

**Final Report from The Marquis Project/People to People/Canadian Agricultural and Rural Extension Society and  
Tanzania Society for Agricultural Education and Extension (TSAEE) for**

**MCIC Theme Fund Project #301 12-13**

***The Tangible Goals Approach with Rural Youth in Agricultural Community Economic Development in the Lake Zone of Tanzania  
18/03/2013 to 15/03/2014***

September 29, 2014

**Please describe the following in your report:**

**The activities as outlined in your original proposal for which funding was received**

**Describe the actual activities completed and outcomes achieved, noting any variances in progress or funding**

<b>Planned and Actual Implementation Timeline</b>	<b>Planned Project Activities</b>	<b>ACTUAL ACTIVITIES COMPLETED</b>
Month 1 (Q1) (March 2013)	TSAEE volunteer members will be oriented to the project goals, intended results, record-keeping and reporting needs. These members will become the implementing project officers at the village level.	Funds arrived from Canada in late March 2013. Two planning workshops were organized to orient TSAEE officers at Ukiriguru and Meatu to understand goals and objectives of the project. At Ukiriguru, 7 TSAEE members were oriented on this, while at Meatu, 6 TSAEE members were oriented. <b>Summary Total = 13 TSAEE members were oriented.</b> Fortunately by the time of orientation in late March 2013, Dinah Ceplis, the chairperson of International Program at CARES from Canada, was present. Alongside with Mr. Mwenda, they oriented Ukiriguru TSAEE members on the project document. Activities were highlighted as well as expected results. At Meatu, Dinah was accompanied by Beny Mwenda and Abbas Munisi. For Meatu, the presentation was coupled with rural demonstration on how the project is introduced to youth and village leaders.
April 2013	Group mobilization: TSAEE will meet with village stakeholders at the sub village level to present the overall goal of the project and identify youth interest in implementing agro-based projects in communities. Youth groups will be formed. Basic needs assessment conducted on formed groups and their communities	TSAEE coordinator and project officer travelled and met with 6 TSAEE members in Sengerema to orient them to the project. Sub village meetings were organized at Nyaholongo, Nyashimba and Ukiriguru A and B. Participants from the five sub villages attended the meetings led by village government leaders. The goals and objectives of the project were presented. In response to presentation, the village chairpersons expressed their thanks and appreciation to Canadian people and their government for their support. They generally remarked that youth were under employed and unemployed completely. They looked at this as an opportunity for youth to capture. Youth in attendance were urged to consider the information about the

Planned and Actual Implementation Timeline	Planned Project Activities	ACTUAL ACTIVITIES COMPLETED
		<p>opportunity and organize themselves to form groups voluntarily. Another set of meetings took place in three sub villages of Usagara (Usagara A and B, and Idetemya). Youth in attendance were 46 and village leadership officiated the meeting. Project objectives were presented and accepted. After two weeks, two groups were formed: one for ages under 20 and the second group for those above 20 years of age. The group of above 20 years was 20 youth: 8 males/12 females while the group of less than 20 years of age was 17 youth: 9 males/8 females.</p> <p>At Mwamashili village (one of 100 villages in Meatu District), 50 youth were targeted, but initial interest was high with 92 youth gathered at the initial meeting with village leaders. Project objectives were presented and youth organized themselves into four groups.</p> <p><b>Summary: 8 villages near Ukiriguru and one village near Meatu [see map] participated in orientation sessions. 138 youth attended orientations.</b></p>
April-May	<p>Establishment of groups: Interested rural youth in the districts will be invited to participate in training by TSAEE on group formation dynamics and leadership development to ensure that they form stable and sustainable groups.</p> <p>Monitoring and reporting to TSAEE Coordinator ongoing</p>	<p>Groups were facilitated with leadership seminars for the purpose of having sustainable groups. Youth were exposed to village and district institutions which may assist them to foster their endeavors.</p> <p>In Meatu, rural outreach was facilitated by purchasing a motorcycle and helmets for TSAEE project officers to use to travel to rural village while facilitating and monitoring of projects with youth.</p> <p><b>Summary: Eight groups were formed after the initial orientation and youth participated voluntarily in training sessions.</b></p> <p>Two TSAEE project officers travelled and met with TSAEE members in Sengerema and 100 youth. The youth were mostly from town and were involved in selling motorcycle transport services. No groups were mobilized.</p>
May-June	<p>Entrepreneurship Skills Training: Group members will be invited to participate in training by TSAEE on micro-enterprise business development.</p>	<p>All groups were trained the basics of entrepreneurship skills according to the curriculum developed by TSAEE. The emphasis was how to identify opportunities, initiate and manage an income generating project plus record keeping. Each group was provided with 15 training sessions.</p>
June-July <b>Q2</b>	<p>Setting group and personal tangible goals: Amongst all groups, the training and information sharing process will be assisted by the assigned TSAEE project officer to identify the goals that they want to achieve as a group and as individuals by the conclusion of the project. The concept and value of women having legal rights will</p>	<p>Youth set tangible goals and identified small business projects to do in front of their peers. Each individual set a goal and proposed a project. Goals included: building a modern house [concrete floor, iron sheets on roof, brick walls], owning a bicycle, owning goats/cows/chickens/sheep, owning a building plot, owning a retail shop/kiosk, having fees to pay for</p>

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	be incorporated into all training and workshops for group members and their households involved in the project.	college/schooling, buying a motorcycle for transport and ferrying of goods, owning a cereal shop/stationery shop/video shop, buying a sewing machine, obtaining a driver's license.
July-August	How to generate funds for achieving the goals: Groups will identify their entrepreneurial interests in alignment with agro-climatic zones and market information. Guidance will be provided to develop locally-based projects/enterprises.	Youth identified the following small business opportunities in their villages: Keeping local chicken for sale, Carpentry, Selling dried herring fish ( <i>dagaa</i> ), buying and selling goats, hair shaving/cutting, tailoring, gardening (especially tomato), Selling <i>kanga/vitenge</i> cloth & women's clothes, selling used shoes, selling tea and meals, selling spare parts for motorcycles, selling cloth and sewing materials, selling cosmetics, making and selling crafts ( <i>kusuka nywele</i> ), selling sunflower cooking oil (buy in bulk and divide), selling cereals, making and selling doughnuts ( <i>mandazi</i> ), selling tea and meal, selling cold drinks, selling bicycle parts, selling gum and sweets; selling vegetables, spices and fruit.
July and August	TSAEE will facilitate opportunities for members of youth groups to attend regional agricultural exhibitions, to gain exposure to new ideas; establish contact with other NGO's and improve their awareness of government services.	This did not take place because of a combination of logistical problems with transport, timing and costs. Individuals were encouraged to attend exhibitions for the purpose of learning but we did not gather data on who attended. Funds were re-allocated to other budget lines - especially transport of facilitators to the villages. Fuel has experienced a very high price increase - from \$1.50 Canadian per litre when the project started to \$2.40 per litre of petrol.
August-September	TSAEE will conduct workshops with rural group members in villages based on entrepreneurial interests. Cross-cutting themes of HIV/AIDS, environment and gender issues will be covered through instruction and discussion.	Customized courses in Swahili language were provided to groups of individuals with similar projects. Tomato producers were trained on principles and practices of tomato production, runners of small businesses were trained and also cross cutting subjects were presented. TSAEE organized tailor made courses for each type of microenterprise. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Tomato production</li> <li>(ii) Sunflower production</li> <li>(iii) Small business development and management</li> <li>(iv) Soup and tea making</li> <li>(v) Boutique/kiosk management</li> <li>(vi) Cassava processing</li> <li>(vii) Groundnuts production</li> <li>(viii) Livestock keeping (goats)</li> <li>(ix) Poultry keeping</li> <li>(x) Tailoring</li> </ul>

Planned and Actual Implementation Timeline	Planned Project Activities	ACTUAL ACTIVITIES COMPLETED
		(xi) Crosscutting themes were included Leadership seminars were conducted to the two groups in Mwagala /Nyamle and Ngudama especially on expanding their micro credits and individual projects.
Sept. 2013	Semi-annual narrative report prepared by TSAEE Coordinator for Canadian partners	Narrative reports were submitted from Meatu. E-mails were sent from Tanzania. Also, Dinah Ceplis visited two groups in December 2013 [Usagara and Nyaholongo] and provided reports, and CARES member Sara Williams of Saskatoon visited two groups in February 2014 and provided an informal report through her trip diary.
Sept. 2013 to February 2014 <b>Q3 and Q4</b>	Participants will implement entrepreneurial microenterprises. Regular ongoing mentorship and follow-up will be provided by TSAEE members paired with groups.	Each individual implemented his/her project to generate fund for achieving his / her goal. By November, each group implemented microcredit facilities where they meet each month to borrow and repay their credits. Each group identified the contribution each group member was required to provide to start the lending basket. This caused group numbers to drop dramatically. But it separated out the youth who were determined to start something from those who were not.
March 2014 Conclusion	Community Participatory Evaluation: Participants will be invited to attend a participatory forum for disseminating advantages and attributes of each type of microenterprise. Farmers exchange visits: Project participants will engage in peer-to-peer field visits.	A community participatory evaluation was organized in the two areas (Ukiriguru and Meatu) whereby group members visited projects of each one who explained success and failure of his/her achievement.
By August 2014	TSAEE will prepare a final narrative and financial report of project results Results will be shared with TSAEE members at its annual conference in the Lake Zone.	Final reports were prepared. Date for annual conference is unknown as funding has not been sourced to facilitate this meeting of TSAEE members.

PLANNED Outcomes [a change in access, ability, or skills]	ACTUAL OUTCOMES
1. Formation of democratically-run youth groups to increase access to information, marketing opportunities, labour and financial support. Female youth are active participants and beneficiaries of project intervention.	1. Two Usagara youth groups were formed, one above age of 20 years with 20 youth (8 male/ 12 female). As we complete the project, there are 2 males and 4 females remaining with viable economic activities. The group leaders were chosen by democratic process through secret ballot. The over 20s group has named itself <i>Star Action</i> group. Those youth under 20 years of age were concluded that they are still in a primary school and hence time for training them was limited. Number

PLANNED Outcomes [a change in access, ability, or skills]	ACTUAL OUTCOMES
	<p>in young youth group was 16.</p> <p>2. Nyaholongo youth group started with 16 members (11 male/5 female). As we write the report, they are 10 members (8 male/2 female). Reasons for dropping included perceptions of easy money, and high expectations for the provision of training allowances (which are not part of this project). The group has named itself “Timiza Malengo” (Accomplish Goals). The group leaders were chosen by democratic process through secret ballot.</p> <p>3. Mwamashili (Meatu)</p> <p>The project commenced in late March 2013 with 92 youths as project beneficiaries but the number decreased gradually with time to 51 after 3 months (comprising 2 groups: “The Future Youth Group” -consisting of 29 members - 18 males/11 females, and “Mshikamano Youth Group” - consisting of 22 members – 15 males/7 females). After six months, by September 2013, the number rapidly decreased to 9 youths equivalent to one group after introduction of micro credit strategy. The group is called “The Future Youth Group”.</p> <p>The groups were formed democratically by the youths themselves using the following guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Committed and eager to learn more</li> <li>• The ones coming from the same area, for instance, the ones coming from the same hamlet</li> <li>• A member should be well known by other members</li> <li>• Youths aged between 17 years to 25 years old</li> <li>• Readiness of participating on entrepreneurship trainings to be undertaken</li> </ul> <p>The group leaders were also elected democratically by each group members using the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ones possessing good leadership skills</li> <li>• The ones ready to volunteer</li> <li>• The most committed ones</li> <li>• Most innovative ones</li> </ul>
2. Increased entrepreneurship skills	<p>The training was organized once a week for a period of three months –<b>total of 15 training events for each group</b>. The training was associated to the setting of goals (Tangible Goals). In addition to group training, one to one mentoring took place at the project sites for each type of business.</p>

PLANNED Outcomes [a change in access, ability, or skills]	ACTUAL OUTCOMES
3. Increased ability to establish micro-enterprises in the villages	<p>Usagara group above 20 years is having the following projects at project end:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Microcredit facility</li> <li>(ii) Gardening</li> <li>(iii) Tea room</li> <li>(iv) Food vendor</li> </ul> <p>Nyaholongo group is having the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Microcredit facility</li> <li>(ii) Tomato production (several youth)</li> <li>(iii) Kiosk business</li> </ul> <p>Mwamishali youth group near Meatu is having the following :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Micro credit facility</li> <li>(ii) Small kiosk</li> <li>(iii) Rearing local chicken</li> </ul>
4. Increased access to capital through community-based revolving micro-loan funds to support local community economic initiatives	<p>Youth now may borrow funds from their microcredit. The size of the microcredit varies from group to group.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Usagara (over 20s): After the training, each contributed 1000 shillings to raise capital of 12,000 shillings. TSAEE provided another 100,000 shillings from Canadian friends for a total of 112,000 (about \$72 Canadian). By December 2013, the size of the capital grew to 500,000 shillings. As we write the report the size is 1,060,000 shillings (about \$705 Canadian).</li> <li>2. Nyaholongo: Each of the 10 group members contributed 5000 shillings to start the micro-credit for a total of 50,000. TSAEE topped it up with 100,000 shillings through donations from friends from Canada. The total of 150,000 (about \$100 Canadian) grew to 190,000 shillings by December 2013 through member borrowing and repayment. Now is 600,000 shillings (about \$400 Canadian).</li> <li>3. Mwamishali: The size of the microcredit in April 2014 was 436,000 shillings (about \$290 Canadian). By Sept. 2014, it has grown to 600,000 (about \$400).</li> <li>4. Nyamle/Mwagala: Size of micro-credit is not known.</li> <li>5. Ngudama: Size of micro-credit is now 500,000 shillings (about \$335 Canadian)</li> </ol>
5. Increased individual income: As a result of increased skills that improve economic capacity and participation in effective agro-based income generating systems and strategies, all youth participants (female/male) in groups will increase their income from baseline of 10,000 Tsh/month (less than \$7) to a level where they can begin to attain identified assets	<p>Individuals have increased their income from a starting point of practically zero to a range from 10,000 shillings (\$6.65) per month to 150,000 shillings (\$100 Canadian) per month, mostly from agro based projects. Income from other projects like tailoring and small businesses range from 10,000 to 60,000 shillings (\$40) per month.</p> <p>Group money in the micro-credit is increased by 10% per month through the lending and borrowing cycle. Interest charged is 10% per month.</p>
6. Acquisition of Tangible Goals set by groups and individuals:	<p>Youth are about to achieve their goals. Some have purchased properties, others have paid school fees and in due course, they will achieve their goals.</p>

PLANNED Outcomes [a change in access, ability, or skills]	ACTUAL OUTCOMES
	<p>So far:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 1 acquired a refrigerator to enhance her business of selling soft drinks</li> <li>2. 12 youth purchased land for house construction</li> <li>3. 1 youth has constructed a modern house</li> <li>4. 6 houses underway at different stages</li> <li>5. 14 purchased mobile phones</li> <li>6. 3 paid school fees in a private secondary school</li> <li>7. 1 purchased a bed and mattress</li> <li>8. 17 purchased clothing materials</li> </ol> <p>Note that the tangible goals change with time for some youth.</p>
7. Preparation for adulthood through awareness of legal rights for youth (female/male), HIV/AIDS and the benefits of participation in community-based activities	Some youth have purchased properties as part of preparing to adulthood. Others have married or become mothers or have returned to school for advanced education. Some have become leaders by joining village government through election. And others are community facilitators especially on crosscutting issues.
8. Identification of problems hindering youth economic development by each community and establishment of priorities for intervention	<p>Limited capital continues to be a challenge.</p> <p>Marketing of vegetables, especially tomatoes, has led to the identification of a project focusing on tomato value chain enhancement for smallholder farmers. This is being supported by MCIC in 2014 through the Community Solidarity Fund with the Manitoba Horticultural Association.</p> <p>Orphan girls are economically vulnerable and have been identified as a priority group needing access to microenterprise training and life skills support. This is being addressed through Year 2 of the Theme Fund with the Marquis Project.</p> <p>TSAEE has identified that youth need additional training on vegetable production, especially for crops like tomato, green pepper, cucumber, and okra.</p> <p>TSAEE has identified that training on poultry vaccination is needed. This was included in a new proposal for Year 2.</p>

### Describe any changes that were made and the reason for those changes

### Include a report on indicators that compares planned and actual achievements

Originally the following groups were identified in the proposal, compared to the actual.

Region	District	Proposed Village	Proposed Number of Youth/Beneficiaries	Actual for the Duration of the Project, including changes
Mwanza	Misungwi	1. Ngudama (mentoring)	58 existing	Ngudama was actively involved in solar light business for domestic use (See D Light

Region	District	Proposed Village	Proposed Number of Youth/Beneficiaries	Actual for the Duration of the Project, including changes
		support to youth in P2P project)		<p><a href="http://www.dlightdesign.com/productline/S2/">http://www.dlightdesign.com/productline/S2/</a>) TSAEE developed a clean energy project with the NGO called SNV and so this youth group was included into the energy project. The group had established a micro credit facility which is a key catalyst for the success of SNV Cook Stoves Project.</p> <p>They are now 7 youth in a well established group (3 female, 4 male). They put the money into their microcredit facility which continues being a place to borrow and do individual projects. Ngudama youth have small businesses on fish and kiosk, tomato production, keeping local chicken, and selling D light solar lights. These are beneficiaries of the past People to People project. MCIC project funds were allocated to provide facilitation on leadership skills.</p>
Mwanza	Misungwi	2. Mwagala /Nyamle (mentoring support to youth in pilot project)	14 existing	Ongoing mentoring of youth.
Mwanza	Misungwi	3. Usagara	30	<p>A set of meetings took place initially in three sub villages of Usagara (Usagara A and B, and Idetemya). Youth in attendance were 46. Project objectives were presented and accepted. After two weeks, two groups were formed: one for ages under 20 and the second group for those above 20 years of age. The group of above 20 was 20 youth: 12 females and 8 males. As we complete the project, there are 6 youth: 4 females and 2 males remaining with viable economic activities.</p> <p>The group of less than 20 years of age was 17 youth: 8 girls and 9 boys. Many are still in a primary school and hence time for training them was limited.</p>
Mwanza	Misungwi	4. Nyaholongo was identified	30	Sub village meetings were organized at Nyaholongo, Nyashimba and Ukiriguru A and B. Nyaholongo youth group started with 22 members and, at conclusion, they are 10 members (8 males and 2 females).
Mwanza	Sengerema	5. (To be identified)	30	<p>TSAEE coordinator and project officers travelled and met with TSAEE members in Sengerema on three separate times. The 100 youth who attended the initial orientation were mostly from town and were involved in selling motorcycle transport services. They were not interested in agro-based/rural projects. No groups were mobilized as TSAEE could not meet their expectations with the level of funding available. TSAEE coordinator met again with Sengerema members of TSAEE to focus on rural village project, but Sengereme members were unable to put the plan in action.</p> <p>Funds were spent on travel as originally budgeted. Remaining project funds were directed to several places: the original estimate for the cost of the motorcycles was too low, so some funds from this budget line were spent on the motorcycle for TSAEE in Meatu. Other remaining funds were spent on transport costs for TSAEE facilitators to other project sites.</p>



Region	District	Proposed Village	Proposed Number of Youth/Beneficiaries	Actual for the Duration of the Project, including changes
Simiyu	Meatu	6. Mwamishali was identified	30	The project commenced in late March 2013 with 92 youths as project beneficiaries but the number decreased gradually with time to 51 after 3 months (comprising 2 groups) and down to 9 youths equivalent to one group after six months. This occurred after introduction of micro credit strategy and the requirement for youth to contribute a small amount of money to establish the lending basket.
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>192 (120 new, 72 existing)</b>	Participation was Male 60, Female 67 Total 127 This is a number of partial and fully active youth. Number started 138 plus old groups and started to drop down. But at least these participated in training.

Indicators	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS
The number of youth (female/male) participating	Participation was Male 60, Female 67 for a total of 127 Female participation was almost 53%.
The number of sub villages participating.	Sub villages participating are 12.
Frequency of group meetings	15 meetings were provided to each group over a period of 12 months
The number of training events conducted by TSAEE in which youth participate	22
The number and frequency of youth participating in mentoring visits by TSAEE officers	10 visits made by each project officer to each group at a rate of once per month
The diversity of income generating activities initiated	Diversity: Tomato production Kiosk Tailoring Keeping local chicken Selling cereals Tea room
Number of microenterprises formed by youth.	12
The establishment of record-keeping practices for each enterprise	Done
The number of youth participating in micro loan training	32 attended on training events. Each group had one training event specifically for micro loan.
The establishment by the youth in each village of a revolving loan fund operating according to established constitution, OR Number of youth accessing existing revolving loan funds in each village	32 It is only those who borrow frequently and repay.
The borrowing and repayment records of youth	Performance is good. In this reporting period all those who borrowed have been re- paying accordingly and their fund in each group is growing.

Indicators	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS
The growth of the revolving loan fund	<p>Youth now may borrow funds from their microcredit. The size of the microcredit varies from group to group.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Usagara (over 20s): After the training, each contributed 1000 shillings to raise capital of 12,000 shillings. TSAEE provided another 100,000 shillings from Canadian friends for a total of 112,000 (about \$72 Canadian). By December 2013, the size of the capital grew to 500,000 shillings. As we write the report the size is 1,060,000 shillings (about \$705 Canadian).</li> <li>2. Nyaholongo: Each of the 10 group members contributed 5000 shillings to start the micro-credit for a total of 50,000. TSAEE topped it up with 100,000 shillings through donations from friends from Canada. The total of 150,000 (about \$100 Canadian) grew to 190,000 shillings by December 2013 through member borrowing and repayment. Now is 600,000 shillings (about \$400 Canadian).</li> <li>3. Mwamishali: The size of the microcredit in April 2014 was 436,000 shillings (about \$290 Canadian). By Sept. 2014, it has grown to 600,000 (about \$400).</li> <li>4. Nyamle/Mwagala: Size of micro-credit is not known.</li> </ol> <p>Ngudama: Size of micro-credit is now 500,000 shillings (about \$335 Canadian)</p>
The profit earned by each youth in their enterprise (in their business progress records)	The profit is measured by acquisition of the tangible goals they set. Overall it is 75% achieved. How do you interpret 75%? They are continuing to work on achieving the goals. Some are about to acquire completely but others not yet.
<p>Major acquisitions over the full term of the project will be identified and could include income to enable purchasing of desired tangible goals such as clothing, bicycles, livestock (chickens, goats, cows), payment of school fees and related expenses, assisting with household food security.</p> <p>The type of tangible goals attained by each youth at the end of the project.</p>	<p>So far:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 1 acquired a refrigerator to enhance her business of selling soft drinks</li> <li>2. 12 youth purchased land for house construction</li> <li>3. 1 youth has constructed a modern house</li> <li>4. 6 houses underway at different stages</li> <li>5. 14 purchased mobile phones</li> <li>6. 3 paid school fees in a private secondary school</li> <li>7. 1 purchased a bed and mattress</li> <li>8. 17 purchased clothing materials</li> </ol>
Participation and influence in the social and political life of the community (e.g., faith-based organizations, local government)	Youth are active participants to the community development activities as well as faith based activities.
Supportive environment in preparation for adulthood including “Breaking the silence” about AIDS prevention, Identification of workload balance for women, and gender equality	Female youth participated in the project at different rates depending on the phases of the project (orientation, training, commitment to micro-credit, microenterprise establishment, microenterprise development). At conclusion, this is a rate of 53% (Participation was Male 60, Female 67. Total 127).
The range of interest of the local government/village leaders in supporting further youth projects	The village government has been giving opportunities to youth to farm, do business and assist on acquisition of licenses and registration of groups at the district level.

Indicators	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS
	Village governments support the two new projects initiated in 2014 as a result of this year 1 youth project: Tomato Value Chain and Year 2 of the youth project.

### Challenges Encountered

Challenge	How it was addressed	Remarks
Beneficiaries having a big hope of being given funds either as grants or loans	Mindset transformation by creating awareness to them to utilize small resources they have economically	It requires frequent trainings and close guidance for mindset transformation
TSAEE members in one district had high expectations for a large project.	Project coordinator walked them through the budget and project expectations to provide transparency.	Ongoing transparency. Support volunteerism. Proposal writing workshops are needed so they can find their own funds for a large project if they wish.
Gender insensitivity	Encouraging gender sensitive by forming groups containing both sexes.	Gender sensitivity makes each side to learn from each other.
Seasonal business/opportunity (limited source of fund is from cotton selling)	Conduction of goal setting and project identification workshops prior to cotton selling season whereby majority can get a capital for starting a business, even before the planned period and before 2 <sup>nd</sup> phase fund disbursement	The situation of fund generation for beneficiaries' projects forced us to deliver goal setting and micro-enterprise identification skills before stipulated time and 2 <sup>nd</sup> batch fund.
Some of the members used the borrowed fund for other activities such as attending funerals, thereby failed to refund the loan in time	More training was conducted to enable youths to differentiate between entrepreneurship life and personal life.	It requires personal commitment and adherence to entrepreneurship principles.
Beneficiaries having a big hope of being given funds either as grants or loans	Mindset transformation by creating awareness to them to utilize small resources they have economically	It requires frequent trainings and close guidance for mindset transformation
Other youths among the ones who dropped wanted to rejoin the group.	Preparation of group constitution that spell out the rights and responsibilities of all members.	The constitution should bare the important elements for group's excel

### Describe how this project addressed the root causes of poverty and how the benefits will be sustainable into the future

Poverty is manifested by youth having no money to spend, youth owning nothing and youth being dependants to parents, brothers and relatives. This is no longer the situation for youth who participated in the project. They generate funds from their income generating projects. Youth now support families by supplying food, sanitary materials like soap and petroleum jelly and lotions. Today youth own their own money, and purchase high ticket items.

Root causes of poverty that were addressed include youth being unemployed, not having the skills to earn money, youth not having access to capital; and youth not having the practical knowledge on how to identify a business, how to initiate a business, and how to keep records. The skills gained and the practical experiences have provided a good foundation for youth in maintaining themselves as business people. In addition, through their active participation, each village identified the youth (male and female) who are reliable and have the potential to become village leaders in future.

### **Describe any unanticipated results of the project (if any)**

Youth groups of Usagara and Ngudama happened to be identified by the NGO called SNV in Tanzania and so were included into the energy project which TSAEE is coordinating. The groups had a credit facility which is a key catalyst for the success of SNV Cook Stoves Project. Ngudama was actively involved in solar light business for domestic use (See D Light <http://www.dlightdesign.com/productline/S2/> while Usagara group is active on selling cook stoves. See <http://www.snvworld.org/en/countries/tanzania/our-work/renewable-energy>.

### **Describe public engagement work undertaken in Manitoba**

#### **The Marquis Project**

#### **Marquis Public Engagement Initiatives Related to the TSAEE Project**

(2013 – 2014 Program Year)

**The Marquis Project Annual General Meeting (June 19, 2013):** Zack Gross brought greetings from MCIC and spoke to the Theme Grant funding for the TSAEE project in Tanzania. Dinah brought greetings from CARES and TSAEE and gave details about youth micro-enterprise development in Tanzania and its work towards tangible goals. Dinah also mentioned that Beny Mwenda was recognized by the Ministry of Training to implement workshops, and acknowledged David Gamey's work in Tanzania in the 1990s. Further references to TSAEE were made in the President's Report (fundraising dinner for the MCIC levy) and in Financial Report. (36 members present)

**The 8<sup>th</sup> Annual Southwest Water Festival Souris (September 19, 2013):** Naomi Leadbeater facilitated workshops with Grades 5 & 6 students on water consumption and usage in the developing world. The presentation featured data and examples of water availability and use in Tanzania and made comparisons with Canada. Groups of students rotated through a series of interactive displays throughout the day. (Approximately 450 students present)

**Trivia Night at The Dock on Princess (Annual Information and Fundraising Event), January 17<sup>th</sup>, 2014:** In his welcome remarks, Al Friesen described Marquis' partnership with TSAEE and the work in Tanzania thanks to Theme Grant funding from MCIC. Dinah Ceplis, who was in the audience, was recognized for her significant contributions in developing, monitoring and reporting on the projects. The full house of 60 participants raised over \$1,400 with funds applied towards the MCIC Levy for the Theme Grant for the TSAEE project.

**Marquis School Programming under Funding Agreement with Manitoba Education (2013-2014 school year):** As part of the public schools education program, Marquis made 47 presentations in schools throughout south-western Manitoba helping over 1,500 K-12 students and teachers address curricular outcomes related to social justice, global citizenship and development issues. The presentations and mini-conferences/theme days referenced Marquis' partnership with TSAEE and provided details and examples of quality of life for youth in Tanzania and comparisons to Canada. Marquis also attended the MCIC Generating Momentum conference meeting with 15 teachers and discussing how Marquis could help them connect their students to the developing world, including Tanzania. (Over 1,500 students and teachers)

**Marquis Presentations to Brandon University Faculty of Education students (November 2013 to February 2014):** Presentations to three social studies methods classes included information about Marquis educational programming, how it connects with curriculum outcomes related to development education, and gave specific examples of our partnership with TSAEE and how knowledge of life in rural Tanzania could inform curriculum-based learning. (58 student teachers attending)

**CHANGE (student group) Annual Minnedosa Community Benefit Event (March 16<sup>th</sup>, 2014)** Kim Burgess and Al Friesen attended this event and made a presentation on the work of Marquis, in particular our connection with TSAEE as this fit the international development theme of the event. The student group received the annual Marquis Global Citizenship Award. (Approximately 100 people were present).

**Media and Public Relations: Marquis News and Reports circulated to membership, posted on website, Facebook and Twitter, Local Print & Electronic Media (Brandon Sun, Minnedosa Tribune):** News items about all of the above events were posted on the Marquis Website, Facebook page and Twitter. Marquis also added a new tab “Tanzania Project” to its website with details and reports on our work with TSAEE. This year Marquis also did a hard-copy newsletter mailing to approximately 300 members and supporters on our mailing list. These news items included updates on the TSAE project, and news about events, fundraising initiatives and the fair trade challenge. In addition, Marquis continues to receive excellent media coverage. This includes coverage of various Marquis events as well as Zack Gross’s recent articles relating specifically to our work in Tanzania - *Marquis Project puts Brandon on World Map*, ***Manitoba Support Essential to Tanzanian Development and Africans Have Questions, Concerns about Canada.***

### **People to People**

People to People held meetings on June 9<sup>th</sup> and November 3, 2013 and April 6, 2014 with approximately 20 people in attendance at each meeting. Dinah attended and provided updates on the project at the June 9, 2013 meeting and the April 6, 2014 meeting.

### **Canadian Agricultural and Rural Extension Society (CARES)**

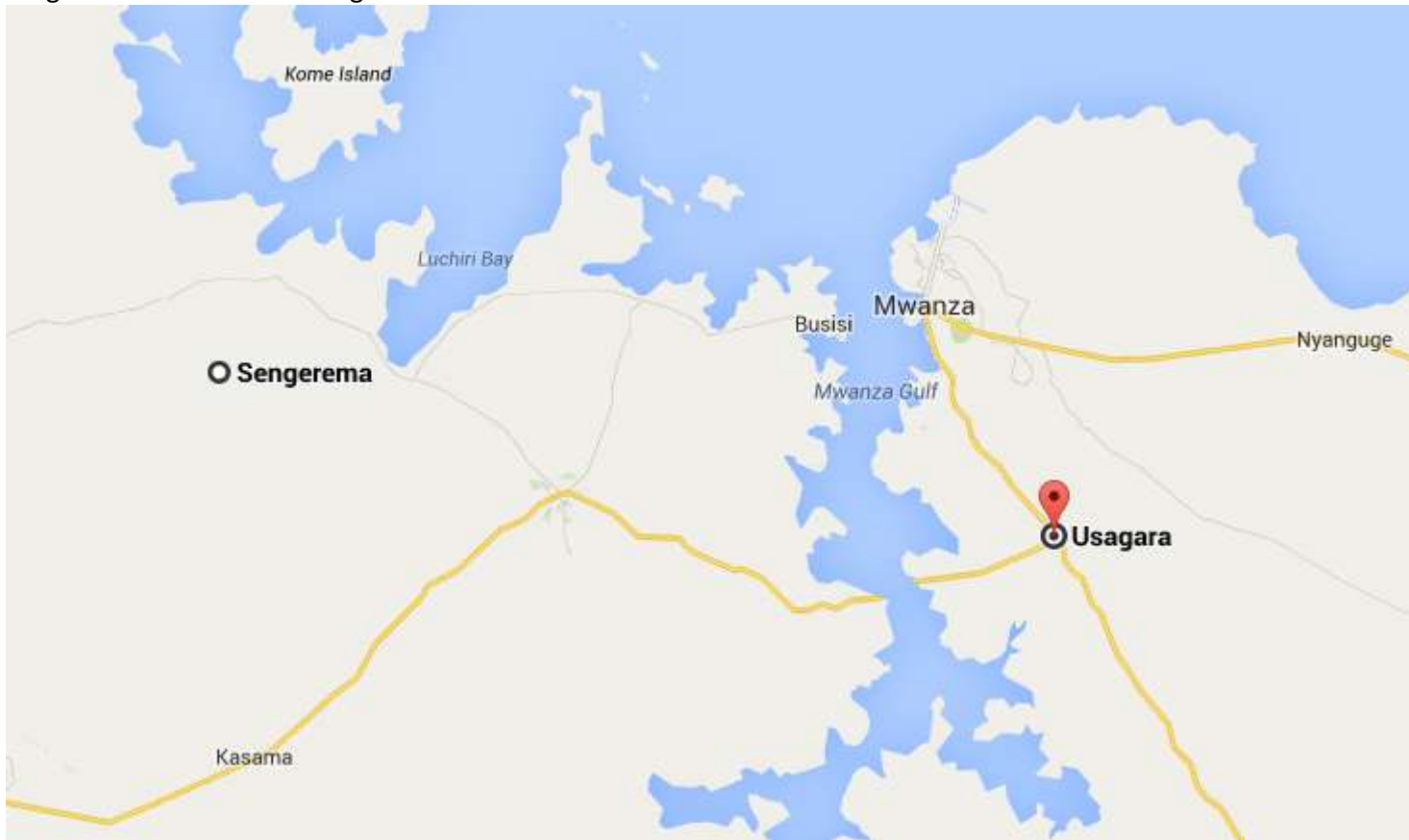
Chair of the International Development Committee of CARES, Dinah Ceplis, visited project sites on two personal visits in March 2013 and again in November-December 2013. Dinah provided reports (including photos) of these visits and shared them by e-mail with CARES members, and with Marquis Project and People to People contacts, as well as friends and family in Manitoba. Estimated circulation of these reports was directly to 80 contacts, with re-distribution. Reports were shared again with CARES members at the time of the CARES annual general meetings in May 2013 and 2014.

Photos of project sites and youth group visits were shared with MCIC.

CARES member Sara Williams of Saskatoon, SK visited project sites on a personal visit in February 2014 and included comments about youth projects in a trip diary which she shared with friends and colleagues.

**Map of Tanzanian areas.**

Sengerema in relation to Usagara



## Meatu in relation to Usagara



## Part B: Financial

1. Prepare a financial statement that includes:
  - a) The original budget of income and expenses that was submitted with the proposal
  - b) The actual income and expenses for the period covered for the project
  - c) The variance between these numbers.
2. Provide explanatory notes for any unanticipated income and expenses and significant variances from the proposed budget.
3. It is not necessary to submit receipts with the report, however it is expected that receipts will be available if requested.