

Liana
annual
report
2007



Ric Coe and Eija Soini

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*.

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 accepts only development and development research professionals with considerable developing country and project management experience as its Regular members. Other individuals or registered organisations 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@liana-ry.org

Address: Pihkapalontie 385, 03850 Pusula, Finland

Tel: +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

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1. Introduction

A favourite poem by A.A. Milne (author of Winnie the Pooh) describes the man 'Who had so many things that he wanted to do, that when he thought it was time to begin, he couldn't because of the state he was in'. Trying to help in development can be a bit like that. In any community, particularly those in the poorest countries, there seem to be so many things that need working on – food, water, security, education, health, governance, environmental protection, and so on. The theorists and experts can not agree on the priorities or which sector has to be improved before others follow. The 2007 World Development Report concludes that in the poorest countries agriculture is the driver of development, but at local level it appears to be non-agricultural opportunities that lift families out of poverty. In the seven years since the Millennium Development Goals were agreed, and long before we are even close to achieving any of them, the global focus has moved to climate change as our most pressing problem. The Millennium Villages project attempts to fix all sectors in one place at the same time, yet is mired in controversy and it is unlikely be a sound model for the future.

Where does this leave a small organisation like Liana? During 2007 we have started and continued projects in a number of apparently very different sectors – water and food security, product development, education. We make no claims at all to have priorities right or to be working on the world's most pressing problems. But what does seem to be working, and maybe even 'right', is the approach. Each of these projects is using an approach based on the founding principles of Liana. The idea is to work on problems identified by communities, and to do so by connecting them to the knowledge, skills and resources needed. The ingredients needed may be technical or organisational, and may reside near at hand or far away. But, as you can read in the project descriptions, it is proving feasible and useful to build the connections. The image of a liana, that grows through the canopy in a multitude of directions but ends up forming a connective network, is a good way to picture the organisation.

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

The project started in September 2006 and has continued as planned in 2007.

2.1 A short summary of the project

The project is based on needs identified by Eija's research on the slopes of Kilimanjaro, Tanzania. The project makes rainwater harvesting and drip irrigation techniques known in the dry lowlands of Mt. Kilimanjaro. It facilitates building rainwater harvesting and drip irrigation structures. Local people are trained in the construction skills. For the continuation of the activities the project facilitates establishment of self-help groups for collective saving. Rainwater harvesting will ease women's and children's workload by providing water within the homesteads. With drip irrigation added, rainwater harvesting also enables diversification of the lowland farming by the establishment of kitchen gardens (1.5 x 7.5 m irrigated vegetable/tree seedling patches). This improves food security and can bring cash income. Liana's role is advisory and it bears the responsibility of overall coordination. Farmer groups, local partners and experts implement all activities. The bulk of the funding for this project comes from McKnight Foundation. The project started in September 2006.

2.2 Successful continuation

The project has gone very well so far - surprisingly well, as projects rarely work out as envisioned - and will be a model for us, and hopefully for others for replication in other dry areas.



Awareness raising continued The second set of village meetings in the four pilot villages were arranged in early January. This gave an opportunity for the eight people from each village who visited Makanya (RELMA-Sokoine University of Agriculture project site) to give accounts to the rest of the village of what was learned on the study tour. All those who had a responsibility to present had been briefed beforehand in December, so presentations were full of content and well constructed. Istamil Msangi made sure that all the subjects were covered. If not, he prompted for more explanations and descriptions. This also gave a very thorough picture of rainwater harvesting and group functions to the villagers who did not take part in the first set of meetings. Procedures for the selection of candidates for the tank building training, and the location of the first demonstration tank built by trainees and their instructors, were also discussed and agreed on collectively in these meetings. At the end, a rainwater harvesting committee of three women and three men was selected. Ric, the secretary of Liana, recorded how the meeting in Makaa went. The story is included in this report in a text box.



From working with rainwater harvesting committees to working with farmer groups Village rainwater-harvesting committees' task was to arrange the *fundi* (builder/artisan of any kind) training application procedure, formalise the decision on demonstration tank site, make arrangements and agreements for the accommodation of *fundi* teachers from Makanya, and to arrange for the community's own contribution for the demonstration tank i.e. collection of sand, stones and water for the tank building. This happened smoothly in Makaa and Kilototoni. However, committee work turned out to

be the first stumbling block in Matala and Makuyuni. In fact, Makuyuni never managed to continue with the project. In Matala, a farmer group was later formed which took the responsibilities of the committee in that village.

Between the first and second committee meetings, nine groups/emerging groups contacted their village rainwater-harvesting committees and expressed their interest in working with us. All groups except one are mixed gender groups. One group (Amani) is a men's volcanic brick cutters group in Makaa village. We assumed that in some of the villages women's groups would be formed. We do not, however, have any strong opinion on this. Working with women's groups may seem a clear way of empowering women. However, we also know that in activities where large investments are needed, such as building a tank, women are more able to save money in a mixed group than on their own. In these circumstances we do make clear that the tank is owned by both the wife and the husband (also if the husband only is a member of a group).

It is our belief that after awareness is raised in a new technology and the opportunities, and means of operation are explained, it is the local community that should take the main initiative. We believe this can guarantee at least some level of sustainability. Our work passed through the stages exactly as planned in the two villages of Makaa and Kilototoni, shifting from open village meetings arranged by village chairmen and village executive secretaries, through having the committee as a contact point, to working directly with groups.

Magreth Maringo, the organisational development and gender specialist together with Istamil Msangi, the field consultant have assisted and advised groups on constitution compilation and work plans. We believe that groups that take their time to get organised and do it on their own using their own means and capacities – and only getting some advice from a project person a couple of times – will be strong groups. A group was considered ready to work with the project once their documents were checked and approved suitable and the group had collected gravel, sand and poles to the building site. We are currently working with six farmer groups, Maendeleo and Upendo in Kilototoni, Azimio, Amani and Mchaka Mchaka in Makaa, and Kuringe in Matala, and have not agreed to work with more within the current project.

A village meeting in Makaa, Tanzania

The road has dried up so after picking up the Village Secretary we are able to drive to the meeting location. It will be held in a new school building, not yet finished but already in use. The remains of an arithmetic lesson are still on the blackboard. It is on the side of a hill, beneath a cliff from which building stones are being cut, looking out across the lowlands of Kilimanjaro. The mountain behind is lost in cloud. It must be wet up there, but it is dry down here on the plains.

Village people start to arrive as we do. A few bring stools and benches, but the rest carry in building stones to sit on. They segregate themselves, women on one side and men on the other. They are all ages. The children do not come in, but climb up to the windows to watch what is happening.

The meeting is opened by the Village Secretary asking one of the women to say a prayer. All stand. The Village Chairman makes a brief speech, which includes a shout of "Makaa hoye (Hurrah!)", to which the people respond with the same shout and raised arms. Then business starts.

The meeting goes smoothly as the facilitators are well prepared. Nearly one hundred people in the room are paying carefully attention, more arriving all the time. Women and men give accounts of their visit to Makanya to learn about rainwater harvesting, irrigation and working in groups. They are animated, enthusiastic and hold the attention of their audience. All have extensive notes, some follow them, others get carried away with descriptions of what they have seen. One is a bit long-winded, but the village stays, sitting on their hard stones, listening and asking questions.

The room is now full. More people are looking in the windows and crowding around the door way. I am glad it is a cloudy day, or this crowded room with its iron roof would be getting rather warm by now.

A facilitator writes on a poster the key questions of the meeting. Silence while he does so, then a buzz of conversation as they think of answers. One or two leave, but then come back again. Just a call of nature, or a stretch of the legs. These stones they squat on are hard and lumpy.

The meeting gets more lively when the people are asked for ideas. One stands to make a case. There are nods of approval, but then a challenge, and an eruption of discussion. The Secretary calls for order and the next villager makes a proposal.

After three hours a Committee is selected and its chair elected. She is a strong woman who has made many contributions to the meeting. She accepts the position with dignity and closes the meeting with a prayer.

A hundred village people spent three hours here. There was no immediate attraction - it is crowded and uncomfortable, no refreshments were offered, they go home from the meeting with nothing in their hands that they did not come with. And everyone has other things to do. The women particularly lead very busy lives, keeping house and home, raising children and working the farm. Why do they come? Maybe it is social, a chance to meet neighbours, but they see them often anyway. Maybe it is expected of them, though there is no sign of any coercion.

I think the real reason is that these people are looking for ways to improve their lives, in some cases are desperate to do so. They will look and listen carefully to any opportunity, and work at those that make sense to them.

The final outcome of the project, and its impact on poor people, is years away. But there is every sign that the project really addresses a priority for these people. And, as it is based on proven principles and designs, there is every reason to expect positive results.

Ric Coe, 5 January 2007



Tank and gutter building and training The building of the first demonstration tank was completed on the 8th of March in Makaa village at Nanga Primary School. The community had selected this as the site for the tank. The community as a whole contributed sand, gravel and poles. Trainer *fundi* Kassim Salehe from Makanya village (100km from the project site) took full responsibility for the building and training of *fundi* students. Kassim was accompanied by another *fundi* from Makanya as an assistant trainer for the building of the first tank in each village. Different assistant *fundis* were picked for each village in order to make use of the whole *fundi* group in Makanya and give them some work experience.

Building the second *demonstration* tank was finished on the 12th of April. This tank was built for a member of the Maendeleo group. On the 10th June the third demonstration tank was completed. This was built to a farmer group (Kuringe) member. The rest of the tanks are partially funded by the project and the farmer group. It has been agreed with all the groups that the group contributes 40% of the total tank price (including labour).



Building of the first *partially funded tank* took place in Kilototoni between 18th and 27th of June. This was a major milestone for the project as it demonstrated that rural communities are willing and able to adopt rainwater harvesting even if it requires considerable investments. Building of the second partially funded tank within a farmer group Mchaka Mchaka, took place soon after (10-19 July 2007). Between 17th and 25th September Amani group built their first tank, and immediately after (26 Sept-1 Oct) Azimio built their tank. As the last tank in 2007, Kuringe group built their second group tank (their first by cost sharing basis) in December (4th – 11th).

During year 2007 a total of eight tanks were built. Local *fundis* were trained while building. There is now one qualified *fundi*, Ndanu in Makaa village, one *fundi* is still under training in Kilototoni and two *fundis* under training in Matala. In each village, the second, third and fourth tank is built by Kassim and the local trainees of that location. Increasing responsibility is given to the trainees until the trainee leads building of the fourth tank while the trainer *fundi* assists. We did not get any applications for training from women.

The gutter *fundi* of Makanya who we had planned to train new fundis in guttering moved to Mwanza, hundreds of kilometres away. We were required to take a *fundi*, John Maina Ngunjiri from Kenya to teach gutter building. He had already taught in Makanya within the Sokoine-RELMA project in 2004 and is a very experienced trainer. Gutter building training started on the 12th of March in Makaa. It was our aim that each newly trained tank builder would also learn guttering. However, it became clear after the first training in each village that only one trainee, Tumaini, showed real interest and skill in guttering. After that all training was targeted to Tumaini. In addition, Kassim (the trainer for tanks from Makanya) took part in gutter training, covering his own costs. Tumaini qualified as an independent gutter artisan after the Azimio tank in early October and Kassim as an assistant gutter fundi.



Training in horticulture and drip irrigation Crop training started with a two-day training at the AVRDC, The World Vegetable Centre in Tengeru close to Arusha. This *Horticultural and food preservation training* was really wonderful. It was delightful to see the farmers, men and women together, preserving tomatoes by cooking ketchup, jam, juice, sauce, relish; drying tomatoes, Ngogwe and several leafy plants in the sun; and cooking vegetable stews from vegetables previously unknown to them. In addition, subjects included the basics of vegetable growing, cleanliness in the kitchen, composting, crop rotation, marketing, record keeping, organic growing, use of manure etc.

That enthusiasm was unrivalled! At the end everybody got a packet of seeds for 14 vegetables species and a certificate, of course. The first two farmer groups were trained in July, the third in August and the last in September. In total 56 farmers (34 women and 22 men) took part in the two-day course. Horticultural training in this project is primarily aimed at women. If a group member is a man, he is asked to come to the training with his wife.

Picturing tank building

Look at pictures of a water tank. It looks simple enough to construct, doesn't it? Certainly it is smaller than a house, and they spring up everywhere. But stop and think a little, or visit a tank building site, as I did in October, and *click*, a new picture forms.

Click. It is not just a box but a water container. It has to hold water for years to come so must be strong. Hence the skeleton of wire mesh, the careful construction of the joints, the detailed attention to the plastering to keep it watertight.

Click. It holds 10,000 litres. That's 10 tonnes of water. So it needs a foundation of stones, a floor of concrete that will not shift and crack, and that means concrete.

Click. If you are lucky, gravel for concrete can be dug somewhere nearby. If not, someone has to break stones. There is a job to do in the hot sun! Pushing home several barrows loaded with stone chippings at the end of the day must feel like a job completed, but there are many more steps in building the tank.

Click. Concrete needs water, but shortage of water is the reason for building. A boy out of school for the holidays spends the day cycling the 2 km to the village tap and back, bringing water for building.

Click. Now the mixing. Three men turn and turn the sand, cement and stones in the fierce sun. Sweat pours from them. There is pride in not being the first to break the rhythm or admit to needing a rest.

Click. At last a break and lunch is served, for physical work needs fuel. Ugali and beans suffice. But the break is only long enough to eat for there is still much to do.

Click. The building is not just muscle work, precision is required. The tank is a 30-year investment so needs building accurately. Get the sides really straight, make sure it is really round. Check the thickness of the walls – too thin and they will crack, too thick and too much cement, the most expensive ingredient, is used.

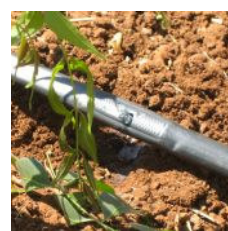
Click. Towards the end of the day the sun is lowering, it gets a little cooler. Cows and goats are brought back to the boma, the young animals calling for their mothers who have been out grazing all day. Farm life goes on despite tank building.

Two months later I visited the site again. The building is finished, gutters connected and it has rained. Only a few showers have fallen but the tank is half full. That's 5,000 litres, or 200 jerry cans and bicycle trips. The kitchen garden, drip-irrigated with water from the tank, is thriving.

Click. The real value of the work is revealed.

Ric Coe, 2 January 2008

The first on-farm group training in the establishment of a drip irrigated kitchen garden took place in mid October. Seedbeds had been established with the guidance of Msangi six weeks earlier. Three demonstration kitchen gardens of the size of 15m² were established with the guidance of Horticulturalist Hassan Mndiga of the World Vegetable Centre and Irrigation Engineer Anenmose Maro of TIP. Training took place in Kilototoni, Makaa and Matala. Vegetables planted included: African egg plant, 3 varieties of



tomatoes, kales/sukuma wiki, 2 varieties of amaranths, sun hemp, cochorus, vegetable soybean, okra, cowpea, night shade. Seeds that were obtained by farmers from the AVRDC were used.

Follow-up training of drip irrigated kitchen garden management for the above groups took place in early November. The first real set-back within the project occurred. Two of the three kitchen gardens were destroyed. One was eaten by birds (the garden was the only green patch for miles!) and the other by a stray goat (the group had not constructed a proper fence to protect the garden). Kuringe group kitchen garden in Matala is continuing excellently and the group established two more beds and are watering these extra beds by buckets. With the drip irrigation they use 2-2.5 buckets of water per day, watering by pouring from a bucket takes 10-11 buckets per day! In early November, soon after accomplishing their first tanks, and after the first showers of the short rains, Azimio and Amani groups established their seedbeds to grow seedlings for kitchen garden establishment. In mid December these groups established their first kitchen gardens. Both were thriving at the end of December.



Four demonstration bucket drip irrigation kits were bought from Kenya. Maro has now fabricated the first two locally constructed kits and these are being used by the Amani and Azimio groups.



Reading materials Liana has donated relevant literature to the six farmer groups we operate with. These include subject such as drip irrigation, introduction to water and rainwater harvesting methods, building of water tanks, socio-economic questions of rainwater harvesting, feasibility of water and rainwater harvesting, empowerment of women groups by rainwater harvesting in Uganda, and impacts of rainwater harvesting in Kusa in western Kenya.

Future and funding In November the 19th Jonathan Otto, the McKnight Foundation consultant for Eastern and Southern Africa visited the project site. The purpose of the visit was to have a look at the current project and to discuss a follow-up phase in order to continue supporting the farmer groups till all the members of the six groups have their tanks and till the groups master horticultural skills to allow them to continue independently. Training in marketing, tree nursery establishment and project planning and fundraising skills has also been planned for the second phase. For a group of ten members it takes five months to save the required 40%, and for a group of 5 members 10 months, given that each member saves 5000Tsh each month. A group of five members can build a tank every ten months and a group of ten persons can build a tank every five months. Completing tank building will take 3.5 - 4 years from when the first tank was built for a group (from April-Sep 2007). This is our planned time frame for Phase II. Proposal for Phase II was submitted to McKnight Foundation and is under consideration.

The project is planned to continue next year. Eight more tanks will be built before September 2008 and more training in horticulture will be organised. However, as we have a considerable deficit in our project budget due to sinking dollar value (3924 Euros), we need to cut some of the activities in the end of the project and the number of tanks, even though we are able to top up funding by about 2000 Euros from other sources. A Rotary club in the US has approved 2000 USD for the project, and a Mission group (lähetyskerho) in the Pentecostal church of Hämeenlinna, Finland, collected further 250 Euros for the project. Marangu Hotel has contributed considerably in kind, which has enabled Eija to stay with the project more often than was originally planned, which has helped in keeping up the momentum in the project. Eija had two months paid time within this project. In addition she worked at least two more months on a voluntary basis.

It has been a real pleasure to work with the farmer groups. It is a real opportunity to be able to offer opportunities and solutions that are so highly appreciated. More details about the project are on the Liana web site: www.liana-ry.org/rainwater.htm.

3. Volunteer projects

All Liana activities are initiated and followed through by members and much of this work is voluntary. In order to obtain and link the necessary expertise for a certain activity, Liana can also invite professional volunteers from outside Liana to accomplish short-term projects. Two such short-term volunteer projects were initiated in 2007.

3.1 Compilation of an adult education package for the drylands of East Africa

Some remote places in the semi-desert of East Africa can be out of touch with ideas and knowledge that could lead to improved livelihoods (here with the narrow meaning of 'getting one's daily bread') and improved quality of life. These communities remain stagnant with no hope for a better future or a way out from extreme poverty and their unnecessarily desperate state. The environmental conditions of these places are usually very challenging, limiting the obvious livelihood options available. Transport to the nearest town hospital may be available only once a week. Common diseases spread rampantly as people lack the most basic knowledge of how to avoid them and how to treat them. Some of these places are also plagued by tribal animosities that have led to a vicious cycle of raiding and retaliation. These areas are very challenging for a development organisation to start any development activities, as the level of human capacity is very low. Adult education may be the only starting point that can prepare the way for practical changes later on.

Voluntary Consultant, Anthropologist/Psychologist Rachel Stern started working for Liana in late October. Her task is to compile an adult education package for the poor and marginal drylands of East Africa. Subjects include: Literacy, health, hygiene, nutrition, environmental education, dryland agricultural methods, livestock and rangeland management, rainwater and water harvesting, and simple maths. Rachel will stay with Liana till the end of February 2008.

The operational costs of this activity are funded by an individual donor.

3.2 Project planning: Kikapu project

In November Eija wrote an e-mail seeking an adventurous designer or artist to volunteer in Kapedo village, to design and develop, together with Kapedo women, new basket designs and other products. The mail was sent to all Liana members and friends asking them to distribute the mail to any professional designers they know and/or other relevant contacts. To our surprise fourteen people contacted us and expressed their interest in working in Kapedo.

Kapedo is an extremely poor Turkana village of about 2000 people in the semi-desert area in Kenya, six hours drive from the capital Nairobi. It is a remote village very much out of touch of new ideas. Baskets, mats and brooms are one of the few potential sources of income. Though traditionally a livestock area, people are afraid to keep animals because they attract raids from the neighbouring tribe, the Pokots. Many women know the basics of basket, mat and broom making. These products have been made in the village since 1970s. However, the women have stuck to very restricted number of products and designs. Many of the products still look the same as in the 1970s, which hampers marketing. Liana has been requested to work together with the local CBO (Community Based Organisation) KEDA to look for and implement solutions to alleviate the extreme poverty in the village. *The Kikapu project*, i.e. *Kapedo basketry workshop for women to create new designs and products for improved marketing and income generation*, proposed to take place in April-May 2008, is the first attempt to do so. Funding for operational costs has come from individual donations.

One amongst the three selected candidates is now prepared to go to Kapedo in April 2008 and stay four weeks. The candidate is a textile designer by training. In addition she is a qualified vocational teacher.

In mid December Eija called together a meeting to discuss practical questions in operating in Kapedo village. A private philanthropist and a Nairobi Hospital Neurosurgeon Dr. Wasunna who has operated in Kapedo since 1999, and the Full Gospel Churches of Kenya Projects Coordinator Mr. Makunyi, together with Ric and Eija met in Jacaranda in Westlands.

4. Keeping Liana running

- The Annual Meeting was again held as an email meeting as this format allows all members to take part.
- Board meetings as necessary have also been held by email.
- All administration of Liana is done on a voluntary basis, mostly by Eija.
- Eija keeps 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 2006 on a voluntary basis. Anneli and Reijo Soini provide invaluable help by handling Liana post when Eija is away from Finland.
- Thank you!

5. Members and Support

Currently we have six regular members and six supporting members. This is after Nick Quist decided to leave and two new supporting members, Jaakko Suikkanen and Pia Rinne joined in 2007. Year 2007 was also the start of a new way of working, using short-term volunteer professionals in doing some Liana activities. Rachel Stern has been with us since October 2007 and another volunteer is expected to join in April 2008.

Miika Mäkelä accepted a job at ICRAF (World Agroforestry Centre), in Nairobi as an Associate expert funded by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland. Miika, Susanna and baby Veikko will relocate to Kenya in early 2008. This means that all the Liana regular members except one, Ari, will reside outside Finland, and even Ari spends a few months each year in Tanzania.

Supporting members' membership fees and donations from individuals amounted to almost 2211 €. Both supporting member fees and donations are used completely for development activities. Contributions in kind by the Marangu Hotel to the Liana rainwater harvesting and drip irrigation project in Tanzania amounted to about 1400 € in year 2007.

A warm thank you to Liana members and supporters!

6. Accounts for 2007

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Liana Accounts & Balance sheet 31.12.2007

Profit and loss account

Program expenditure:	Revenue	Expenses	Total
Adult education package compilation (operational costs only)		-88.80 €	-88.80 €
Support to local NGOs (books, communication)		-108.98 €	-108.98 €
Project planning (Mwanga)		-121.69 €	-121.69 €
Project support (fairs, training, fund raising costs)		-50.00 €	-50.00 €
Administration		-82.19 €	-82.19 €
Improving livelihoods by rainwater harvesting, Mt. Kilimanjaro, McKnight funds	44.71 €	-18,074.80 €	-18,030.09 €
Improving livelihoods by rainwater harvesting, Mt. Kilimanjaro, Extra funds gained due to exchange rates		-81.12 €	-81.12 €
Program expenditure total	44.71 €	-18,607.58 €	-18,562.87 €

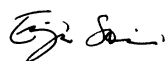
Fund raising:	Revenue	Expenses	Total
<i>McKnight funds 2006 carried over to 2007 (included in all calculations except Balance of accounting period)</i>			9,119.19 €
Regular members' fees	210.00 €		210.00 €
Supporting members' fees	375.00 €		375.00 €
Individual donations	545.15 €		545.15 €
McKnight funds received in 07 for Improving livelihoods by rainwater harvesting, Mt. Kilimanjaro	10,815.78 €		10,815.78 €
Interest from savings fund	53.41 €		53.41 €
Individual donation for adult education package compilation	1,367.03 €		1,367.03 €
Donations to top up rainwater project (other than McKnight)	250.00 €		250.00 €
Extra funds gained due to exchange rates for the Improving rural livelihoods by rainwater harvesting, Mt. Kilimanjaro	81.12 €		81.12 €
Fund raising total	13,697.49 €		13,697.49 €

Balance of the accounting period		-4,865.38 €
<i>Balance when carry-over funds from 2006 included</i>		<i>4,253.81 €</i>

Balance sheet

Assets 31.12.2007:	
Bank account (Euro)	4,128.69 €
Savings fund (Euro)	2,096.91 €
Cash (Euro)	2,142.78 €
Bank account in Kenya	1,000.74 €
Total assets	9,369.12 €
Liabilities:	
Capital 01.01.2007	14,234.51 €
balance of the accounting period	-4,865.38 €
Capital 31.12.2007	9,369.13 €
reserves for...	0.00 €
Total liabilities	9,369.13 €

Nairobi, 12.01.2008



Eija Soini, Chairperson



Richard Coe, Secretary



May year 2008 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.