Istamil Msangi of Liana. They introduced rainwater harvesting, drip irrigation, self-help group work, and avoiding environmental destruction by tree planting and using firewood-saving stoves. Participants for the study tours were selected from amongst the participants of the meeting. This was done by villagers recommending someone that fulfilled the commonly agreed criteria. Later in February study tours were organised to Liana Kilimanjaro



Figure 4. Village meeting in Kurua Ibwe Ijewa, Shangwe facilitating.



Figure 5. On a study tour looking at a drip irrigation system. Everyone has his/her own notebook and a pen.



Figure 6. Mgagao Dispensary tank with Msangi and the doctor of the dispensary.



Figure 7. Study tour participant giving a presentation.

project villages and to the RELMA-Sokoine University project site in Makanya. Forty farmers were taken to see rainwater harvesting, drip irrigation and group work in practice. Participants were later assisted in preparing 10 min presentations for the second village meetings that took place in March. It was rewarding to see the enthusiasm as the villagers cheered during and after the presentations. Attendance was from 15 to 65 persons about half men and half women. Presentations were very well prepared. Most of the study tour participants had made good written notes. The second village meeting selected the location of the demonstration tank, a tank built totally by project funds. In Mgagao meeting the tank was suggested to be built for a dispensary, in each of the other four villages for a primary school. School committees, the village chairman and the project signed an agreement for each tank concerning the water usage, ownership and the maintenance of the tank.

In the second village meetings Rainwater harvesting committees were selected for each village. It was their task to organise the demonstration tank building (material collection, fundi lunches and accommodations, agreements with the schools and the dispensary concerning the tank). Committees also facilitated the fundi

trainees' application, interview and selection process. The committee also worked as a link between the project and the village. Groups and emerging groups that wanted to work with the project were to contact the committee in order to introduce themselves and their needs. Several existing farmer or women's groups immediately expressed their interest to the committees to work with the project. New groups also started forming. Project advisors helped each group in compiling their constitution and work plan.

Tanks built in 2009 in Mwangi	Month built
Demotank Lembeni Primary School	May 09
Demotank Kirua Ibwe Ijewa Primary School	June 09
Demotank Kiruru Lwami Primary School	June 09
Demotank Mgagao Dispensary	June 09
Demotank Kisangiro-Mforo	July 09
Upendo	August 09
Kiumaunki	August 09 (20m ³)
Ujirani Mwema	August 09
Faraja	September 09 (12m ³)
Kiumaunki	September 09
Vumwe	September 09
Upendo	October 09
Kimale	October 09
Kiumaunki	November 09
Ujirani Mwema	December 09
Vumwe	December 09



Figure 8. Kaili Primary School children celebrating a water tank.

All five demonstration tanks were built between May and July. We used the same trainer fundi as in our Kilimanjaro project, Kassim Salehe, for tank building training. Edwin Maleo, our newly trained gutter fundi from Kilimanjaro project had quickly been promoted to a trainer.

By the end of June ten groups had started working with the project. Two bigger tanks than our standard ones were built as the owner bought more materials to cover the additional costs.

Twelve fundis altogether have received training in building tanks. Two of them dropped out. Three have already graduated, two skilled fundis (January and Apendaeli) and one semi-skilled (Elia). January has also taken up learning guttering. As tank building went on most of the time, we needed more trainer fundis. Atanas

Song by Kaili Primary School children and teachers

1. *Karibuni wageni wetu Kaili x2*
Tunajua mnatoka mbali sana x2
Karibuni, karibuni
2. *Twawapa pole kwa safari yenu ndefu 2x*
Mjisikie Kaili ni nyumbani x2
Karibuni, karibuni
3. *Twashukuru ungozi wa Kijiji x2*
Kuichagua Kaili kuwa mfano x2
Kaaibuni, karibuni
4. *Twawapongeza mafundi wetu hodari x2*
Kazi nzuri wamefanya twaiona x2
Karibuni, karibuni
5. *Heko mradi Liana kwa msaada 2x*
Maji Kaili tutavuna krahisi x2
Karibuni, karibuni
6. *Meneja Msangi kazi kubwa amefanya 2x*
Kuzungukia miradi kuangalia 2x
Karibuni, karibuni
7. *Mfadhili twshukuru kwa kufika x2*
Isiwe mwiusho Kaili kutembele x2
Karibuni, karibuni
8. *Wanafunzi na walimu tutapona 2x*
Maji ni uhai shule itapendeza 2x
Karibuni, karibuni
9. *Tunaomba miradi maji ya bomba 2x*
Kwani mvua uhakika hakuna 2x
Karibuni, karibuni

Ndanu and Elias Menas from our Kilimanjaro project were called to help to work as trainers.

Many more tanks were built than we originally planned (only two group tanks were budgeted). We managed to squeeze the needed funds from our existing budget by cutting down other costs.

In September Kaili Primary School teachers and students in Lembeni arranged a memorable celebration. It was a thanksgiving ceremony to the project personnel and village authorities for the demonstration tank that the school received from the project and the local community. From the project, Msangi, Eija and Moshy were present in this warm occasion. Food was offered, speeches made and children sang and danced.



Figure 9. Vita stove 'Made in Moshi'. Original design by Samuel Baldwin, Princeton University.

In November theory training in firewood-saving stoves was offered to all groups that had built water tanks. This training introduced 12 different stove models. Four of these are mud stoves (Jiko Sanifu, Lorena2, Kilakala, Nyungu), four burned clay or brick stoves (Upesi, Upesi with a table, two locally available brick models from Himo and Kiruru), one stone and cement stove (model from Himo) and three metal stoves (Vita, Turbo and Kisangani Smiths Group's stove). 10 out of 12 were voted by the farmers to remain in the project for further building and usage training for adoption.

(Faraja, Ujirani mwema, Upendo, Lukundo, Mwangaza, Faraja B, Tumaini and Neema), three in Lembeni (Kimale, Motomoto, Tuamke), two in Kiruru Ibwe Ijewa (Kirewaha and Kiumamki), one in Kiruru Lwami (Mkombozi) and one in Kisangiro-Mforo (Vumve group).

End of November was the deadline for the farmer groups to join the project. 15 groups altogether enrolled to work with us. Six groups are in Mgagao

On the whole the first year of the Mwanga project progressed much faster than planned. 127 families are now working with the project and we hope all of them, or at least many more than 100 will stay till the end of the project.

3. Kibera food support to children

In early April 2009 Drug Fighters and Counseling for the Young Generation operating in Kibera slum Nairobi pleaded for assistance in continuing their school feeding programme. On 1 April 09 we received a message: "We've been facing acute food crisis and have been appealing to our friends and well wishers to donate food for our children at the rescue and rehabilitation centre. Our main financier for the past three years i.e 2006-2008 was the ministry of foreign affairs of Finland ... for a development project that faced out end of last year. We've been trying to mobilize for resources and we are still hopeful that well wishers will come in to help us in this reach out mission... We have applied for food that is being distributed by the government. But we have not yet received a word from them... We are also working on our Income generating Activities, like the bone carving for the youth group, children's handicrafts where children are taught how to make jewelleryes...We have three more categories of IGA's that have not yet been started because of the financial constraints." On 14 April 09 "We are now in a very desperate situation because we do not have any food to feed our children. We are now giving them porridge for breakfast, lunch and supper." Liana responded with 350 euros as a 'first aid'. It was enough to provide beans and vegetables for the 263 children for three weeks.

4. Project planning

As the firewood-saving stoves raised enormous interest amongst the women in our current project area in the western lowlands of Mwanga, and adopting these stove would be very important given the current status of the environment in the District, Msangi had the idea of expanding our activities to the eastern lowlands, but with the firewood-saving stoves only. The idea is to introduce several stove options on their own (not part of other activities/investments). We start from completely free mud-stoves through burned clay stoves to the more expensive metal and brick stoves. We will also introduce solar cooking as yet another alternative for foods that do not require stirring.

The objective of this project is: Less environmental destruction caused by firewood fetching in 10 villages in the eastern lowlands of Mwanga District; women in groups and their daughters use less time for fetching firewood (or less money to buy); they and artisans can build several stove models and provide stoves for themselves and generate income by selling them.

Funding from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs for this project was approved in December, €6,669 for year 2010 and €7,051 for 2011.

This proposal was first drafted by Eija together with Istamil Msangi and John Kiwelu, then written by Eija. Jarno Hämäläinen and Ric Coe reviewed the proposal. Thank you! Good comments and edits are very much appreciated. Liana has so far 100% success rate in getting proposals funded! Well, we haven't written very many yet.

5. Keeping Liana running

5.1 General administration stuff

- The Annual Meeting was again held as an email meeting as this format allows all members to take part.
- Board meetings have also been held as necessary by email.
- All administration of Liana was done on a voluntary basis, mostly by Eija.
- Eija has kept the website (www.liana-ry.org) up to date, so that it provides an archive list of activities, many of them with photos attached.
- Teija Veilo audited the accounts 2008 on a voluntary basis.
- Anneli and Reijo Soini provided invaluable help by handling Liana post when Eija was away from Finland.

Thank you!

5.2 Zero-Vero ('Zero-tax'): our new Accounting software

In January 2009 we were looking for an improved way for our organisational accounting. We had used an Excel system designed by Miika and adjusted by Eija. It had served us well for three years. However, we knew that the time had come to get a more professional system. As Eija investigated what software to buy – rather impossible based on the Internet only as all the companies claim theirs is the best – she came across a Finnish software called Zero-Vero by Kauppahuone M. Mikkonen Oy in Ruukki. They claimed it is designed for novices. Even persons with zero experience in accounting would be able to do their accounting with this software. There were tutorial videos on their web page to get you started. One demonstrated how to enter a transaction of selling a cat. They also had a demo version downloadable from the Internet to allow hands-on trying how it works. It indeed was easy to get started, just like fiddling with a Windows Explorer with its yellow folders and subfolders and files inside. During a short conversation over the phone between Eija and Mr. M. Mikkonen about our work in Tanzania - to our surprise - the company offered the software to us free of charge. This was a much appreciated donation worth 200 €

5.3 Agreement & Work permit

In order to keep Liana running in Tanzania in a smooth and transparent way, Liana got registered in Tanzania in March 2008. Subsequently an agreement of cooperation was written between the Tanzanian government and Liana. After waiting for responses from six ministries for almost a year, the agreement was finally signed in May 2009. Immediately after that, Eija applied for work permit. After some interesting and frustrating experiences in having an agent deal with the application for five months, Eija finally got the permit within one day in October by going personally to Dar es Salaam.

5.4 Jarno's donation, 'the little Ubuntu'

Viruses are one of the biggest problems in local computing in Tanzania. Msangi has used Eija's old laptop from year 2000 for project accounting and reporting. As he does not have a printer at home or a connection to the Internet, he needs to visit an Internet café, or worse, a village secretarial services office to send his reports or print his work record and payment forms. When his data stick is attached to these computers it gets infected. Attaching the stick afterwards to his own laptop, it infects the laptop. The old laptop was too old (128 Mb RAM) for a current virus protection software to run. However, having a newer laptop would not have easily solved the problem either as keeping a virus protection updated far from an Internet connection is not easy either. The problem was solved by Jarno, our Liana Regular member and a Board member. He not only donated his former laptop, a small Compaq from 2005, but he also introduced us to Ubuntu, an easy-to-use Linux operating system that stays free of viruses without a virus protection software. Jarno's wife, Irmeli Mustalahti kindly brought the laptop to Dar es Salaam from where Ric fetched it. Msangi started using this 'little Ubuntu' in September. Eija later successfully installed an older Ubuntu (5.10) to the older laptop and even that will still serve its purpose in 2010 onwards as an accounting machine for the local accounts in Mwangi.

6. Members and Support

At the end of 2009 we have eleven regular members and seven supporting members. Supporting member fees of 2009 have been used entirely for the self-funding of the Mwangi project. Regular members' fees have covered some of the administrative costs of Liana. Individual donations from Liana members (€395) were used in total to cover the food donation for Kibera children and to top up self-funding of the Mwangi project.

A warm thank you to Liana members and supporters!

7. Accounts for 2009

	01/01/2009-31/12/2009	Summa
Tuloslaskelma		
Varsinainen toiminta / Regular activities		
Hallinto / Administration		
Bank fees	-32.93	
Muut hallintokulut / Other admin costs	-348.78	
Projekteja tukeva toiminta / Project support		
Koulutus / Training	-20.00	
Fairs, exhibitions	0.00	
Projektsuunnittelu / Project planning	0.00	-401.71
Projekti/Project Improving livelihoods, Kilimanjaro		
Ryhmiin tankit & kastelujärj / Group tanks & irrig. kits		
Group tanks and drip kits (total costs)	-5444.91	
Group contribution for tanks and drip kits (see fundraising)		
Paikallinen valvonta / Local mgmt	-1418.60	
Koordin palkat ja sos/ Coordination salaries and soc	-4033.71	
Paikalliset matkat / Travel for mgmt	-281.95	
Koordin matkat / Coordination transport & accomod.	-71.10	
Paikallinen kommunikaatio / Local communication	-241.57	
Koordin kommunikointi / Coordination communication	-17.65	
Koulutus henkilöt / Training personnel	-435.76	
Koulutus matkat / Training transport	0.00	
Koulutusretki / Study tour	0.00	
Pankkikulut / Bank fees	-116.10	
Exchange rate adjustment	23.50	
Evaluointi / Evaluation	0.00	-12037.85
Projekti/Project Improving livelihoods and environment, Mwanga		
Personnel costs (appx 1)		
Finnish, Travel, and accommodation	-1245.25	
Finnish salaries and related costs	-5020.09	
Value of Finnish voluntary work	0.00	
Local salaries, allowances and related costs	-7063.91	
Activity costs (e.g. training) (appx 2)		
Fees of hired experts	0.00	
Other costs, transport, study tour and materials for training	-406.00	
Materials, procurement and investments (appx 3)		
Construction (total of tanks, drip kits, stoves)	-6940.46	
Farmer group contribution (see fundraising)		
Sold stoves	13.50	
Operation and maintenance (appx 4)		
Local travel	-572.50	
Phone costs, Local	-286.97	
Phone costs, Coordination	-242.77	
Local printing, photocopying, bank fees	-103.03	
Exchange rate adjust (local)	-77.28	
Monitoring, evaluation and information (appx 5)	0.00	
Administrative costs (appx 6)		
Salaries and costs of admin personnel	-837.39	
Office costs	-105.63	
Statutory audit costs of Finnish org	0.00	
Fundraising costs	0.00	-22887.78
Kibera Lasten ruoka-apu / Children's food-aid	-350.00	-350.00
Tuotto-/kulujaama (koko toiminta)		-35677.34
Varainhankinta / Fund-raising		
Jäsenmaksutuotot/Membership fees		
Supporting members	450.00	
Regular members	250.00	
Projekti rahoitus/Project Funding		
McKnight funding/rahoitus, Kilimanjaro	17696.66	
Farmer group contribution/Ryhmäkonttib, Kilimanjaro	1417.49	
Other donations/Muut lahjoitukset, Kilimanjaro	0.00	
UM/Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Mwanga	19478.00	
Vantaa Energy/Energia lahjoitus/donation, Mwanga	1200.00	
Farmer group contribution/Ryhmäkonttib, Mwanga	1492.54	
Muut lahjoitukset/Other donations, Mwanga	70.00	
Lahjoitukset, yksityiset /Donations, individual	325.00	42379.69
Tuotto-/kulujaama		6702.35
Rahoitustuotot ja -kulut		
Korkotuotot		0.00
Omatoiminen tuotto-/kulujaama		6702.35
TILIKAUDEN YLIJÄÄMÄ (ALIJÄÄMÄ)		6702.35

Amount to be carried over for the Kilimanjaro project 9727.60€ (Project year from April 1 to March 31)
 Not marked in the Expenditure and Income sheet: Value of Finnish voluntary work 1720 €



May year 2010 again bring the blessing of much valuable work accomplished – linking local development efforts with expertise, resources, information and knowledge – for the improvement of the livelihoods of the poor.