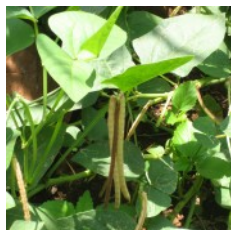


Liana
annual
report
2008



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. 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

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[†] 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.

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1. Introduction

Now, at the end of 2008, world news has been dominated for the last three months by a global financial crisis. Earlier in the year it was oil and food price rises that were occupying the media and world leaders. Interestingly, these uncertainties and fluctuations in the global economy had less immediate impact on the poorest countries and rural people in Africa than elsewhere. If your national economy is not well integrated to others, or your household rarely uses cash, then life continues much the same if a bank collapses or a car maker has to beg for \$10 Billion. The longer term impacts are hard to predict, but will probably be negative. Rural food producers could benefit from higher prices for agricultural commodities. To counter this, governments, companies, foundations and individuals all have less money to invest in development, including investments in actions that would help poor farmers benefit from commodity price increases. Some donor-funded projects have had to be reduced in scale even after funding was agreed, as sources of money dry up.

But however the economic turmoil is resolved, the poor are the most vulnerable. At a national level, countries which at one time look like regional havens of peace and prosperity – Cote d'Ivoire in West Africa, Zimbabwe in southern Africa – can quickly descend into chaos. And this year Kenya joined them for a while, with unprecedented violence and upheaval following a disputed election. While the analysts may be able to explain the history that has made these almost inevitable, they are still severe and unexpected shocks to people struggling to make a living.

Vulnerability is chronic in many areas, and not only due to national upheaval. In the village of Kapedo in Northern Kenya, location of a Liana workshop reported below, conflict between neighbouring ethnic groups has disrupted lives for years. We had to think very carefully about sending a volunteer to work there, and a week after the workshop one of the participants lost a son in a raid. On top of that, vagaries of the weather, outbreaks of livestock disease or human sickness, a fire, the loss of a job, and endless other unexpecteds can devastate the lives of a poor family that has struggled for years to improve their lot. The dynamics of poverty have been likened to the game of snakes and ladders, in which snakes take you down into poverty, and ladders are routes out of poverty. In the real world, there are usually many snakes, which can take a family rapidly down, but ladders are few and those which do exist are long and hard to climb.

What does this mean for development organisations trying to bring about lasting benefits, particularly small ones like Liana that can at best hope to influence the lives of a few? There is little that can be done to 'disaster-proof' a project, but there are some approaches that might help sustain the benefits of activities in the face of shocks to individuals or communities. These include:

- Working with local expertise and organisations as far as possible, as these are most likely to continue to operate in a location.
- Building projects on sound knowledge, as this is likely to remain valid and useful even after a period of instability.
- Designing projects which introduce ideas, rather than provide products and services, as new ideas will always be needed as livelihoods respond to shocks and change.

All these are part of Liana's operating principles.

2. Relief in Kibera slum through Drug Fighters and Counseling for the Young Generation



Kenya was hit by a serious wave of violence after the disputed elections at the end of 2007. Nairobi slums were among the worst hit areas.

Liana's Chair Eija Soini was in Nairobi and was approached by Juha Ruotoistenmäki on the 18th of January forwarding a plea from a

small organisation, "Drug Fighters and Counseling for the Young Generation", working in Kibera slum in Nairobi. Their operations in the slum were caught in the middle of violence and chaos.

"Please Juha do you have friends that you can talk to, may be they could support us in this reach out mission?"

Extracts from e-mails and text messages from Martha and Agnes of the Drug Fighters:

"In Kibera, houses burnt down and most people have been displaced from their houses, businesses burnt down, lives lost, I mean it's just incomprehensible. Children and women as usual are most affected. ... Most of the displaced families

are camping at Jamhuri Show ground but we still have more families in Kibera, some are injured and are just in the houses. ... We resumed work from 7th, myself, Martha, Frida and Teacher Irene. We were

"The ones who are at the camps are being served by the Red Cross ...and the individual organizations and churches that are donating towards the crisis. The problem is that, the people who have been left behind ... have nobody to reach out to them."

reaching out for our children whose homes got burnt and they were nowhere to be found. ... we are still trying to trace the rest one hundred and something, at the same time we are feeding the displaced families in dire need of food and beddings. ... After conducting a survey and finding many victims who could not access help from Red cross, we started lobbying for foodstuffs and clothes to help them. ...We are still meeting very desperate people on the ground who have not been reached by anyone and so the number is increasing day by day. Because of the insecurity in Kibera, we do not take the food to the grounds. We go out and mobilise these families and we distribute the food from Mbagathi District Hospital Hall. This helps us to avoid those people who would always want to take advantage of the situation."

Liana board was called together for e-mail consultation on Friday afternoon immediately after the mail from Juha. Liana is not a relief organisation. However, we have an interest in Kenya, three of the members lived just 15km from Kibera, there was incredible misery out there, and we could do our part in helping. So, it was our unanimous decision to act according to our limited abilities.

Eija bought 864kg of maize flour, 60kg of infant millet porridge flour and 104 blankets. On Sunday the 20th Kirsi, Jukka and Eija loaded a Land Rover and a RAV4 to the brim and drove to the edge of Kibera. The total bill was 47,484Ksh, slightly less than 550 euros. The food and blankets were distributed the following Monday by Drug Fighters.

After this first action Eija sent a letter to Liana members and a bunch of her closest friends pleading for more money. Liana members approached some of their friends whom they thought would be willing to donate. In just few days we got together 2448 euros in total. The biggest donation, 1000 euros, came from Vantaan Energia, an energy company in Finland. The rest of the sum came from individual donors, 18 persons/couples in total.

90,000Ksh was sent by M-Pesa (money sending service by Safaricom mobile phones) to Agnes, Martha and Frida on the 28th January. But most of the week was chaos in Kibera. An opposition MP was shot dead and it triggered more riots and unrest. Just when we thought it is going to get calmer again, another opposition MP was shot dead. And more riots broke out. The distribution of food was delayed as it was too dangerous to operate, the distributors could not get to the distribution point and the people couldn't come to get the food.

Martha & Agnes (from mails, text messages, report):

"We received the funds on Monday, we had planned to buy the stuffs yesterday [Tuesday] and distribute them yesterday [Tuesday] but little did we know how the day was going to be like. It was a horrible day in Kibera and Ngumo (where our offices are). We woke up to chaotic day; killings and burnings everywhere. We were attacked on our way to the office, we had to flee for our safety. ... Nobody was injured and nothing was taken from us. Today [Wednesday] the violence has reduced but very high tension. Eija, we can't even comprehend all what is happening, it all seems like horror movies not a reality. We are crying to God day and night to do something. On Saturday, Agnes held a meeting with the local administrators; the chiefs e.t.c because we want to organize a peace workshop in Kibera and its important for us to work together with the ... local administrators.... The local administration always keeps daily data e.g if an area is burnt down, how many houses were burnt down, who was the occupants' e.t.c. ... In the process of our discussion with them, we realized that nobody has reached out to the disabled with food and beddings. There are so many

disabled people in Kibera who were affected and they are already disadvantaged compared to everybody else. Therefore, we decided that we will include most of them in our coming foodstuffs distribution..."

On the 1st and 2nd Feb 2008 1200kg of maize flour, 200kg of rice, 270kg of beans, 9 cartons of cooking fat and 9 cartons of soap was distributed to 49 disabled people and another 161 families. Each got three packets (each 2kg) of maize flour, 2 kg beans, 1 ½ kg rice, 500gm cooking oil, a bar of soap and a packet of salt. In total from 20th January to 2nd Feb, Drug Fighters has reached out and served 356 families fully supported by Liana.

Martha in her report:

"One of the greatest challenges, we have been encountering in our reach out mission is in the mobilization of the real victims, for you to identify the real affected people, because we have so many opportunists who take advantage of relief food, you have got to go to the ground and find the real victims yourself. Most of them are not on phone and you have to go and inform them in person that they come for food. This is a risky exercise... on 1st Feb, one of our teachers was insulted and harmed physically in the mobilization process."

Another 100,000 Ksh was sent to Drug Fighters on the 6th and 7th of February. Food was distributed on the 8th of February. Eija and Rachel were there for several hours. More than 250 people gathered in the Mbagathi District Hospital grounds. When the people who had been identified in the field came to the food distribution place they received little piece of paper bearing a number against their name in a list. This prevented people from coming more than once to the distribution line. The situation of those who were not invited but came to ask for food was checked during the following week and they were invited to come for the next food distribution.

From Martha's report:

"The following items were purchased for the feeding: Unimix porridge flour for children: 275kg, Beans: 270kg, Rice: 200kg, Maize flour: 1200kg, Cooking oil: 240 jars of 500g, Soap: 75 long bars of 700g. This food fed a group of 223 families. Among the... fed, forty



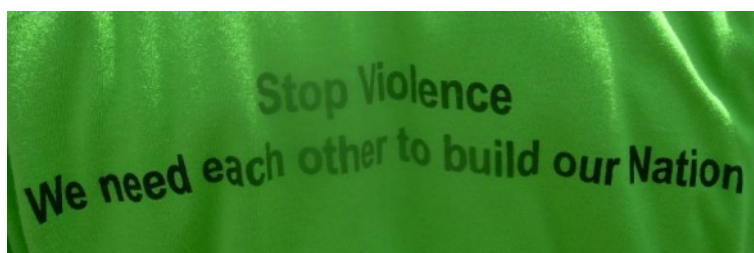
three were disabled, forty five were our parents (of the affected children from our rescue and rehabilitation centre) and the rest were community members from the different villages and ethnic communities in Kibera.

In our field visit, we met this family whose house and everything was burnt down, the children are young and in school and their uniforms were burnt down. We visited where the family. They are being hosted by a friend in their one-room house. As agreed by Eija and Agnes, we used 4000Ksh to purchase their uniforms to enable them resume school as they wait for their parents to settle down. The children resumed school and they are truly grateful.

There was a huge crisis in Kibera of tribal segregation. Literally, there were areas that certain ethnic communities were not supposed to cross. When Drug Fighters sat down with the local administrators to discuss the way forward to silencing this tribal segregation, a peace workshop was proposed as an avenue to bring together difference tribes. The workshop was held on the 16th of February 2008. It had a hundred participants representing all the villages of Kibera and all the ethnic tribes. The workshop was also well represented in terms of age groups; we had youths, middle aged and elderly people. The discussion was fruitful because the tribal boundaries that had been set during the political unrest have been broken. Safaricom graced the workshop by donating printed T-shirts with messages promoting unity."

In total Liana donated:

3264kg of maize
104 blankets
400kg rice
540kg beans
456 jars of 500g cooking fat
300 long soap bars of 700g
Unimix porridge mix 275kg
Millet infant porridge flour 60kg



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

The project started in September 2006. Phase I was completed in August 2008 and Phase II with the new funding from the McKnight Foundation started in April 2008, overlapping Phase I for few months.

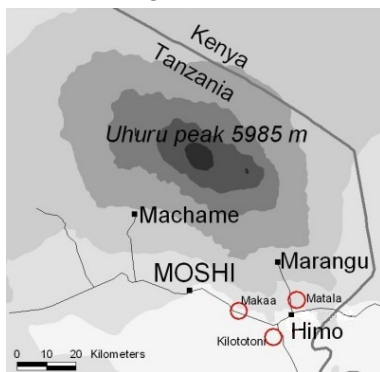
3.1 A short summary of the project

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. In addition to clean household water, rainwater harvesting from rooftops to 10m³ tanks enables the establishment of kitchen gardens (1.5 x 7.5 m irrigated vegetable/tree seedling patches). Local people are trained in the construction skills. Other training includes horticulture, agroforestry, marketing and independent fundraising. 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 irrigated kitchen gardens added, rainwater harvesting also enables diversification of the lowland farming. This improves food security and can bring cash income. A market study will guide the farmers on what could be potential cash crops. 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.

3.2 From Phase I to Phase II

Final reports of Phase I were sent to McKnight foundation in September 2008. Accounts showed that we used a total of 22,566 Euros of McKnight Foundation funding and 2,404 Euros from other donations for the project. Local contribution of the farmer groups for tank building was 1875 Euros. In March 2008 new funding of 62,500 USD for three years was approved by McKnight Foundation for the continuation of the project. Farmer groups will continue contributing to the tank building efforts with a total of 10,895 USD and Liana self-financing will be 4300 USD. This brings the three-year total budget of Phase II to 77,695 USD.

Tank building and builder training



Nine tanks were built in 2008. The project works with six farmer groups, three groups in Mataka (Amani, Azimio and Mchaka Mchaka), two in Kilototoni (Maendeleo and Upendo) and one in Matala (Kuringe). Amani, Azimio, Mchaka Mchaka and Kuringe groups have progressed with their tank building efforts as expected, sometimes even faster. We suggested that each member contributes 5000Tsh per month. That means that a group of five builds a tank every 10 months and a group of 10 builds a tank every 5 months. Maendeleo and Upendo are currently very late in their tank building efforts.



The project has had two tank builder students in Mataka, one in Kilototoni and two in Matala village. Training was organised as hands-on training while building tanks with a trainer artisan/fundi, Kassim Salehe from Makanya. Atanas Ndanu from the Amani group became the first local independent fundi in Mataka in December 2007. The other student from the same village Elias Menas, having missed some of the training at the beginning, 'graduated' a bit later and is now operating with Ndanu as an assistant fundi. Their quality of work is very good. Training fundis in tank building continues in Matala and Kilototoni. The two fundi students in Matala have now completed three tanks with the trainer fundi and the student in Kilototoni has completed two tanks.

But something can always go wrong. Two tanks in Mataka were not watered properly resulting in one or two small cracks. These cracks were repaired by the fundis at the farmer's own cost. It is hard to convince farmers that watering the tank to slow down drying of the concrete is essential. One cannot see any benefit from watering. It is



only lack of watering that demonstrates itself in emerging cracks. And watering is hard work when there is no water at the homestead and it needs to be carried from far on heads or on bicycles.

We had expected that tank building students would develop an interest in building gutters as well. Initial training had been given to all tank building students. However, only one of them was considered by John Maina Ngunjiri, the gutter building trainer artisan from Kenya, worth training due to his aptitude and greater interest in the work. In December 2007 the newly trained gutter fundi got his first independent assignment in the project. However, the quality of workmanship turned out to be very poor even after redoing the work. Through Floresta we finally found their most talented fundi, Edwin Maleo. His training consisted of building five gutters with the trainer after which he got his first independent assignment. His work quality is very good.



Lowland farmers experimenting with horticulture

Most of the lowland farmers have never grown vegetables before. This is due to too little rain and lack of other water sources close enough to the homesteads. So starting a drip irrigated kitchen garden is often the first attempt for the farmer to grow vegetables. And vegetable growing is not easy. It requires knowledge and some effort every single day.

The first kitchen gardens had been established in late 2007 and follow-up training in kitchen garden management for Kuringe, Mchaka Mchaka, Upendo and Maendeleo groups had already taken place in November 2007. Training for Amani and Azimio groups took place in January 2008. Training was done by Maogola Mbelwa from the Tengeru Horticultural Institute. The main topic of this training was organic pest management and putting stakes for the tomatoes.



that yield good amounts of milk daily.

Upendo and Maendeleo gardens had been unfortunately earlier destroyed by chickens and birds and Mchaka Mchaka garden by a stray goat. None of these gardens were well fenced, contrary to our advice. Thoughts were shared with Upendo and Maendeleo on a shade roof that would protect the garden from both the birds and the sun. They made some new attempts to establish seedbeds, however, they were continuously destroyed by chickens due to poor fencing, and later the enthusiasm died. The Maendeleo demonstration tank is, however, benefiting the group/family: It provides water for three(!) dairy cows



Kuringe garden started well and thrived. However, later when the tomatoes and the African eggplant started to yield, a fungus suddenly attacked them. Kuringe group had been so eager to start vegetable growing that they had established two extra beds of the same size as the drip irrigated one to cultivate tomatoes. They watered 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 took 10-11 buckets per day per bed. They were carrying water from outside the farm and used the water tank as storage. Rainwater collected in the tank would naturally not suffice for watering such big areas of tomatoes. It was a big setback when all the tomatoes and African eggplants died even though other vegetables continued growing well. In September, after a short break since the first garden had been all harvested, Kuringe group established a new simpler garden with leafy vegetables and beans only. Azimio and Amani gardens lower down on the plains in Makaa did not suffer so much from fungus, the latter practically not at

all. Makaa is dryer and hotter than Matala. Amani and Azimio also sprayed their gardens weekly as a preventive against pests and fungus by organic homemade solutions (Kuringe started this too late).

All three groups started growing seedlings out of their own initiative to replace harvested plants and to keep the garden going throughout the year (even though the project calculations showed that the water collected to the tank would suffice to keep an irrigated garden only for 3-4 months per year).

In August-September 2008 farmers of the Azimio and Kuringe groups requested four more drip kits (two each group). These kits were bought by the farmer groups on a 50/50 cost-sharing basis. The kits were made in Moshi by a fundi whom Anenmose Maro from TIP (Traditional Irrigation and Environmental Development Organisation) prepared for the task. In November Atanas Ndanu, our first graduated tank building fundi suggested that he would also like to learn how to fabricate drip kits. This was exactly what we had hoped for, that someone takes the initiative to request for training. His suggestion coincided with a setback with the fundi who previously fabricated kits for us. In early December Maro and Ndanu bought materials for two kits and proceeded to Ndanu's farm and fabricated together two kits. Ndanu will be our main drip kit maker in the future.



Seven farmers now have their own kitchen gardens, and two kits are about to go to their new owners. Both Kuringe gardens have two beds of vegetables. Other established gardens have one 7 x 1.5m bed. It is easy to make a kitchen garden of leafy vegetables and beans to work, but more difficult to grow tomatoes and African eggplants, though one of the Kuringe gardens has currently two beds of tomatoes, doing rather well, planted by seeds that were more fungus resistant. Farmers who have managed a kitchen garden have been obliged to write down records. We will make calculations based on the record keeping of the farmers on the production figures of the gardens later when there is more data available.

Establishment of nurseries for live fences



In May 2008 training was offered in live fences. This training was organised as a response to the difficulties of keeping chickens and goats out of the gardens. Ten species were initially introduced during the theory part. These were *Thevetia peruviana*, *Lantana camara*, *Moringa oleifera*, *Euphorbia tirucalli*, *Tecoma stans*, *Duranta repens*, *Pithecellobium dulce*, *Bougainvillea sp*, *Jatropha curcas*, and *Dovyalis cafra*. Three species out of the ten were selected for a closer look and for planting. These were *Bougainvillea*, *Dovyalis cafra* and *Jatropha curcas*. After basic training on the species, and seed and cuttings collection and preparation, a nursery was established in each village. Each of the three nurseries had about 360-400 seedlings. In July-August the seedlings were transferred from the seedbeds and planted around three kitchen gardens as demonstration.

The first training nursery yielded 29m of hedge in Kuringe site even though *Jatropha* was very badly eaten by insects (though it did very well on the other two sites). In addition, Kuringe group put some independent effort to make more *Bougainvillea* cuttings and collect *Euphorbia tirualli* seeds. So their garden has a hedge on all sides of the 11 x 15 m garden (much bigger than the project intended). Only 17m of *Jatropha* survived of the training nursery at the Mchaka Mchaka site. *Bougainvillea* was attacked by termites, though it did well on the other two sites. After transplanting, *Dovyalis* seedlings were simply killed with too little watering. In Kilototoni, even though all seedlings of all three species had grown very well in the nursery, nothing remains of the seedlings a few months later. "Sun is so hot. There is not enough water for watering the seedlings". But the three cows on the farm drink tens of litres per day each!

Eija was able to obtain about 3000 *Dovyalis cafra* seeds from her garden and her neighbours' gardens. These were enough for three new nurseries that were established in December. One Kuringe group plans to fence a garden that fits four(!) kitchen gardens, 13 x 11m. It requires about 480 seedlings. And two Amani members will fence areas fitting one or two kitchen gardens (10 x 7m) requiring about 340 seedlings each. These three people were very eager to establish hedges and are succeeding with their efforts.

McKnight Foundation donor visit

The visit took place on the 11th of February. Istamil Msangi, the Project overseer met with the visitors at Njia Panda. They were briefed on the current status of the project. They visited the Nanga Primary School tank, Amani group tank with their perfectly fenced kitchen garden that was just then flowering, and a tank

building site for building the second Mchaka Mchaka tank. Afterwards discussions continued over lunch at Impala hotel in Moshi.

More details about the project are on the Liana web site: www.liana-ry.org/rainwater.htm

4. 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 invite professional volunteers from outside Liana to accomplish short-term projects. Three such short-term volunteer projects took place in 2008.

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



In many remote dryland locations in East Africa, people have had very limited or no exposure at all to many solutions that could potentially improve their livelihoods and be suitable in their area. Liana believes that for many parts of semi-arid East Africa a key starting point for improved livelihoods is adult education, which will, by helping people analyse the constraints they face and giving ideas of available solutions, prepare the way for practical changes later on. Due to the long history of projects in the drylands, there is quite a clear idea of what the common problem areas are. There is also a lot of material on how these problems have been successfully solved. This led us into the activity of compiling an adult training pack.

Rachel Stern, a young anthropologist/psychologist from UK, worked as a voluntary consultant for Liana for three months in 2007-2008 and visited NGOs and International organisations in Nairobi and did web based research for finding suitable teaching materials. We were interested in both ready-made teaching materials and suitable reference materials. Very little ready-made education materials were found. At the end the package was put together almost solely out of reference materials and session plans compiled by Rachel. Topics in the package include:

- Health care and common sicknesses (e.g. what causes common sicknesses, how to recognise, prevent and treat them, first aid, basic maternal and child care)
- Hygiene and sanitation (e.g. microbes, why is hygiene needed, how to practice in everyday life, toilets, wastes)
- Nutrition (e.g. proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals, balanced diet, special requirements of children and pregnant mothers)
- Dryland agricultural methods (e.g. soil & water conservation, pasture management, run-off water harvesting, agroforestry, drip irrigation... 'conservation agriculture')
- Improving livestock health and conserving the environment (e.g. pasture management, growing fodder, basic treatments without vets, hygienic milk)
- Water and rainwater harvesting methods and irrigation (e.g. run-off and roof-top methods, drip irrigation)

The three key goals of adult training by using this training pack are the following:

- To help people analyse their current development constraints and raise awareness of available current solutions that have been proved to work elsewhere.
- To encourage people to start looking at their surroundings with new ideas of how they could shape them or cope with them.
- To lay a solid foundation on which practical projects can later build in a truly participatory way enabling beneficiaries, through their prior knowledge and understanding, to contribute to and thus feel involved and invested in.

Session plans can be downloaded from the web page www.liana-ry.org/adultedu.htm. Sessions are based on 30 books. All the books are low cost books. Many are downloadable from the Internet, or they are available e.g. from IIRR, ICRAF, ILRI and AMREF and ALIN in Nairobi. There is slightly over 50 sessions in this package. If, for example, one session is organised every Saturday, it takes a year to go through the material.

In addition, Rachel collected other useful material about teaching methods suitable in adult education; about facilitation and communication; about Blooms taxonomy etc. These short overviews have been prepared for those who have not studied adult education or have no experience in teaching adults and would still like to teach in their villages.

At the end of Rachel's stay in Nairobi, there was one subject area lacking complete session plans, namely 'Improving livestock health and conserving the environment'. However, Liana was lucky to have Brenda Foulds in Nairobi willing to volunteer and finish up the missing session plans. Brenda started in October 2008 and will finish the session plans in early 2009.

We hope that the package is found useful by other organisations as well. We also hope to hear feedback from users. This is the first version, the prototype, of the package and we understand that it should be developed further. But it can be developed only in use.

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

4.2 Kikapu project: Kapedo basketry workshop for women to create new designs and products for improved marketing and income generation

Following a brainstorming meeting of two Liana and two KEDA (Kapedo Educational and Development Association) members in Christmas 2005, Liana was requested to work together with the local CBO (Community Based Organisation) KEDA in finding solutions to alleviate the extreme poverty of the village. The meeting in Kampi ya Samaki came up with a problem list.

1. Poverty -starvation/famine/hunger
2. Adverse climatic conditions -drought, poor soils
3. Insecurity -escalating banditry, loss of lives and property
4. Increased number of destitutes -internally displaced children, widows, widowers and the old
5. Increased number of orphan vulnerable children
6. Lack of fresh water and firewood
7. Lack of market for mats/brooms and baskets
8. Poor roads
9. HIV/AIDS pandemic



Kapedo village

Kapedo is a poor Turkana village of 3000 people in the hot semi-desert area in Kenya, six hours drive from the capital Nairobi, north of Lake Baringo. The environmental conditions of Kapedo are very challenging limiting the obvious livelihood options available. This semi-desert area is purely extensive livestock country. There is very little chance of growing crops, at least by conventional methods, though a small cultivable area is located some kilometres north of the village. However, no one dares to go there now, as the hostilities with the neighbouring tribe, the Pokots, are worse than some years before. Due to hostilities, villagers do not dare to keep livestock either as it attracts raids in which people also get killed. In more peaceful times when the mission station was functioning, more goats and camels were kept. There is hunger often in Kapedo. As the DO of Kapedo aptly established in his opening speech of the workshop "Earlier in Kapedo we depended on livestock, now we rely on women."

The village has many serious problems and very little resources. Sometimes the problems are so closely related that several of them would need to be solved in one go in order to achieve impact. However, number 7, 'Lack of market for mats/brooms and baskets' was a simpler one.

Communities in places like Kapedo often remain very much out of touch of new ideas. Baskets, mats and brooms are at the moment one of the only potential income sources to the people in Kapedo. Doum palms (*Hyphaene compressa*), the raw material for basketry grow naturally close to the saline rivers. Many women know the basics of basket, mat and broom making. These products have been made in the village since 1970s. A few attempts have been made to introduce new designs and products. 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 and this hampers marketing.. As

Eija had been earlier entrusted with some funding to be used for Kapedo, we decided to suggest arranging a one-month basketry workshop as a little stimulation to start reviving the activity.

KEDA did all the pre-arrangements in Kapedo. This included the village consultation about the idea, and after the acceptance of the project by the community, enrolment of the women to the workshop. Pre-workshop arrangements have also included making agreements with the local church and the school to use their premises, the venue and the guesthouse. All work to organise the workshop was done on a voluntary basis. Women fetched the material in advance, each her own bunch of palm leaves. Liana's responsibility



was to look for a suitable person, a professional designer, to work as a volunteer in Kapedo and lead the one-month workshop. Erja-Riitta Alander, a professional textile designer from Finland was selected for the task and started as a Liana volunteer on the 13th April.

The idea of a basketry workshop was received with enthusiasm. Eighty-nine women enrolled at once! Realising that the number is too high for one teacher, Liana requested that KEDA accept only the best basket makers. The aim of the workshop was not to teach the technique

of making baskets. As the objective was to improve marketing by new designs, every participant should master the technique very well and be able to make very neat handwork. When the workshop started on the 17th April, there were 70 participants present. Later, a few more came and the daily number of participants was 82. Women divided themselves into groups of 10 for better management of the class. Kapedo Primary School kindly gave the project a big hall as a venue for free. The workshop was organised in two two-week periods.

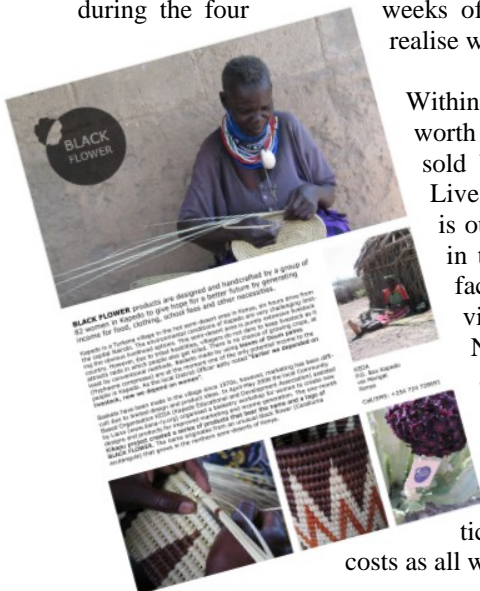


The main objective was to create, together with the women in Kapedo, several new designs for baskets made out of Doum palm leaves. The focus was in

- product design to meet the needs of the customers
- quality improvement (cleanliness, neatness, accuracy in weaving and measuring) and
- marketing (meeting orders with accuracy and punctuality)



Several new designs were created during the workshop. These designs bear the name BLACK FLOWER, a name taken from the unusual black flower, *Caralluna acutangula*, that grows in Kapedo and all over the northern semi-deserts of Kenya. A list of available designs helps in making orders, and there is a poster to accompany the project to tell about their background as a community effort. Over 400 baskets were made during the four weeks of workshop. We are also sure that the workshop made the women realise what huge potential they have if they work together.



Within a month of the end of the workshop Liana assisted in selling baskets worth about 800 euros. Some were taken to shops in Nairobi and some were sold by Liana member Ric Coe in a charity sale at ILRI (International Livestock Research Institute) and by Liana member Eija Soini in Finland. It is our hope that the products also find their way to the markets elsewhere in the world. KEDA is now learning to take care of the marketing, but facing huge challenges to make it work due to the remoteness of the village from any markets. Ric did help KEDA to find a little store in Nairobi. This will help in storing more baskets than shops take at a time and thus enable KEDA to make use of any cheap/free transport to Nairobi from Kapedo.

Funding for this project came mainly from four individual donors. In addition, the volunteer designer contributed towards her own air ticket. The total budget for was 2900 € It was all used for operational costs as all workshop work was done on a voluntary basis.

We do realise that product development and staying in business, is a continuous task and not a one-off effort.

More on the project and photo galleries at www.liana-ry.org/kikapu.htm

4.3 Review on firewood-saving stoves: Preparing ourselves for new activities

Susanna Mäkelä, who is currently based in Nairobi, started as a volunteer in October and finished early December. She compiled a review of Firewood-saving stoves based on documentation available on the Internet.

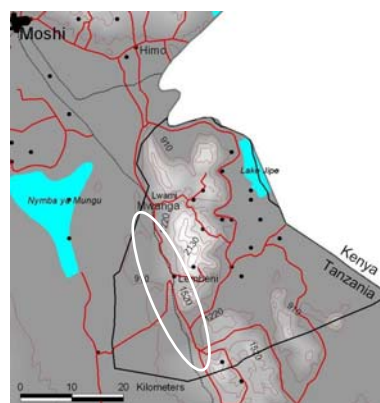
As Liana needed information on stoves for a new project in Mwanga, we looked for a comparative review of firewood-saving stoves, but could not find one. This new report was compiled to serve Liana's operations in East Africa by providing an introductory information package of the main categories and models of firewood-saving stoves documented on the Internet. The aim of this report is to guide the selection of stove models for further testing with the end users in order to narrow down the number of potentially useful models for our project areas. The report is by no means a comprehensive study of all firewood-saving stoves, not even of all the ones found on the Internet.

The report looks at small-size stoves that use firewood and which have been used in several projects so that there is enough information to describe the stove adequately. Further, the stoves included in the report are models that can potentially be constructed locally. The stoves are grouped under the main categories of mud-stoves, metal stoves and fired clay stoves.

The report is available at www.liana-ry.org/Liana_docs/Firewood-saving_stoves_review_by_Liana.pdf

5. Project planning

In May 2008 Liana was eligible for the first time to apply for funding from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland. This is due to a rule stating that an NGO eligible to apply for funding from the Ministry needs to have been registered for two full years. MFA is the main funding source for Finnish NGOs. Liana submitted a proposal for 'Improving livelihoods and environment by rainwater harvesting'. This is a project to be facilitated together with the Mwanga District Council in Tanzania. The District Council had approached Liana in 2007 by its request to have a project similar to the Liana Kilimanjaro project started in the dry lowlands of Mwanga. Budget for the proposed project is 70,650 Euros for three years, 2009-2011, being subsequently followed up by Phase II. In December funding was approved, so the project will start in January 2009.



6. Keeping Liana running

6.1 Administration

There is all this obligatory stuff that needs doing. In 2008...

- 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 2007 on a voluntary basis.
- Anneli and Reijo Soini provided invaluable help by handling Liana post when Eija was away from Finland.

Thank you!

6.2 Registration in Tanzania

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. This agreement will be signed as soon as the relevant ministries approve it.

6.3 World Village in Helsinki and KEPA meetings



Liana took part in the World Village Festival (Maailma Kylässä) happening in Finland for the first time. The World Village is the biggest development exhibition in Finland that takes place annually in the city centre of Helsinki. The main organiser of the Festival is the Service Centre for Development Cooperation, KEPA. Over 300 other partners are involved in the Festival – some 200 NGOs as well as educational institutions, museums, public authorities and businesses. The World Village has been organised since 1995.

Eija and Ric also took part in KEPA's Tanzania Country Meeting in August organised for the member organisation of KEPA operating in Tanzania.

7. Members and Support

At the end of 2008 we have eleven regular members and seven supporting members. This is after our volunteers Rachel Stern, Erja-Riitta Alander and Susanna Mäkelä joined Liana as regular members and Ritva Stenberg joined as a supporting member. It has been good to see more people getting involved with the actual work in a practical way.

Supporting members' membership fees and donations to Liana activities amounted to almost 8500 €. This is almost half of our budget. Both supporting member fees and donations are used completely for development activities.

A warm thank you to Liana members and supporters!

8. Accounts for 2008

Liana ry

Liana Accounts & Balance sheet 31.12.2008

Profit and loss account

Program expenditure:	Revenue	Expenses	Total
Adult education package compilation (operational costs only)		-981.89 €	-981.89 €
Support to local NGOs (books, communication)			
Project planning			
Project support (fairs, training, fund raising costs)		-597.77 €	-597.77 €
Administration		-479.01 €	-479.01 €
Phase I Improving livelihoods by rainwater harvesting, Mt. Kibera relief (food and blankets through Drug Fighters and Counseling for Young Generation)		-4,227.95 €	-4,227.95 €
Phase II Improving livelihoods by rainwater harvesting, Mt. Kikapu workshop in Kapedo (costs exclude 500e contributed by volunteer desinger)	4.77 € 1,977.13 € 590.22 €	-2,873.39 € -10,525.50 € -2,936.81 €	-2,868.62 € -8,548.37 € -2,346.59 €
Loss from savings fund		-113.75 €	-113.75 €
Program expenditure total	2,572.12 €	-22,736.07 €	-20,163.95 €

Fund raising:	Revenue	Expenses	Total
<i>McKnight funds carried over to 2008 (included in all calculations except Balance of accounting period)</i>			1,904.88 €
<i>Adult education donation carried over to 2008 (included in all calculation except Balance of accounting period)</i>			1,278.23 €
<i>Donation for rainwater harvesting carried over (other than McKnight... included in all calculations...)</i>			250.00 €
Regular members' fees	160.00 €		160.00 €
Supporting members' fees	375.00 €		375.00 €
Individual donations (not earmarked)	350.00 €		350.00 €
McKnight funds received in 08 for Improving livelihoods by rainwater harvesting, Mt. Kilimanjaro	11,199.67 €		11,199.67 €
-			
Individual donations for Kibera relief	2,620.00 €		2,620.00 €
Donations to top up rainwater project (other than McKnight)	2,969.02 €		2,969.02 €
Donations for Kapedo	2,264.00 €		2,264.00 €
Fund raising total	19,937.69 €		19,937.69 €

Balance of the accounting period	-226.26 €
<i>Balance when carry-over funds from 2007 included</i>	<i>3,206.85 €</i>

Balance sheet

Assets 05.01.2009:

Bank account (Euro)	3,694.74 €
Savings fund (Euro)	1,983.16 €
Cash (Euro)	1,487.09 €
Funds remaining in Tz at the end of 08	1,977.13 €
Bank account in Kenya (Euro)	0.74 €
Total assets	9,142.86 €

Liabilities:

Capital 01.01.2008	9,369.12 €
balance of the accounting period	-226.26 €
Capital 31.12.2008	9,142.86 €

Total liabilities	9,142.86 €
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Moshi, 05.01.2009

Eija Soini, Chairperson

Richard Coe, Secretary



May year 2009 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.